The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7635. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1876.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CASE OF GEN. BELKNAP.

PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT BEING PREPARED—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO HAVE THE EX-SECRETARY INDICTED—HOW THE PROSECUTION IN THE SENATE MAY BE DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Committee on the Judiciary were in session all day, working upon the articles of impeachment to be presented against Gen. Belknap. It was at first thought that Gen. Belknap's offense could be described in two or three articles and as many specifications, but upon analyzing the testimony of Marsh, it was discovered that while it outlines the offense of the accused, it fails in definiteness as to specific dates and acts. In order, therefore, to perfect the indictment, and make it cover offenses at other military posts than Fort Sill, should additional evidence be discovered, the committee have determined to present at least twenty, and perhaps thirty, distinct articles of impeachment. These will be quite voluminous, covering over one hundred pages of legal cap paper.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department are communicating with officers of the Army and others who have been at frontier posts, and intimations are given out that evidence has been discovered which will show that a number of post traders have been compelled to pay tribute for retaining their privileges. The Committee on the Judiciary are striving to complete the indictment so that it may be presented to the House on Monday, but it may not be finished for presentation before Tuesday.

District Attorney Wells to-day called upon Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, to consult about the evidence against Gen. Belknap, and to obtain what the committee had, to be used on Monday before the Grand Jury. At 12 o'clock, when Mr. Wells first called, Mr. Knott deferred the interview till 3 o'clock, and then seemed disinclined to aid in any way the civil prosecution. Mr. Wells asked how they could try the impeachment without the presence of Marsh, and Knott replied that, having the testimony of Marsh, they had no further use for him. It is the opinion of lawyers here that the trial of the impeachment without the attendance of Marsh is useless, so far as the charge now made is concerned, and Mr. Clymer's committee does not appear to have taken the slightest precaution against his escape. In the present state of the case it is doubtful if evidence can be placed before the Grand Jury sufficient to secure the indictment, unless Belknap's own admissions before the committee are sufficient. The record of the testimony taken by the committee cannot be used against him, but the witnesses will have to be produced, and Marsh is gone. The blundering of Clymer & Co. threatens to postpone, or entirely defeat, the prosecutions before the Senate and in the courts. The New-Hampshire election was too near at hand to permit of complete investigation. If the impeachment fails, the criminal prosecutions will not, for the same energy and ability which has been displayed in the whisky prosecutions will succeed in discovering and producing the evidence for a complete record. There is expectation that the President will write a strong letter revoking his letter of acceptance of the Secretary's resignation, and make an order suspending him from office. This action could not have any legal effect if it is held that the act of resignation alone effected a separation from the office.

ROBINSON AND ARMES' HISTORY.

THE FIRST CASHIERED FOR FRAUDS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SECOND FOR UNBECOMING CONDUCT.

CHICAGO, March 4.—It is reported here that the part which George T. Robinson, of Baltimore, and George A. Armes have taken in the Belknap disgrace has led to an examination of the Army records, which shows that they both lost their places in the Army through their own scandalous practices, upon charges preferred by superior officers, and after formal court-martial, and not through the instrumentality of the late Secretary. George T. Robinson was a Captain in the Tenth Cavalry, and was arraigned before a general court-martial at St. Louis, Oct. 23, 1874, on the charge of fraud against the Government, which fraud consisted in drawing his pay repeatedly for the same month. The full proceedings of the court show a series of fraud, extending over two years of time, practiced not only upon the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, and other points, but for false charges for goods and medical practice. Robinson also did not hesitate each time he drew his pay to commit perjury. The court found him guilty, and passed the following sentence: "And the court does therefore sentence Capt. George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry, to be cashiered, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due, and to have his crime, name, place of abode, and punishment published in and about Philadelphia and St. Louis."

George A. Armes was also Captain in the Tenth Cavalry, and was tried by court-martial at Leavenworth, Kan., March 12, 1870, and was dismissed from the service by command of Gen. Sherman. The court found him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, his offense being the exhibition of obscene pictures to female servants at the post. Armes was also guilty of other offenses, such as lying.

THE BELKNAP CASE ABROAD.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times* this morning says editorially of the Belknap scandal: This event is the more grave because it is confirmatory of the suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tones in which Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of the men who have the present direction of them.

The *News*, alluding to the same subject, says the American political life seems to be in anything but a healthy condition. It refers to the whisky fraud trials, the Emma Mine scandal, and the downfall of Belknap, and says that these scandals lift the veil from a class of society which it was hitherto pretty generally supposed had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal government may be percolating into the Federal Administration.

The *Telegraph* says: Disclosures after disclosures, charges after charges, varying in degrees of truth, but with the same ugly and untoward character, have lately darkened the commercial, religious, judicial, and administrative institutions of the United States. Some have proved false, others true, and more await evidence; but the general effect, beyond denial, has been and is to bring the blush of shame and anxiety into the face of all honest Americans, and to make countless friends of the Republic in this country silent and sorrowful, when its enemies rejoice over these recurring revelations.

The *Standard* says: Happily, the countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST BELKNAP.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—The *American* will to-morrow contain a statement to the effect that in 1873 the Secretary of War rejected the bid of the Knoxville Marble Company to furnish headstones for the national cemeteries, although it was the lowest bid by $68,000, and the contract was awarded to an Indian trader at Keokuk.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—TWO REPORTS SUBMITTED—THE TROUBLES OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Democratic caucus met this evening in the hall of the House of Representatives to hear the report of the joint committee of Senators and members to whom were delegated the duty of preparing a financial measure for the party. There was a small attendance, not more than eighty members being present, and not half of the Democratic Senators. There was an evident lack of interest in the proceedings among those present. Senator Thurman, who was Chairman of the committee, was absent. Mr. Payne, of Ohio, presented the report of the majority of the committee. Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Merrimon, Payne, Morrison, McDonald, Gibson, and Barnum, and in a strong speech about half an hour long, urged its adoption. He was followed by Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, who stated that the minority of the committee—Messrs. Bright, Walker, Southard, Sheakley, and Holman—disagreed with the majority, and simply wished to report in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, and leave further legislation to be directed by the people of the country who were to be affected by their action. Mr. Landers followed Mr. Bright, speaking against the majority report and in favor of the minority, as did Messrs. Holman, Sheakley and Southard in the order named. The whole burden of their argument was delay until after the Presidential election. Mr. Bayard was the next speaker in favor of Mr. Payne's bill. He warned his party against the rag-money heresy, and told them plainly that if this question was not settled in the interest of the honest money that defeat surely awaited them at the next election. He had a good deal to say about the disastrous effect of the Belknap scandal upon the Republican Party, but declared that the only way for his party to meet the expectation of the country, and reap the benefit of the recent developments, was by improving on the standard of men nominated, and by convincing the people by their acts that they deserved their confidence. The inflationists plied Mr. Bayard with questions, and made some warm retorts to his insinuations that they were ruining the party. He began speaking at 10 o'clock, and at 11 was still on the floor. There will be no agreement or definite action to-night, and the meeting will probably adjourn to Tuesday of next week.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

ARREST OF TWO PERSONS CHARGED WITH HAVING SECURED MONEY ON FALSE CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service Agent to-night arrested Capt. Craig and G. W. Bryant, of Colorado, on the charge of having conspired to defraud the Government of $23,600. This sum was paid to one of these men yesterday, on account of the loss of mules and a wagon train, which were alleged to have been stolen by the Indians. The claim is alleged to have been entirely "crooked," and to have been passed through the Treasury by the false swearing of a person who has betrayed those who are represented to have employed him. Craig was to-night released on $25,000 bail. Bryant is still in custody.

GEN. BABCOCK'S REMOVAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is semi-officially stated to-day that Gen. Babcock's connection with business at the Executive Mansion has now ceased.

PACIFIC SNOW BLOCKADE.

A HEAVY STORM IN THE FAR WEST—TRAINS SNOWED IN, AND MUCH DELAY EXPERIENCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A dispatch from Truckee says a heavy snow-storm began on Thursday morning, and continued till this afternoon. The snow is twelve feet on a level. On Thursday night a snow slide at Yuba crushed the snow sheds for 150 yards. A west-bound freight train ran into the wreck, ditching the train. While clearing the wreck another slide occurred half a mile behind the train, carrying away 150 feet of shed, making it impossible to reach the train with assistance, slides meantime occurring in all directions. Men refused to endanger their lives by working in the sheds. The slide near Summit and another at Strong's Cañon carried away several hundred feet of sheds. This morning work commenced at both ends of the blockade, and the road is now clear. The east-bound passenger trains of the 1st and 2d inst. from San Francisco have passed on. The west-bound trains due at Truckee the 2d and 3d will start this evening, and will probably pass the summit without trouble. The freight trains are all abandoned, and it will take several days to get things straight. The passengers were well cared for, and they made the best of the situation.

THE SPAULDING COURT-MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—In the Spaulding Court-martial to-day the first witness examined was Pay Inspector Fulton, who identified Spaulding's signature. Chief Engineer Lawton testified concerning the purchase of lumber from Jason Springer at a price exceeding the market rates given by Knowlan & Doe, of San Francisco, to witness. W. R. Cox, Jr., a clerk to the commandant of Mare Island, was the next witness. He read letters of the commandant and Spaulding concerning the purchase of the lumber above mentioned, in which Spaulding objected to the interference of other officers with his transactions, claiming that the lumber was purchased at the lowest market price. Witness also read letters relating to an attempted purchase of bran by Spaulding in San Francisco at a price nearly double what it could be obtained for in Vallejo. Witness also produced a letter from the Swiss-American Bank in San Francisco to the commandant, inquiring about certain certificates of indebtedness on which the bank had loaned large amounts, but concerning which no information could be obtained at the Pay Inspector's office. The letter was objected to by Spaulding's counsel, but admitted to forward the understanding of other matters, but not as evidence of the allegations contained therein.

The court will probably soon adjourn to this city.

GEN. BELKNAP AND HIS SON.

The Boston *Herald* of Saturday says: "The first communication that the only son of the Ex-Secretary received since learning of his father's misfortune on Thursday, was received by him in the form of a telegram from Washington at the academy boarding-house, Quincy, yesterday. The unfortunate father bade his son to be of good cheer and not be down-hearted, as the other side of the story was yet to be told. In the evening young Belknap started for Worcester to visit an aunt."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

A TALK WITH SOME OF THEIR STATE COMMITTEE—SPEAKERS ALREADY IN THE STATE—DANIEL MARCY'S UNENVIABLE RECORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

In accordance with my usual custom in political campaigns of getting the views of both parties in regard to the chances, this morning I visited the rooms of the Democratic State Committee. I found Mr. Blodgett, the Chairman, and Mr. Hill, the Treasurer, both very estimable gentlemen, showing signs of ennui, but, nevertheless, doing their best to keep a stiff upper lip. When I announced myself as the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES I was at first rather coldly received, but finally managed to draw them out, and the talk on general political topics became quite unconstrained. Of course they were sure that they are going to carry the State both for Governor and the Legislature, but there was not that heartiness in their asseverations which I have noticed in States which are surely Democratic, and which did not have a rebel sympathizer as a candidate for Governor. For an hour or more I was in the Democratic Committee rooms, and during that time I saw precisely seven persons; four were there when I went in, and three entered afterward. Taken by itself this is a fact of no consequence, but taken in conjunction with the other fact, that the Republican rooms are constantly crowded, and that five minutes does not elapse during the day or evening without the arrival of persons from all parts of the State bringing news of good cheer, it has much significance, for the two together show that the Republicans are fully organized, on the alert, and confident, while the Democrats are not.

The talk with Mr. Blodgett was not, however, in several respects, without value, for it gave me at least a partial insight into Democratic policy and prospects. I did not touch upon their candidate for Governor, for it seemed to me that it would be something approaching the "unkindest cut" to do so, but the conversation otherwise was rather free. I discovered, for example, that the general drift of the New-Hampshire Democrats is for Tilden for the St. Louis nomination, but there is one of the delegates—all of whom have been chosen—who stoutly avers that under any circumstances he shall vote for Hancock. I also found that the Democratic leaders, like their antagonists, are disgusted with these Spring elections, and in common with them will do their utmost to have the call for a constitutional convention to put an end to them adopted by the people. These gentlemen also admit the absurdity if not the injustice of the present representative basis in New-Hampshire, by which the Senate is ludicrously small and the House laughably large—there being over three hundred in the latter—but, like the Republicans, they have little hope that the towns will surrender a single jot of their political power and submit to a representation justly based on a proper population, and therefore do not expect that this reform can be achieved. Concerning the pending canvass, they said that they had thus far depended solely on home talent for speakers, and probably should do so to the end to a large extent. They could only give the name of E. K. Apgar, of New-York, as coming to their help, and did not know of any Democratic member of Congress who would stump the State. Their meetings, as arranged thus far, are not numerous, and have not the attraction and potency of well-known names.

In marked contrast to this condition of affairs the Republicans already have the canvass well advanced and well in hand. The mere announcement of the meetings already arranged is sufficient to prove this fact. Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, is to speak at Dover, March 6, and Concord, March 7; Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, at Winchester, March 6, Concord, March 7, and Manchester, March 10; Hon James A. Garfield, of Ohio, at Keene, March 6, Hanover, March 7, Claremont, March 8, Milford, March 9; Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, at Walpole, March 6, Nashua, March 7, Milford, March 9; Gen. A. E. King, of Maryland, Concord, March 3, Laconia, March 4, Littleton, March 8, Whitefield, March 9, Lisbon, March 10, and Lancaster, March 11; Hon. Henry O. Pratt, of Iowa, Portsmouth, March 3, Great Falls, 4th, Newton, 6th, South New-Market, 7th, Salmon Falls, 8th. Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, has appointments for every day until the 11th, and will be at Exeter, Wolfboro, Newmarket, Warner, Nashua, Bradford, Newport, and Claremont. Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has as yet but one appointment, and that is for Lebanon, to-morrow. Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, is billed during the coming week for Keene, Hinsdale, and Claremont, while Col. E. W. Andrews, of Michigan, is down during the same time for Manchester, Portsmouth, Warner, and Candia. In addition to all these a large draft has been made on home talent. Gen. Walter Harriman has five appointments, O. C. Moore three, James F. Briggs two, Hon. David Cross one, Hon. Charles H. Burns three, Hon. Daniel Barnard one, Hon. Levi W. Barton one, C. A. Sulloway one, John Foster two, Henry E. Burnham one, making a total of sixty speeches on the Republican side to which the people of New-Hampshire are expected to listen between now and the close of next week. It is apparent from this statement of the programme of the campaign that the Republican State Committee has done its whole duty in furnishing the voters with political information.

With this activity and the political record of the Democratic candidate for Governor, the Republicans ought to succeed, unless the country is ready to get down on its knees to Jefferson Davis, and while begging his pardon for the past, ask him, as the only recompense in its power, to take hold of the nation and run it to suit himself in the future. Brief reference was made to this record yesterday, but it is so useful to show—in connection with what has happened in Congress during the present session—what sort of men the Democrats delight to honor, that it is worth giving more fully. As one of the consequences following the depression caused by the defeats of the Union Armies in Virginia in 1862, when they were commanded by a General, who two years later was the Democratic candidate for President on the platform that the war was a failure, Daniel Marcy was elected in March, 1863, to Congress from the First New-Hampshire District. He took his seat Dec. 7, and on the 9th he gave his first rebel vote in voting against Washburne's resolution approving the Administration for asking to effect an exchange of prisoners. Five days afterward he voted for Fernando Wood's resolution requesting President Lincoln to appoint three Commissioners empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive, and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored to terms of equity, fraternity, and equality under the Constitution. Three days later he voted for the Edgerton resolution to censure President Lincoln for his Emancipation Proclamation, and for the Harrington resolutions denying the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. On the same day he dodged the vote on two resolutions, one of which declared it to be the duty of Congress to pay all necessary bills to support the war, and the other returned thanks to the Union soldiers for gallantry in the field.

Space will not permit me to go through this man's record in detail, and I must be content with saying that on Dec. 21, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 28, April 18, May 2, June 4, June 6, June 13, June 15, June 29, July 2, during that session of Congress, which, so far as his individual vote and influence went, gave aid and comfort to armed rebellion. But his most infamous act was on Jan. 18, 1864. On that day Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, introduced the following:

Whereas, A most desperate, wicked, and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depends upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

The great body of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, but sixteen, among whom was Daniel Marcy, were so wedded to the cause of the rebellion that they voted in the negative. Among his companions were Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland, and Alexander Long, of Ohio, the first of whom was afterward expelled, and the latter censured for treasonable utterances on the floor of the House.

Marcy made but one speech in Congress, and that was on the 14th of June, 1864. Then he said to the Southern rebels that "the great loyal Democratic Party would guarantee to them the pure administration of the law of the land; they should enjoy without further molestation their full and equitable rights under the Constitution. If the disloyal abolition party would humble itself in dust and ashes and purge itself from the monstrous iniquities and wash away the stains which disfigure its infamous brow, and swear that from this time henceforth and forever it would never seek to interfere with the administration and regulation of the internal police of the Southern States or of any State, and act with the Democratic Party, peace would once more return to bless the land." He also had a decided opinion of President Lincoln, for he said: "I believe the name of the President will go down to posterity along with the deep execrations of all who revere and love the Union as our fathers gave it to us."

It is this man who has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New-Hampshire, and not only the nomination, but their continued zealous support of him since his record has been exposed, has raised the serious question whether loyalty to the Union during the war was not in Democratic estimation a crime, and constructive treason a virtue to be rewarded by preferment. It is this question the people of New-Hampshire will decide on Tuesday week. The nomination of such a man, the adherence to such, is a matter of import beyond the boundaries of New-Hampshire, and therefore I have trespassed upon my allotted space in giving an outline of his record. Taken by itself it might not mean anything; taken in conjunction with other matters it means everything. Eaton in Connecticut, Marcy in New-Hampshire, and in Congress the amnesty debate, the shilly-shallying with the finances of the nation, while Democratic Congressman are introducing and pushing Confederate war claims, which, if passed, would take $300,000,000 out of the pockets of the people. The Republicans of this State believe that all this means something, and they intend to do all in their power to prevent what in their judgment would be the irreparable and disgraceful calamity of a return of the nation to Democratic control.

SPEAKERS SENT FROM WASHINGTON TO AID THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Democratic committee here sent several speakers to New-Hampshire to-day. The list, as reported to-night, includes Tarbox, a spasmodic orator of Massachusetts; Walker, of Virginia, a very handsome man; Robbins, of North Carolina, a brave soldier in the battles of the South; Springer, a very young man from Illinois, and Blackburn, a Kentucky guerrilla. Robbins and Blackburn are both members of the Committee that "caught" Belknap, and they are now more anxious to make votes in New-Hampshire than to secure evidence to sustain the articles of impeachment. These two men, who fought for the Confederacy in the South, go to join for this campaign the forces of Marcy, the Democratic nominee, who fought with even greater zeal the battles of the Confederacy in the North. Clymer has become too important a man to be permitted to leave Washington, though he let Marsh, also a man of some consequence, go to Canada.

THE WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—In the matter of the motion of a new trial for William McKee, three depositions were filed in the United States Court to-day; they are from Joel F. Rice, Henry P. Brown, and George Livensbarger, and are measurably corroborative of the affidavit of Watson Foster, relative to the statements alleged to have been made by Hugh F. Summers, one of the jurors in the McKee trial.

A SOLDIER MURDERED.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 4.—Sergeant Sullivan, Company F, Fourth Infantry, was shot and instantly killed yesterday, near Fort Fetterman, by "Persimmon Bill," who claimed some ponies which had been stolen from the Indians, and which Sullivan, with several of the Indians, was sent by the commanding officer to recover. Bill and his companions escaped to the hills.

A KANSAS COURT-HOUSE BURNED.

A dispatch from Seneca, Kan., says: The Nemaha County Court-house, one of the finest in the State, was burned yesterday. All of the records, excepting those of the schools, were saved. The building cost $40,000, and was insured for $5,000 each, in the Ætna, North American, Home, (New-York,) and Phœnix, (Hartford).

BANK INVESTIGATION.

CONCORD, March 4.—The Bank Commissioners are examining the condition of the Kearsarge Savings Bank, at Warner, N. H., rumors having been circulated that the bank held unsafe collateral. The bank officers say that the collateral referred to has been disposed of, but one of the Directors has withdrawn, and the actual condition of the bank is unknown.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Lizzie Goldey, of No. 688 Broad street, Newark, was burned to a crisp last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her two children were rescued by a fireman in an unconscious condition, being suffocated by the smoke. They were resuscitated.

THINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

WHAT THE HOTELS ARE DOING—THE BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS MAKING READY FOR THE COMING VISITORS—THEY HOPE TO CATCH THE OVERFLOW FROM THE HOTELS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

Things at Philadelphia are beginning to foreshadow the great coming event, and this in the unpleasant, rather than the agreeable sense. We are not moving in the roseate atmosphere that betokens a coming sun, but we are beginning to get the benefit of the increase of prices brought about by a belief in immense future demand. I am bound to say that the hotel-keepers have not yet made any forward movement, but there is a visible reluctance to let rooms to single men, the obvious reason being that a married couple occupy the same amount of space and give double the amount of profit. The hotel men are evidently looking far forward into the misty region of the future, and they see all their rooms occupied by families, and all the dining-rooms, breakfast rooms, corridors, parlors, stairways covered with encampments of cots. Still, in spite of such previsionings, the prices have not advanced. But in the matter of boarding-houses, a specialty of enterprise usually conducted by females, it may boldly be said that the signs of a determined resolution to kill the golden goose before it can lay a single egg are absolutely unmistakable. Prices have gone up fifty per cent., with indications that the maximum of extortion has not been reached by any means. And the accommodation which is fairly good now threatens by the 1st of May to sink to a minimum. The chief boarding places of the Quaker City are to be found on Spruce and Walnut and Girard streets. The latter is a queer little street, build up on the Girard property, between the block stretching from Chestnut to Market and from Eleventh to Twelfth. The houses are all of red brick, with white stone copings and green blinds, all four stories in height, and double in breadth, and all boarding-houses. For the denizens of this street Paradise has bloomed, and the happy landladies are indulging in those delicious hours of *traumerei*, in which palaces and millions rise responsive to *perhaps* and *if*. The reverie of Alnaschar in the *Arabian Nights* was not more illusive than the fond imaginings of some of these landladies. The most extravagant have informed me that they do not intend to take any permanent boarders at all, nor do they propose to furnish any meals, but they will reserve their rooms for transient guests. Said one, "I shall put four beds in my large rooms and two in my small ones. I shall not take any ladies, and I expect two gentlemen to occupy each bed." "But, Ma'am," I remonstrated in as insinuating tones as I could command, "where will all these men come from?" "Oh," she answered, tossing her head, "I have a cousin in one of the hotels, and I expect to get all the overflow from that house." And I find, from general questioning in the boarding-house districts, that they all rely more or less on the overflow from the hotels.

The phrase is a beautiful one, and opens up to the mind of the boarding-house keeper vistas of pecuniary profit to which halls of dazzling light are dark and dim. But phrases, however charming, are not absolutely sound bases upon which to build; or, in the proverbial parlance of our ancestors, "words butter no parsnips." It would be a good thing for the Philadelphians to consider that they have to keep the multitudes that will hasten hither, whereas they propose to drive them away. What man of any ordinary turn of mind would consent to come to Philadelphia without his wife and family? Who, even among bachelors, would care to have one-eighth of a room and be obliged to hunt for his meals here and there, feasted to-day, poisoned to-morrow? The plans which would be excusable for the Fourth of July become sinfully sordid and absurdly short-sighted for the opening of the season. In vain has the press held before the eyes of the boarding-house keepers the sad example of Vienna, for these ladies do not read, or if they do, they are incapable of that reasoning process known as making an analogy. And as the same delusive hopes are entertained not only by the professionals in the districts I have named, but also by the temporary amateurs who are going to take boarders "for this time only," and more from motives of patriotism than from any desire of profit, the evil is wide-spread and the possibility of reform slight. When ladies turn their houses into the semblance of barracks, and expect to reap from $1 to $2 per day from each unhappy arrival, and can persuade themselves that they do this, not for the greenbacks, but from public spirit, "because Philadelphia is ill-provided with hotel accommodation," then any hope of convincing the sinners that they will kill the Centennial must be but small. They have succeeded in deceiving themselves, and nothing can undeceive them save the hard knocks of experience. But if ever the Woman's Work Committee had an opportunity it presents itself here. Let the ladies of that committee send round circulars to their misguided sisters, and urge them not to bother themselves about the overflow of the hotels, but to be prepared to lease their rooms with good accommodation at a reasonably high price. As for this cot business, without accommodation, I denounce it as a swindle, barefaced and base.

While the boarding-house keepers are preparing to transmute the overflow from the hotels into a golden shower, there are various schemes in different stages of development for utilizing the inevitable indignation of the public with the boarding-house keepers. There is a Granger Company which proposes to erect wooden barracks in a park not far from the Centennial ground, which will accommodate 3,000, and their charge will be fifty cents per head. Meals will be supplied at moderate rates upon the ground, and the whole thing will be conducted as much as possible after the fashion of a camp-meeting. Everything will be rough and ready, or perhaps very particularly rough and not particularly ready. Another company has purchased the old Oak Cemetery for a similar purpose. Formerly there was here a splendid mansion and fine grounds. I understand that only part of the lands belonging to the property was ever used for interment. Burials have ceased here for some years, and I may state for the relief of those who are timid about ghosts, and who believe in the midnight appearance of the sheeted dead, that the monuments are being removed as fast as possible; in fact, by the time the crush comes there will be nothing to remind the encamper of the past uses of these grounds, save perhaps the funereal aspect of the shrubs, which, having been planted on purpose to look gloomy and solemn, will not unnaturally hardly be able to acquire a poetically cheerful and picturesque aspect in a short a time. Then I understand from one of the agents of the principal railway here that encampments are being projected along the lands of the three principal roads that enter the city—the Pennsylvania Central, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington. The arrangements here have not been developed to any great extent, but the railroads have agreed to give commutation tickets at a very low rate, and to run trains every half hour, or every twenty minutes if necessary. The distances of these encampments will average from two and a half to seven miles from the Centennial grounds, and I can state from personal observation that along two of the lines there are many very beautiful and commodious sites for such a purpose. And I have no doubt that the same thing is equally true of the third line.

It is really too bad that the excessive greed of the Philadelphians should bid fair to overturn the really admirable plans of the Centennial managers. On the one hand, the boarding-house keepers are banded together to prevent the visitors from being anything but transient. On the other hand, Gen. Hawley and others are straining every nerve to make such arrangements to interest and attract the visitors as to induce them to stay. The programme for the season is in course of formation, and therefore I am only able to give some idea of what has been arranged. On the 30th of May there will be a grand reunion of Knights Templar, which will last four days, and which will unite some very imposing ceremonies, such as a grand parade of 15,000 knights, a grand installation of the Grand Master, and a Masonic promenade concert reception, and perhaps Centennial tea-party. On the 26th day of June will be the great Schuetzenfest, in which fifty-nine native clubs and 5,000 European riflemen will participate. There will be a grand procession got up in that picturesque and witty style for which the Germans are celebrated, for they surely excel the whole world in their pageants, and there will be five days' competitive rifle-shooting, the whole winding up with a grand distribution of prizes. The matter is in the hands of the worthy President of the Philadelphia Rifle Club, Herr Christian Mueller, and bids fair to be a most attractive feature of the times. Then during the opening days of July it has been proposed to hold a meeting of historians, biographers, and literati upon Centennial subjects at Independence Hall. Of the Fourth of July I can give no particulars—not for want of material, but because the facts are at present chaotic, and such changes must necessarily be made as will render any present account very incorrect. On the 12th and 13th of July the Orange Association of Philadelphia, assisted by sister organizations from other cities, will hold their annual meeting and have their annual parade. On the second day of August the National Association of American Oarsmen convene, and will arrange a regatta that bids fair to be of the greatest possible interest. On the 28th of August the whole militia command of the State of Connecticut, 2,353 men, with a section of light artillery, under a Brigadier, will go into camp north of the Centennial grounds. Other military organizations will visit the Park and make their encampments at different times during the Summer, but the great majority will be present on the Fourth of July.

The racing at Point Breeze Park will be both running and trotting. There will be a grand Spring meeting of trotters commencing May 23 and lasting four days. There will be a Summer trotting meet commencing June 13 and lasting four days. Then will come the running races, commencing June 24 and lasting till 28th, the race days being every other day. There will be trotting on July 12 lasting three days, and July 18, lasting three days, and again in August from 15th to 18th. Then will come more running races, though the date is not absolutely fixed, but it will be after the close of the Saratoga second meeting. There will be trotting also five days in September, from 12th to 16th, and five days in October, from 10th to 14th. All this will be at Point Breeze Park, and it may be safely said that every one of these meets will receive the fullest recognition from the owners of famous horses. All the leading proprietors of famous running stock have expressed their intention of coming here, as the time selected is very opportunely chosen for the first meet between Jerome Park and Pimlico, and for the second between Saratoga and Jerome Park. There can be little doubt about the interest that will be taken by foreigners in the trotting races, which will be to show most attractive novelties. And it is the intention of the management to be exceedingly liberal in the matter of public admission, and the fees will be as low as possible. At Belmont Park I hardly know what arrangements have been made, but the course is in admirable condition, and all the buildings have been erected, so that I presume there can be no doubt of its being opened this year. It is not quite so accessible as Point Breeze, but it is a very beautiful park, and is in the hands of gentlemen of very great influence, so that much may be expected in this quarter also.

I understand, moreover, that very many associations of a scientific character intend to hold their annual meetings here, and if they do their deliberations will undoubtedly add much to the interest that foreigners will have in our display. It has been proposed that the Centennial managers should build upon their grounds a hall for the purpose of accommodating such bodies, which, when not so occupied, could be utilized by concert singers, &c. There is considerable variety of opinion among the gentlemen with whom I have conversed upon this topic some thinking the managers ought to do it, and some that they ought not. I must confess that I am with the former in sentiment, and desire above all things that it should be done. There is no feature of the Anglo-Saxon character more marked than the deliberations of these associations which spring self-formed into existence, and yet exercise a most important influence upon the conduct of the nation. From the careful work of the Public Health Association, an organization of this character, as epitomized in the very valuable report of Dr. Billings, of Washington, it is probable that there will be formed a very much needed Sanitary Bureau. At present the idea of this bureau will be represented at Philadelphia by a United States Centennial Sanitary Commission, of which a very estimable citizen of New-York, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, will, I believe, be President. Other Commissioners will be Dr. Cox, of Washington; Dr. Woodworth, of the Washington Naval Hospital, who will act as Secretary: Dr. Stephen Smith, of New-York; Hon. William E. Boardman, of the Boston Board of Health, and very many other prominent sanitarians. GAR.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Two passenger trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad collided near Glendale this afternoon. Engineer Charles Bigelow was instantly killed and several passengers were slightly injured.

FRANCE.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN SIGHTS—HUMORS OF THE PERIOD—PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE BONAPARTISTS—A REMINISCENCE OF THE EMPIRE—DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 14, 1876.

The streets of Paris present a very picturesque appearance at this time, all the walls being covered with colored handbills, containing electoral addresses, or large posters, with the names of the candidates in fine bold type. As I have frequently remarked, here the Government has the monopoly of white paper, and all other posters must be upon colored paper. M. Thiers has chosen blue; M. Daguin's posters are upon straw-colored paper; M. Godeau has chosen yellow. The latter is a new candidate who suddenly appeared yesterday in the Ninth Arrondissement, a working man, who has the audacity to enter the field with such political athletes as Thiers and Daguin. He gives us about fifty lines in his handbills, not a word of which indicates to which party he belongs, and at the end says that he shall develop his ideas in a letter which will be left at each door to-day. I do not know, I am sure, but I fancy this to be the candidate put forward by the Radical reunions. They sent a summons to M. Thiers to appear before them to be interrogated upon his political faith, and he contemptuously refused to answer. A committee was then appointed to wait upon him, and he declined to receive or have anything to do with it. Then a letter was addressed to him to ask if he was in favor of universal brotherhood and amnesty for the Communists, and M. Thiers replied in the letter of which I spoke in my last, saying that he was not only strongly opposed to general amnesty, but believed it to be fatal to France at this time. This finished M. Thiers with the Reds. They tried to get Victor Hugo and Gambetta to run against him, and when they refused, it was resolved that every good Radical was morally bound to drop in a blank ballot. It is possible, however, that they have now thought better of this, and resolved to vote for the new candidate, Godeau.

I was very much amused yesterday afternoon by the scenes I witnessed while passing through the Rue Godot de Mauroi. On entering the street my attention was called to a quarrel between a bill-sticker and a concierge. The former wanted to put up a Thiers circular, and had maliciously put it over one of M. Daguin's posters. The concierge made him take it off. The Thiers poster was put in another place, but no sooner was the bill-sticker gone than the circular was torn down and thrown into the gutter. At every house it was the same, and but two in the street would permit the name of Thiers to remain up. The concierges of those two tore down the other names, and in revenge all the neighbors tore down the name of Thiers. I followed the bill-sticker to the end of the street, where he was joined by a friend. "Just look," he cried, "I have put up twenty in this street, and all but two are already down. No use searching for *esprit* in the aristocratic quarters of Paris; there is less of it than elsewhere. That's French all over! A man does not think as you do; you begin by refusing him the right to make his opinions known. Is it not stupid? Well, let's take a drop, and I'll try it again." The two cronies went into a wine-shop to regale themselves, and in a few minutes the bill-sticker began his work. I followed him out of curiosity, and saw all of his posters torn down at once, except upon the two houses in question. I believe that M. Thiers will be elected, but that there is a very strong feeling against him in the quarter is shown by the fact that all his handbills are torn down or mutilated as soon as put up.

PRINCE PLON-PLON.

Prince Plon-Plon has raised a great row in Corsica, and has managed to get a number of people upon his side. He is making war upon the Bonapartists in order to revenge himself upon M. Rouher and the Empress, both of whom he most cordially detests. And for campaign purposes Prince Napoleon has informed the Corsicans that M. Rouher is not the chief of the party, having been dethroned, and that he comes before the people under false pretenses. The effect of this statement was soon apparent. A priest came out for Prince Jerome and denounced M. Rouher as an enemy to the Prince Imperial, to religion, and to the Napoleonic dynasty. Prince Napoleon was, he said, the real representative of the Bonapartes, whose cradle was Corsica, and whose memories would be ever cherished by the Corsicans. To overcome the effect of such electoral manœuvres, the Prince Imperial felt bound to address a letter to M. Pietri upon the subject. This letter shows that the split in the family can no longer be concealed:

CAMDEN PLACE, Chiselhurst, Jan. 31, 1876.

MY DEAR M. FRANCESCHINI PIETRI: Prince Napoleon Jerome offers himself for the suffrages of the people of Ajaccio. He comes forward against my will; he relies on our enemies. I am forced to treat him as such. If it were true that he had tried to efface from my memory past dissensions, he would have withdrawn from the contest. He would have spared me a bitter resolution, and you and all our friends a painful task. I could not make overtures to reconciliation, but I should have accepted it with joy. An agreement could only be sincere if the Prince gave up pursuing a political conduct other than my own; it would only have been durable if he had abandoned all idea of candidacy for the Assembly. Unforeseen incidents of debate would have placed him in presence of resolutions on which no previous decision would have been come to between us. His votes would have been the source of fresh differences, the more serious as their echoes would have been greater. When the Emperor was living his authority was not questioned in the bosom of his family. As for me, I have the duty of establishing mine. M. Rouher offers himself at Ajaccio. I hope he will be called to represent those generous populations—that faithful town of the cradle of our family. His long and loyal services, his unshakable devotion, will render him worthy of representing the Napoleon ideas in the Napoleon town *par excellence*. The Corsicans have the feeling of duty and honor. It is a homage which they will render to those virtues by electing a man who has never been wanting to either the one or the other. Believe, my dear M. Franceschini Pietri, in my unalterable friendship.

NAPOLEON.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

This reminds me of a piece of gossip that I heard during the best days of the Empire. In the most high and palmy state of Rome, a little ere the mightiest Julius fell, when Baron Haussman was Prefect of the Seine, and a great favorite at court, on the 13th of November, St. Eugenie's day, he was invited to dinner at Compiegne to celebrate the birthday of the Empress. About eighty guests were invited. In front of the Emperor was Prince Napoleon, beside whom were the Minister and Baron Haussman. At dessert the Emperor said, "My cousin, you will have the honor of proposing the customary toast to her Majesty the Empress." "I!" cried Plon-Plon, with great brutality, "*jamais!*" This piece of insolence took everybody by surprise. No one said a word as the Emperor sank back into his seat and turned his glass a moment in his hand. Presently he turned to Baron Haussman and said, "My dear Baron, you are always ready for every occasion; you will be kind enough to propose this toast, will you not?"

"Certainly, Sire;" responded the Baron, who rose, glass in hand.

"I forbid any one to toast me now," said the

Empress, beside herself at the affront Prince Napoleon had offered her, and her flashing eyes told clearly that she was having hard work keeping her Spanish temper under control.

The Baron bowed and resumed his seat, but as he did so he presented his glass right and left raised in the air. The movement was understood. With a childish look of pleasure, the Emperor caught up his glass, followed the Baron's example, and the toast was drank in silence. When the glasses were drained, the Emperor half rose and bowed his thanks to Baron Haussman, and the Empress rose from the table, passed by the Prince of the blood, and gave her arm to the Baron.

This incident shows that the quarrel between these two is not a new thing. That evening the Emperor drew Baron Haussman aside and began to talk of this unfortunate incident. He was greatly distressed at the bad character shown by his cousin, and disturbed by visions of scandals that might result from these discords in the imperial family. He spoke of the hesitation so many felt in visiting Prince Napoleon at the Palais Royal, a fact which appeared to render the Prince more bitter in feeling.

"You, Baron; you are one of them. Why do you not go there to dine sometimes?"

"I beg pardon, Sire," replied Baron Haussman, "but I have never refused to dine with Prince Napoleon whenever I have been invited, for to me an invitation from a Prince of the blood equals an order. Beyond that, however, I must confess candidly that my feet should never pass his threshold."

"But why, Baron? Tell me why?"

"Oh! Sire, I should never dare to tell you."

The Emperor insisted, and, after some encouragement, got the Baron to explain his reasons.

"You see, Sire," he said to the Emperor, "I am convinced that the day will come when it will be necessary for some one to take that fellow by the collar. And that some one should not be a man who has dined very often at the Palais Royal." There were several occasions afterward when, if the Emperor had not been goodness and kind-heartedness personified, "some one" would have been ordered to take "that fellow" by the collar.

DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

To-night we have the great dramatic event of the season, the *première representation* of Alexander Dumas' "Etrangère," at the Français. There has been a great deal of talk about this piece, and those who have attended the rehearsals predict for it a very striking success. You are aware, of course, ere this, that M. Dumas pretends to treat of American manners and characteristics, treating us in a manner different from Sardou. As an example, I may say that our compatriot *Clarkson* is challenged to fight a duel the next day at a certain house. "I've an engagement at that house," he replies, "and can't possibly do it—rather do it right now." At the end *Mme. Clarkson* tells a Duke not to rub against her husband, for he would kill him as quickly as if he were a little rabbit. The whole town is excited over the new piece of M. Dumas.

THE PRE-ELECTION PERIOD.

PARTY SENTIMENT RUNNING HIGH—THE EMPIRE'S PLESSINGS AND ITS APOSTLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 18, 1876.

The city journals are almost entirely occupied by the elections of Sunday, very much as you are during the Autumn campaign, and every bit of space is given to the various candidates. Party feeling runs high here, but after all it is about the same everywhere, and I have seen quite as much passion displayed in my native State when we were called upon to elect a new Legislature. And it has been pretty much the same from time immemorial, for recent researches have brought out facts regarding the elections in Rome that might have been noted in our time, and we have descriptions as far back as the days of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus which might serve very well at this moment. The only real differences have been in matters of detail, depending upon the social customs of the age. The most heated electoral campaigns ever seen appear to be those in which we are engaged, and I have seen elections in Austria, England, Italy, and America, where quite as much bitterness was shown as in France to-day. It is only natural that the friends of M. Thiers should abuse M. Daguin, and that the friends of the latter should abuse M. Thiers, for even in our boasted civilization we find our greatest, purest, and best men the subjects of calumny the moment they become candidates for public honors. M. Haussman shares the usual fate, although one would suppose that he would be a favorite with all classes of the Parisian public. As Prefect of the Seine he was constantly working for the benefit of the city, and it was during his time that Paris was made the most beautiful city in the world. Yet after all he was a mere agent, for it was the Empire and the genius of Napoleon III. that studded France with so many fine towns, and gave an impulse to trade and commerce which made all these fine improvements pay for themselves. What M. Haussman did for Paris M. Vaïsse did for Lyons, M. De Maupas for Marseilles, M. Mentigne for Bordeaux, M. Chevreau for Lille, M. Ernest Leroy for Rouen, and others for Orleans, Besançon, Havre, Nantes, and all the great towns of France. It was owing to the direction of an intelligent sovereign that all of these great works were carried out, and if the people are not grateful to him, there is no particular reason why they should be to his subordinates. Baron Haussman did a great deal for Paris in other ways, and was always popular until he offered himself as a candidate for the Assembly. Now he is attacked with great bitterness, and some most astounding things are said about him. Among other charges I find one that seems scarcely reasonable. He is said to have rebuilt Paris in order to separate the poor from the rich, for, while the two classes formerly lived under the same roofs, now the rich had their hotels in one quarter, and the poor were sent to the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Montmartre, and Batignolles. This shows what partisan feeling will do for a man of general good sense.

THE NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The war in Spain seems to be going on with unusual vigor, and the Government is showing a disposition to take hold of the Carlist insurrection in earnest. Loma is pressing forward with great activity, and has driven the Carlists before him thus far, but a rumor comes to-day from St. Sebastian that he has received a check. Hitherto this has been enough to stop an entire campaign, and after each defeat some months are required to form another plan and to reorganize the army, but I am inclined to think that this will not be the case now. The Madrid Government has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to overcome the insurrection or lose the sympathies of several European powers who have remonstrated against the state of things now existing. It is very hard upon France, that country having to guard its frontier, and keep a large force upon the border to prevent encroachments by one or the other of the belligerents. Although this favors the Carlists very materially, they do not seem to appreciate it, and complain bitterly of the French Government. There was a rumor in town yesterday that they had fired a volley across the river upon a company of French troops. It is certain that one shot was fired, and one soldier killed, but it may turn out to have been an accident.

ITALIAN LIFE.

THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

APPROACHING FESTIVITIES—A METROPOLITAN INDUSTRY—THE VATICAN AND ITS CARDINALS—THE IMMINENT CONCLAVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

The people are studying with great diligence the large bills pasted on the walls, which give all the details of the provision made by the municipality and the society of the Carnival for the amusement of the town at the crowning period of the festivities, which is now close by. The City Council discussed, with a gravity worthy a question of state, the point whether the custom of letting the *barbari*, or horses without riders, run through the length of the Corso, as the winding up of each Carnival day. The custom is an old one, but it was abolished a year or two back, with the reason given that it was dangerous for the people and cruel for the horses. The population has not been satisfied since, and the sober fathers of the city have consented that the children shall have this amusement, as in former times. The theatres are now all open and screwing up their talent to furnish the entertainment that the public crave. The weather holds out good promise of continuing fair, for it is a point of no small consequence to those who romp, and frolic, and play the clown in the open air to have a bright sky overhead and the ground with the humidity dried up. As this season approaches, we always observe that there is much discussion and a great amount of speculation as to the probabilities of fine weather. The charge is made that those not friendly to the actual political order pray with might and main to have the carnival spoiled by clouds and cold and rain, so that gayety may give way to the mood of sorrowful plaint becoming to the alleged disastrous condition of the Church, with the Pope a prisoner. But the director of the movement of the elements—or the clerk of the weather, as he is sometimes called—does not seem to pay much attention to the wishes of one party more than the other, but sends rain and wind as the earth needs, so that the permanent wants of man shall be supplied, and not alone his momentary caprices gratified.

INDOOR LIFE.

There is considerable gayety also of indoor life, and wit is taxed to the utmost to find means to give new zest to the meat-eating season; for not to do this would be proof of want of fidelity to old customs. Had I any taste or skill in that line I might dwell upon the graces of fashionable society, and attempt to describe the beauty of Lady Dimity's ribbon, and the perfection of the Marquis of Popcorn's necktie. But that will be much better taken care of by the Annas and Rebeccas of the provincial press.

A METROPOLITAN INDUSTRY.

Here, in Rome, the Carnival used to have not a little commercial value, and whoever had a window in the Corso to rent might get enough for it for four or five days from some extravagant foreigner to pay the expenses of living for half the year. Indeed this source of revenue is not yet dried up, and the newspapers tell us that some of the balconies in the best positions in that street, are already rented at good prices. If the throwing of plaster-of-Paris *confetti* is once more permitted, the manufacture and sale of that article will give employment, as before, to many of those who live upon small commerce. No rulers in Italy ever gained popularity by scowling at amusements, and those who wish to see more work and less play must be careful and not snatch too suddenly from the hands of the people the toys with which the childhood of a despotic rule of the nation has been amused. The Church has been less disposed than the civil power to dissipate illusions of the fancy, and worship has its form and color for the eye, music for the ear, and incense and the sweets of "indulgences" for the other senses. The late Grand Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany, with his mild system of absolute government, understood as well as any sovereign of his class how to make it pleasant for the people. Partly out of the funds of his own large private income the money was taken to pay the cost of frequent *festas*, both civic and religious. Much elegance was given to the Carnival by the intimate participation in it of all the members of the family of the Sovereign, with the Court and the foreign Ministers, and it was thus kept from being dragged into the mire. Nothing so graceful and enjoyable has been known since. In Rome the Carnival never had any other than a somewhat gross character.

THE VATICAN.

One after another the Cardinals from other countries come to Rome and at present we have Cardinal Hohenlohe, and Cardinal Ledochowski is soon expected. No one seems to know precisely what mission they have, but it is believed to be quite as much of a political as of any other character. Cardinals have not always proved to be good politicians, although we have a number of historic examples of those who have risen higher and become eminent in affairs of state. As we all know, the Pope has for some time felt a good deal blue on account of the bad case in which Germany is found. But the Holy Father is now brightening up a little, and from all that comes out one is led to suppose that there is a possibility of arriving at some sort of terms. The Pontiff has found the Prince Bismarck more than a match for him, and in the scuffle which has been going on the Prince has kept the Pope from getting the upper hand. If the Papacy would labor as hard to educate the public conscience as it does to maintain its material control, it would find its moral influence greatly increased.

THE APPROACHING CONCLAVE.

We are constantly reminded that the proximate conclave is more and more the subject of preoccupation in the College of Cardinals, and it is said to be one of the reasons for the present visit of Cardinal Hohenlohe. As soon as this German prelate arrived, he was put to bed with an attack of the gout. One does not know what is to become of the Papal Senate if this distemper continues to extend itself among its members, as lately it has done. Many of the Cardinals are old, but old age, if there be intellectual and physical vigor, does not imply incompetence or imbecility. It would be sad indeed, if the conclave should get the reputation of a circle of gouty old men. As for the liberty of action of the Electoral College, or council, when it is held, no anxiety need be felt on that head. It is both the wish and the interest of the Italian Government, to leave the conclave to act independently of any exterior control. That there is a disposition among those who think they drive the car of the civil power of Europe to pull the rein their own way, we well enough know. But as the Pope and his friends have up to this time been left with liberty of word and action in Italy, so far as this authority is concerned, such liberty will be left unrestricted. A report to the contrary is now and then put forth, but it is to raise a false alarm.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Meanwhile, we are waiting for the beginning of the active participation of the clerical party in the elections of officers of administration in municipal districts, according to the word of command some time ago given by the Pope. If the descent into the field of the champions of Papal right has for effect to arouse a little the political life of the nation no one will find any cause for regret.

A SPEECH AT CHARLESTON.

THE SOUTHERNERS AND THE CENTENNIAL—HOME CELEBRATIONS ADVOCATED, BUT NOT FORGETFULNESS OF THE LOST CAUSE.

On the 22d of February, at Charleston, S. C., Major T. G. Barker, in the absence of Gen. Wade Hampton, made an impromptu address. We reproduce the concluding passages:

"What does this demonstration mean? Let the answer go forth to the world, Southern men intend to keep their oaths; Southern Confederate soldiers who went through the war and did their duty to their country as they understood it then, claim their privileges as countrymen of Washington, and intend to do their duty to their country as they understand it now. South Carolinians are citizens of the United States, and as such they recognize the flag of the Union as their national banner, and the officers and soldiers of the United States Army and Navy as the army and navy of their country. In committing myself to this position I undertake also to commit the distinguished cavalry leader of the Army of Northern Virginia, who should have been here to-day to speak for himself. But in committing him and myself and you, however, let me say this: I do not sympathize or join in with the sentimentality of 'Bunker Hill brotherly love,' or 'the clasping of hands across the bloody chasm,' or the Centennial hugging and kissing between Northern and Southern men. I do not find it necessary to an honest feeling of duty to the common country; nor to a sincere desire to bury the hatchet of the late war, nor to a frank and manly intercourse within the bounds of self-respect, with the soldiers of the North, who fought for the Union because they loved it. I do not find it necessary that I or my people should forget the grave of our much loved Confederacy, wherein we buried forever, but none the less sadly, our fondest hopes eleven years ago! Nor that we should accept the name of 'rebel' as a truth or reproach for ourselves and our dead comrades; nor that we should hasten with unseemly haste to strip from our hearts our reverence for their memories, even after we shall have laid aside our outward badges of mourning for their loss. No! No! A thousand times no! Let the honest, true men of the North understand us, and we believe that the coward feeling or the political ambition which would prompt a Southern man to suffer the memory of the lost cause, by word or deed, to be slurred or diminished in his presence, or by his words or actions, is a poor guarantee for the honesty of the friendship, political or social, which such a man might pledge to our Northern brethren. The grand American Centennial at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July will be a proud boast on the part of the Republic of the achievements in national strength which mark the close of its first century of national life; but, alas! for us poor whipped Confederates who might be able to afford the expenses of the trip, or who might wish to be there, the greatest boast of all on that occasion will be that the Republic of States bound together, as was supposed by some, by a mere rope of sand, living its national life and maintaining its international relations without a standing army—that this confederated Republic has encountered and survived a civil war more gigantic in its proportions than any monarchy or empire in the world has ever encountered, and perhaps could ever have survived. This will be a proud and perfectly legitimate boast on the part of our Northern brethren. But can the Southern States, with any show of decency, pretend to join in the huzzas with which the fact will be proclaimed at Philadelphia? It is true that the Southern soldier, who goes there as a spectator, may console himself in the midst of the shouts of his victor by the feeling that the greatest achievement of the century was in wearing out and finally defeating the Southern army. But I fancy he will not feel, if he be true to his own past and that of his comrades, very happy in the midst of such rejoicing, or very honest if he undertakes to join in it. Let us, however, join in our own Centennial celebrations with honest committal of ourselves to what we can do without desecrating the sacred memories, in securing the peace of the country, of the past; but let us make our celebration at our own homes, and on our own soil. The North are the victors, and should come to us; we cannot go to them; and when they do come let us not forget our self-respect in insincere effusions and sentimental professions of our brotherly love. We are trying hard to become reconciled to the North, but, as Southern men, we are yet to receive practical proofs of their good-will and respect toward us. We will await patiently, as we have waited since our surrender, for justice to be done us. In the meantime let us show our true love for the country as our common country, and our true appreciative reverence for the memory of Washington and his wonderful contemporaries, by doing our part in the endeavor to preserve from violence, corruption, and degradation that government which they founded and bequeathed to us as a rich inheritance of liberty and law. In this way we will meet and refute the calumnies which are circulated against the honesty of our people, and we will vindicate our right to be here this day, and to lay with honest hearts and pure hands our tributes on the grave of Washington."

BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT LET ALONE.

Under the heading "A Good Thing" the Atlanta (Ga.) *Courier* of the 2d inst. prints the following:

Waterman, of the La Grange *Reporter*, has a habit of dropping good things from the point of his pen. The following is good enough to be embalmed, and we trust it will be. At any rate, we give it a start in the direction of immortality: "Referring to the denunciatory epithet—Confederate Congress—which, because of the ex-Confederates in it, the Radical papers are so fond of hurling at the body now assembled at Washington, makes the following palpable hit: 'They are not there by their own will; not at all. They erected a neat little Government of their own, which was altogether "Confederate;" it was a daring, noble, self-sacrificing Government—a Government which made as heroic a struggle for independence as ever glorified the pages of history. Why, bless you, warlike brethren of the Northern press, it was the fault of your people entirely that that Government was demolished, and that we "Confederates" are forced back into the Union. We would not have been in it to-day, and the hateful "Confederates" would not be in your Congress but for your physical superiority. We stayed out as long as we could; we managed to put several hundred thousand, more or less, of your best imported Europeans under the daisies—with here and there a few natives; we fought, and fought, and fought until we could fight no more. Then we had to go back because you, who were our conquerors, forced us. If our presence is distasteful, blame yourselves. If you did not want us to mingle with you and have a share in the Government, why did you not let us stay out of your detestable old Union when we went out? We'd have been happy enough if you had let us alone.'"

THE CENTENNIAL ADMISSION FEE.

The price of admission to the exhibition in Philadelphia will be fifty cents, payable in one note. The receivers at the recording turnstiles will have nothing to do with the notes, except to decide whether they are good or bad, and to drop them in the boxes, where each one will register itself. An exchange office of the Centennial National Bank will be established near each entrance, to change money for visitors not having fifty cents notes. This money-changer will be expected to have no more and no less money when his work is done than when he began. The Centennial Commission, after much inquiry and careful consideration, concluded that the whole sytem—absence of season tickets and all—was cheaper and more secure against fraud than any other known. In order that the cash in the boxes may correspond with the indicators, a dollar note will not be received at any gate for the admission of two persons, nor two twenty-five-cent notes for that of one person. No intelligent visitor, however, with the facilities afforded, need get into the "cue," an arrangement to keep in single file those about to enter, unprovided with the required note. In the event of a resumption of specie payments prior to or during the exhibition the rule will be amended to meet demands.

AN EARLY GEORGIA ROMANCE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Courier* relates the following: "Now, right there," said Dr. Powell, halting a *Courier* reporter in front of Col. Nat. Hammond's handsome residence, "is the scene of a pretty story. About twenty years ago," he continued, "Nat. Hammond and myself were sitting near that tree, talking about marrying. It was all woods here then. Hammond said he would never marry. Just then two young ladies came walking through the grove, going out to the hill yonder to see the sun set. Hammond said, at once, 'If I could win such a woman as that one yonder, I would marry.' I asked him who she was. He replied that he didn't know, but that she suited his ideas exactly. I went off to Texas shortly afterward, and when I came back years afterward I met Hammond and asked him if he was married. 'I am,' he replied. 'I married the very girl that we met in the grove that evening; and I have bought the grove that we met her in, and we are living there now.' 'And so they are,' continued the doctor, impressively, 'and that's what I call a romance.'"

CONVENTION OF THE SIGMA PHI SOCIETY.

SCHENECTADY, March 4.—Delegates to the Sigma Phi Society, from the Chapters of Hamilton, Hobart, and Williams Colleges, and the Universities of Vermont and Michigan, with the members of the parent chapter of the Union, met in annual convention at their hall in this city last evening. Among the Sigmas present were Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Charles T. Cromwell, of New-York, the only surviving founder of the society, which is now half a century old; Hon. Charles S. Spencer, of New-York, and many other graduates of Union and other colleges. After transacting the business, they took their seats at a dinner at Given's Hotel. The society seems to be in a flourishing condition. This convention was especially interesting from the narration of the incidents of the society's birth, by the only surviving founder, and Gov. Hartranft, who came from Harrisburg for the express purpose of attending this convention.

WAYS OF THE WAR OFFICE.

ANOTHER EX-SOLDIER'S STORY.

A CAPTAIN OF A COLORED COMPANY, FORMERLY AT FORT SILL, DESCRIBES HOW THE POST-TRADER'S CONTRIBUTIONS WERE OBTAINED.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* prints the following letter, addressed to its editor:

Prior to the present peculiarly "centralized" national Administration, the wants of the officers and soldiers of the Army on the frontier were supplied by "sutlers," who were chosen by the officers at each station, and the prices of their commodities controlled by well-defined regulations. The buyers had the power of preventing imposition and extortion on the part of the seller. But very soon after the President's discovery of his late War Minister, an act was passed by Congress, under Administration influence, abolishing the old and quite satisfactory sutler system and substituting these "post traders," to be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Secretary of War solely. The management of these trading posts has been but one of the many arbitrary acts which have characterized the last administration of the war office, and caused general comment and open criticism in army circles on the frontier, where it is a serious offense to speak disrespectfully of the powers that be at Washington. For several years these positions as post trader have been known to have a fixed market value, and the amount of the bonus paid annually by the actual traders at each of the more important stations to the nominal incumbents, friends of the Secretary of War, has been an open secret on the frontier. It should be borne in mind that this Fort Sill tradership, for which $40,000 has been paid during the past five or six years, is but one in number. How about the others? The newspapers have already had a good deal to say about one in the North-west held by a Mr. Orville Grant.

The case of the Fort Sill trader, Mr. J. S. Evans, thus made prominent, is an excellent one to illustrate the whole system and its bearings. Fort Sill was first established in the south-west part of the Indian territory in the Winter of 1868-9. It soon became one of the largest and most important Army stations. Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, an experienced and fair-dealing merchant and a gentleman—far above the typical Army sutler—opened the first store there upon the authority of the troops. When the change was made he became trader, on the recommendation of the officers of the post, and proceeded to erect buildings and lay in a stock of general merchandise. This required a large capital, as the nearest railroad was then the Kansas Pacific, and much of his building material, as well as all his merchandise, had to be hauled in wagons for hundreds of miles through a country without roads. In most classes of goods the transportation cost more than the merchandise itself. Had the Secretary appointed his friend Marsh to the original vacancy in the Fort Sill tradership, it would not have effected the desired object; the appointee would have been obliged to command large capital, and then, conducting the business in person or by deputy, be contented with fair profits. So Mr. Evans was permitted to establish himself with a large and valuable stock, investing his whole fortune, get the business well established, and then, although giving full satisfaction to those for whose accommodation, theoretically, the place is provided, he was unexpectedly notified of the appointment of a successor. To have quietly stepped aside would have ruined Mr. Evans; he could not have removed his goods to the nearest settlement at less than their cost. He was at the mercy of Belknap's appointee, and the latter well knew it.

Mr. Evans could do nothing but comply with the terms dictated by Mr. Marsh. And so he returned to his frontier store, under obligations to add to the selling price of his goods $1,000 a month, to be paid in advance to the figure-head in New-York. Now, it is a sad fact that these post traders make their profits on the sales to the enlisted men of the Army rather than on sales to the officers. The latter have various other means of procuring supplies, and the traders favor them also. Practically, therefore, this bonus had to be taken from the pockets of the soldiers of the seven companies at Fort Sill. Those troops then consisted of colored men of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, about six hundred in number. Each of these poor fellows, many of them freedmen earning their first wages, had to contribute from his monthly pay of $13 about two dollars toward this bonus fund. In other words, during the last five years, the enlisted men in the Army of the United States serving at this post of Fort Sill have had extorted from them, with the knowledge and consent of the Secretary of War, the sum of $40,000, half of which has helped toward the brilliant social display of that Secretary at Washington, while the other half has remained with the friend in New-York as hush-money. At how many other places the same thing has been done remains to be seen.

The facts of the case cited, now first made public, have been well enough understood all along out at Fort Sill. Mr. Evans was obliged to tell his friends of the state of affairs to justify his exorbitant prices. The writer, who formerly commanded a company of the colored troops at that station, who were thus mercilessly bled to pay those bills of the Paris dress-maker, visited Fort Sill in the Summer of 1872, and, finding that appeals through the military channels had been fruitless, he reported the facts fully to Senator Sumner, in behalf the freedmen soldiers. A similar letter was written at the same time to Hon. F. W. Bird. But, as the *Republican* aptly remarks to-day, although the military Ring in 1871-72 was too strong to be broken by Senators Sumner and Schurz, its time had to come. Four years have brought changes, indeed. Two departmental heads, that withstood assaults far more formidable then, now fall before "a Mr. Marsh."

In this instance, too, the old adage of "set a thief to catch a thief" has been again verified. This George A. Armes, real estate agent at Washington, who appears to have been the accidental cause of the Clymer investigation, was summarily dismissed from the Volunteer Service by Secretary Stanton for selling Government property and misappropriating Government funds in his keeping. Subsequently he obtained a commission in the regular Army, became a Captain in the Tenth Cavalry, and was then court-martialed, cashiered, and utterly disgraced for stealing and other most scandalous conduct. He has been in Washington for about five years, seeking reinstatement. Once he actually got his "Personal Relief" bill through Congress, but was blocked by the opposition of Grant and Belknap—to their credit be it said. Doubtless Gen. Belknap told the truth in saying that Armes tried to force the Secretary into assisting in his reinstatement by threatening to take to Congress this story, which had probably come to Armes from former Army associates. Belknap did not scare easy enough for his own good; a very small spark sometimes kindles a big blaze. HENRY E. ALVORD.

EASTHAMPTON, Friday, March 3.

THE HONOR OF A SOLDIER.

FAITH OF THE PEOPLE IN ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS—SHOCKS WHICH CAUSE REACTION.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The American people have always regarded the Army and Navy as schools of honor and integrity. The first great shock came in 1861, when so many men whose lives were above ordinary suspicion, and whose reputations were deemed a sufficient consideration for continuance in public service, fell away from the high standard of honor and patriotism and turned their swords against the Government which had educated them, and to which many of them were indebted for position and maintenance. It was a great shock to the sensibilities and a blow at the faith of the people when Gen. Pillow abandoned his post on the frontier and attempted to seduce the rank and file from their allegiance. Perhaps it was a still greater blow to their faith when Col. R. E. Lee sent back word from Richmond that he felt constrained to cast his lot against the Union. The blow was all the more severe, because when Col. Lee left Washington, he left avowedly for the purpose of arranging his affairs in Virginia, preparatory to assuming a high position in the Union Army. Nobody now believes that he intended to return to his post. He deceived his most intimate associate and chief, Gen. Scott, who claimed to have the fullest assurance of his loyalty. The resignation of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was another great shock to persons in official circles. He hesitated long, and at last handed in his resignation, assuring the Secretary, Gen. Cameron, that while his family relations rendered further service in the Union Army impossible, he would never draw his sword against the Federal Government. Some still think he was really sincere in the declaration, but a little reflection serves to convince the greater number that a man of so much genius as he was known to possess, could not remain neutral. He must have seen this when he laid down his commission. The resignations which followed in rapid succession did not add to the general distrust which had taken possession of the public mind. After Lee and Johnston deserted their posts in the hour of danger, nobody had any faith in military honor. And it was this falling away from the standard, of men supposed to regard all as lost when honor was lost, that made the public so intolerant toward commanders who failed in the first days and months of the war. Popular faith in military men was undermined, and the officers of the Union Army were obliged to create a new standard of honor and fitness before the Government was able to make any great headway in dealing with the rebellion. No allowance was made for the state of utter unpreparedness in which the Government found itself. A deep-seated feeling of distrust prevailed everywhere. A most fatal and senseless prejudice existed agains the officers of the Regular Army. They were expected to do good work with inferior appliances. The recall of a skirmish line was heralded as a defeat, and a skirmish was dealt with as a battle. Against all these disabling circumstances the commanders of the Union Army were compelled to struggle for months and even for years. The wonder is that we obtained any victory at all. For distrust of the educated leaders prevailed with the rank and file, constituted, as it was in the main, of people who believed themselves deceived and betrayed by the highest officers in the regular establishment. Then came a time when the people regained their faith in military men. But it did not arrive until Fort Donelson had capitulated and Pittsburg Landing had been retrieved. From that time forward the growth of confidence was rapid and seldom interrupted. The people became justly proud of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McPherson, Sheridan, Custer, and Kilpatrick, as well as of a host of others whom we need not pause to name. And when the war closed no other class of men was so popular or so highly esteemed as were the officers of the Army. From extreme to extreme is the law, and it may have needed some castrophe like that which has overtaken the brilliant soldier at the head of the War Office but yesterday to check the reaction."

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY BILL.

DEBATING THE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The session in the House to-day being for debate only on the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty, and the attendance of members being consequently small, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, who had the floor to conclude his speech, and who did not desire to do so to empty benches, moved to adjourn. The vote showing that there was a majority in favor of the motion, propositions were made, first, to go on with the regular business, (which the Speaker ruled could not be done under the unanimous agreement of yesterday,) and then to devote the day's session to general debate on miscellaneous topics. Mr. Wood explained his motion by saying that he was not present yesterday at the time when the order for this day's session was made or he should have objected to it, because he did not want to speak for buncombe, for posterity, or for the newspapers, but to the members of the house. He did not want to be forced to go on with his speech when there was less than a quorum present.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, objected to any variation of the order made yesterday.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, expressed his desire that this Hawaiian bill should be got out of the house as soon as possible.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, expressed his readiness to address some suggestions to those members who were present in respect to the Hawaiian treaty.

Mr. WOOD thereupon withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the house went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair, on the Hawaiian bill, and was addressed by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in opposition to the bill.

Further speeches were made on the Hawaiian question by Mr. Ward, of New-York, and Mr. Jacobs, of Washington Territory; and by Mr. Woodward, of Ohio, on a bill granting bounties to heirs of soldiers who enlisted for a less period than one year, and who were killed or who died by reason of such service.

The House then, at 2:30, adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A LARGE PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS HOUSE BURNED—LOSS $300,000.

The extensive dry goods house of Messrs. Wood, Marsh, & Co., Nos. 309 and 311 Market street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the small two-story back building, and is supposed to have originated from a stove. A brisk breeze was prevailing at the time, which fanned the flames so that when the firemen arrived the fire had made considerable headway. The building No. 307, occupied by Messrs. Garretson, Blakemore & Co., dealers in prints, was badly damaged in the rear, while the interior was pretty well deluged with water. No. 313 Market street, occupied by B. & H. Behrens Brothers & Dobson, dealers in fancy goods, was likewise damaged in the rear, while the interior suffered by water. About 5 o'clock a portion of the north wall of No. 311 fell, which caused the west wall to fall also. The stock in No. 303 Market street, occupied by S. A. Cassady, dealer in silks, suffered from water and smoke. The entire loss is estimated at $300,000. Hugh McClintock, Assistant Engineer, and George Gray, a member of truck No. 8, were severely injured by accidentally stepping off the roof of a back building and falling into the area below. The following is a list of the insurances on the property destroyed: On the stock of Marsh, Wood & Hayward, dry-goods house, in the Lancashire and Queen, each $15,000; Phœnix, Delaware Mutual, North American, Etna, German-American, Imperial, Niagara, Home, Hanover, American, State of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, Franklin, London Assurance, and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, each $10,000; Springfield, North British, and Continental, each $5,000; total, $195,000. The insurance on the building was slight. On Garretson, Blakemore & Co.'s building and stock, in Spring Garden, Royal, Liverpool and London, Queen, London Assurance, American, Delaware Mutual, Philadelphia Fire Association, and Girard, each $10,000; French Corporation, Fame, Bangor, Westchester, and Sun, each $5,000; total, $115,000.

OTHER FIRES.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the Union India-rubber Company's works at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second street, caused by the spontaneous combustion of rubber scrap in the cellar. Damage, $50.

A fire in Sing Sing yesterday destroyed William Grant's paint store, Briggs' liquor store, A. A. Stover's tobacco store, Ganung & Tilton's grocery store, and Davis' butcher shop.

There was no express train from the west yesterday at Ogden, Utah, and none are expected to-day. The difficulty is reported to be from snow between Truckee and Cisco.

Michael Tillion, convicted of the murder of Thomas Grimes, in North Platte, Neb., on the 5th of July last, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of June.

A fire yesterday morning at Biddeford, Me., destroyed two buildings on Main street, occupied by John Trainer and Owen Campbell. Loss, $3,000; insured.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning at Ehret's brewery, Ninety-second street and Second avenue, which was quickly extinguished. Damage, $50.

Three tenement-houses in Belfast, Me., belonging to J. Y. McClintock, were damaged by fire to the extent of $2,000. No insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Catharine Carney, seventy years of age, was run over on the Boston and Providence road in Boston yesterday and killed.

The Dominion Government has been memorialized by the merchants of Winnipeg to continue the privileges heretofore extended to American vessels navigating Red River.

A wrecking train on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad ran off the track near Rhinebeck Depot Friday night. The engine was upset, and the fireman, John Decker, fatally injured.

A decree removing the injunction against the West Boston Savings Bank, except so far as to restrain the bank from receiving deposits and paying depositors, was entered yesterday morning.

A party of five men with eight horses are supposed to have been lost in Ottawa County, Quebec. They left for the woods three weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard of them.

The railroad from Malvern Station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway to Hot Springs, Ark., is just completed, and passenger trains are running regularly from St. Louis to the springs.

The Belmont Park Association, whose grounds are near those of the Centennial buildings, have elected Col. Henry S. Russell, of Boston, President, and will give $300,000 in premiums during the present season.

Gov. Tilden has pardoned John Brennan, sent to Sing Sing from New-York in 1870 for robbery for fifteen years. It was thought he was a professional thief, but it turns out that he had been a respectable man.

The schooner Nidaros, flying the American flag, and sailing from San Francisco for Mazatlan, Mexico, with an assorted cargo of merchandise has been seized by the authorities at the last-named port, charged with smuggling.

Yesterday was a legal holiday at New-Orleans. The Fire Department celebrated their thirty-ninth anniversary by a grand procession, which was witnessed by great crowds of people in the streets through which it passed.

The city authorities of Toronto have succeeded in disposing of the second issue of water-works bonds, amounting to £180,000 sterling, to the Imperial Bank of Canada, at ninety-nine cents on the dollar, an advance of three per cent. on the price obtained for the first issue.

A Liverpool firm propose to establish a line of screw steamers between that port and Boston, and the first steamer, The Iberian, will sail from Liverpool on the 11th inst. Fortnightly trips will be made thereafter. This will make the fourth existing line between the two ports.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives discussed yesterday the charges recently made by Moses Kimball that money had been used to influence legislation in the State Legislature, and an order to appoint a joint special committee to investigate the charges was finally adopted by a vote of 99 to 23.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Signal Service Observer at Kitty Hawk reports that the name of the Italian bark wrecked on the North Carolina coast on the night of the 1st inst. was Nuova Ottavia, Capt. Bozzo, bound from Genoa to Baltimore. The crew were all lost except the second mate and three men. No bodies have been recovered since the report of yesterday.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—The British bark John Geddie, at this port, for Havre, was on fire this afternoon. The cargo, consisting of 2,357 bales of upland cotton, was damaged, mostly by water, with which the vessel has been filled. The insurance on the cargo is reported to be entirely in foreign offices. The freight money, £500, is insured here. The vessel is owned in Liverpool; she will be pumped out and the cargo removed as soon as possible. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE TARIFF IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The Montreal *Gazette's* Ottawa correspondent says that there are rumors that the Government is contemplating some changes in the existing tariff, and it is not unlikely that the announcement will be made in a few days of important changes in sugar duties, having in view the double object of encouraging the West India trade and building up a refinery industry in the Dominion.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

PRAYER-MEETING AT ASSOCIATION HALL—SERMON BY REV. RALPH WELLS.

A comparatively small audience assembled at the noon prayer-meeting at Association Hall. As usual, in the absence of Mr. Moody, the service was conducted by Rev. Ralph Wells. After singing "Fully Persuaded," prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Holmes. The requests to pray contained petitions for blessings on Williston Seminary, the Pennsylvania Military Academy, and Yale College. They were responded to in an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. Kennard. Rev. Ralph Wells then preached from the first chapter of John, "You will have to seek for sinners." He said: "They will not come to you. You will have to carry the promise of salvation to them as Andrew carried it to his brother, Simon Peter. You can't delegate this seeking to the ministry of the church; the church members themselves must work. They must break this cold formality which keeps them aloof from strangers. They must positively work for the conversion of those around them. I remember, said the preacher, a little incident while I was visiting at Grand Rapids. I had just finished my journey, and, having reached a friend's house, was arranging my toilet when a little curly-headed, blue-eyed girl of five years peeped in through the slightly opened door to see who had come. I invited her to come to me and spoke kindly to her. Afterward as I was opening my valise she exhibited great interest in the proceeding, and when I took out some photographs of a little girl about her own age she wanted to know who it was. I told her the little girl was a Christian. 'What is a Christian?' she asked, innocently looking into my face. I explained to her, and she wanted then to know who Jesus was, and if he loved little girls. I then told her the story of the Saviour's life. She said nothing but got up and left the room, and I thought she was not coming back. She soon returned, however, leading by each hand her little brother and sister. She looked up at me and said; 'Won't you please tell them what you told me about Jesus.' Ah, we want to take an example from those little workers, and lead sinners to Christ in the same way. After singing, and prayer by Mr. William E. Dodge, the service was concluded with the singing of the hymn, 'Pass me not, O gentle Saviour.' In the evening a temperance meeting was held, at which several reformed drunkards related their experiences. This morning, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Moody will deliver his lecture on 'Daniel,' before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Hippodrome."

PICKPOCKETS AT THE HIPPODROME.

Detective Adams, of the Central Office, noticed two well-known pickpockets in the inquiry rooms at the Hippodrome, on Wednesday night, and he ordered them out of the building. The thieves, it appears, pretended to be intending to reform and lead a better life, and they acted their parts so well that Mr. Moody was completely deceived, and sending for the detective told him that he must not interfere with these men, as they had given up the business of picking pockets and had reformed. Adams told Mr. Moody that the men needed watching, but the revivalist insisted upon it that they must not be molested. The result of this was that on the same evening, while Mr. Garrett Vreeland, of No. 60 Bergen avenue, Jersey City Heights, was entering the Hippodrome at the Twenty-seventh street entrance, he was relieved of his gold watch and chain, valued at $200.

THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

BUSINESS GENERALLY DULL—PROSPECTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON—DEMAND FOR MARINE STORES—REPAIRS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Business at the dry docks and ship-yards during the past month or two has been duller than at any time for several years. A very small amount of work has been done in comparison with the capacity of the various yards, and only a small number of the calkers, carpenters, and painters along shore have been employed. The result has been a considerable amount of destitution among the families of the men, and the dock-owners and ship-wrights find it difficult to make any profit out of their business. Some of the concerns are not doing more than paying expenses, and only one or two of them have declared any dividends for several months. The prospects for the coming Spring are considered to be generally favorable, but shipwrights have given up all hopes of any decided improvement for the present. In marine stores of all kinds there has been little doing, the demand being chiefly for home consumption. There has been a limited inquiry for spirits of turpentine, and contracts have been closed at 36 to 36½ cents per gallon for merchantable grades. In resin the different varieties are steady, strained being quoted at $1 60, and good at $1 65, per barrel. In pitch and tar there has been no change. Copper sheathing and yellow metal have not varied materially from the prices of last month. The following is a summary of the work at the different yards during the week ending March 4:

At the Sectional Docks the following vessels have been up for repairs and examination: Steamer South Carolina, 1,609 tons; schooner Bill Baxter, 146 tons; schooner John J. Ward, 295 tons, and propeller Santee.

At the Screw Docks, brig Pedro, 158 tons, received new topsides and metal, and recalked; brig Para, new coat of tar; pilot-boat Ezra Nye, cleaned bottom; schooner Fannie W. Johnson, 265 tons, repaired rudder and calked; brig Harry Virdin, 427 tons, patched metal; schooner Lizzie Lee, new shoe and painted bottom; propeller Union, new wheel; propeller City of Norwalk, new wheel.

At the Balance Docks, the steam-boat City of Hartford, 1,306 tons, has been calked, coppered, and painted; the brig Shannon, 393 tons, patched metal, and the steam-boat Phlox, 317 tons, remetaled.

C. & R. Poillon have furnished extensive repairs, including new timbers, to the steam-boat City of Hartford, remetaled the brig Pedro, calked and repaired the ship Favorita, 1,232 tons, and repaired and overhauled a number of smaller craft.

Rosevelt & Griffiths have repaired the brig Virginia, the bark R. W. Griffiths, the brig L. Staples, the schooner Jennie Doughty, the brig Shannon, the brig Zuleika, the schooner Etna, and the schooner Lizzie Dewey.

REVIVAL MOVEMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.

The revival meetings which are prevalent all through Richmond County, Staten Island, were first started last Summer by Rev. I. Gill, Pastor of the Grace M. E. Church at Port Richmond, who set to work to effect a series of union revivals with the Trinity M. E. Church of West New-Brighton. These services continued seven weeks, during which time over forty persons joined the congregation of Trinity Church, and as many more were added to that of Grace Church, at Port Richmond. In the meantime, the religious feeling had spread to Tottenville, Springville, and to several other localities where the success of the clergy was encouraging. At Tottenville the meetings are still kept up, and large numbers are making professions of faith at each of the services, which are held in the Bethel and at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. At Springville, Mr. McCormick, Pastor of the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church, has made between seventy and eighty converts, who are mostly young people. The meetings which have taken place in Port Richmond have been characterized by great zeal, personal effort, and a lack of excited demonstration. In nearly every instance those who have joined the church at Port Richmond are adults. The effect of these revival meetings has been to increase the number of attendants at the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association of West New-Brighton, whose members now talk of holding a number of protracted meetings in their hall at that place, and the formation of a similar society at Westfield, which has started with eighty members, and bids fair to increase rapidly. Still another indication of the interest felt in the religious work is the large numbers of people who have made visits to the Hippodrome, in this City. They crowd the steamers which have been chartered for the purpose by the churches at Port Richmond, and are eager to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Moody and Sankey.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

A man named August Klein, who has been defrauding the pension agencies at New-York, Trenton, Philadelphia, and other places, was arrested in Trenton yesterday. Klein's name was on the pension roll in Trenton, and yesterday morning he called to get his quarterly pension, when Gen. Rusling caused his arrest and sent word to this City. A special detective was sent on to Trenton and brought Klein to this City last evening. The prisoner is said to be an old offender. He was confined in the New-Jersey State Prison at one time, and has been accused of killing a comrade during the late war.

ARRESTED FOR ABANDONING HIS WIFE.

Patrick Cahill and his wife Margaret were married in Ireland in 1840, and after living together for eighteen months, he left her and came to this country, whither she followed him, and instituted a search to ascertain his whereabouts, which was unsuccessful until about two weeks ago, when she found him living at the corner of Henry and Nelson streets, Brooklyn, with a woman who purported to be his wife. She had him arrested for abandonment, and yesterday the case was tried before Justice Delmar. The woman produced a certificate of marriage from the parish register in Ireland, and after hearing the evidence, the Justice put him under $500 bonds to pay his wife $6 per week.

A NEW RAILWAY TO JEROME PARK.

Among the new schemes now on foot, one, which will prove of much interest and benefit to those attending the Jerome Park races, is the organization of the Jerome Park Branch Railway Company, which proposes to construct a railway from the station on the Harlem Railroad to the park grounds. The organization originated with Leonard Jerome, and the capital needed for the road has been fully subscribed. Work upon the road will be begun within two weeks, and it is proposed that it shall be completed before the opening of the Spring races. The distance is about one mile, and little grading will be necessary. It will be a double-track road, and arrangements will be made at the start, so that if necessary other tracks may be laid. During the time of the races special trains will be run from the Grand Central Depot direct to the park grounds, leaving certain cars—all those set apart for ladies—upon the second tier of the grand stand.

STEAM IN A BROOKLYN AVENUE.

VIEWS REGARDING A STEAM RAILWAY IN ATLANTIC STREET—MEETING OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council held its final meeting in the Common Council Chamber last night, for the purpose of hearing the views of those interested for and against the proposed use of steam on the Atlantic avenue. There was a large audience present, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Harry Farrington was the first speaker. He opposed the introduction of steam in Atlantic avenue, but favored the substitution of steam in Flushing avenue, the building of a market at the Wallabout, and the extension of the road on Flushing avenue to connect with the Long Island railroads, beyond Newtown Creek. He would also allow the new Coney Island road to run steam cars to Hamilton Ferry.

Henry Harteau was in favor of steam in Atlantic avenue. It was located in a central position in the city. He favored a depressed railroad, fifteen feet deep, with a bridge at each crossing. The cost of this would be from $60,000 to $100,000 per mile, or about $300,000 from Flatbush avenue to East New-York. John Curtin followed Mr. Harteau, and strenuously opposed the use of steam on Atlantic avenue.

Mr. Thomas Soden said that, after a residence of twenty years in Brooklyn, he was perfectly astonished at the stupidity of the people of Brooklyn, as evinced by the speeches which had been made before this committee on the subject of rapid transit. He was in favor of rapid transit, and contended that it was the only thing which would save Brooklyn. It was the only thing which would prevent the people of Long Island from going to New-York to do their trading, and thus give the Brooklyn merchants the benefit of that prosperity which they are entitled to.

Ex-Alderman Richardson, President of the Atlantic Avenue Road, spoke at length in favor of the steam project. Several speakers followed Mr. Richardson, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour. It is probable that the committee will report at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow afternoon.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. GOFF.

George W. Goff, after a lingering illness of two months, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 228 Madison avenue, on the 2d inst. Mr. Goff was in his seventieth year, having been born at Bloomingdale in 1806. He was for many years connected with the iron business in the northern part of this State, and successfully ran a furnace, owned by him, at Westport, on Lake Champlain, during one of the most depressed periods which the iron trade has ever witnessed in this country. In politics Mr. Goff was a stanch Whig, and was sent to the State Legislature from Essex County for two successive terms. He was also Collector of Customs at Plattsburg for four years, discharging the duties of that important office in the most satisfactory and capable manner. In 1865 Mr. Goff retired from active business, since which time his well-earned leisure was spent among a numerous circle of friends.

OBITUARY NOTES.

News was received in Newark, N. J., yesterday, of the death at Yokohama, Japan, in January, of Dr. James Vanderpool, son of Beach Vanderpool, Esq., of the latter city. Dr. Vanderpool was a graduate of Williams College, Mass., and received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City.

THE DRAINAGE LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a public benefit by publishing the following exposé of a bad law, that it may be brought to the notice of the Legislature and be repealed; but, failing in this, it would still do a great good as a notice to those who are liable to be affected by the law, that they might avoid it as they would any other nuisance.

I have reference to the Drainage law of this State, which, though good and necessary in its intention, has thus far in its practical workings proved to be little less than legal robbery. This law requires, on application of some person or persons living on a contemplated ditch, the appointment of three Commissioners by the County Judge, whose aggregate salary, including expenses, amounts to $15 per day, more or less, according as allowed by the appointing Judge, the business of said Commissioners being to take the grade, set up stakes, measure benefited land, let and supervise the digging, record their doings in the County Clerk's office, and finally, in case of non-payment, to sell the benefited land on a ninety-nine years lease. And all this at the expense of the farmers.

Now, for the reason that water always finds its own proper channel, the Commissioners, as well as everybody else, know that the grading, staking, measuring, &c., benefit none but themselves, who, get the pay. For farmers to be compelled by law to pay $15 per day to have three men leisurely walk up and down a brook, running through cultivated fields, where, in many places, ditches had been dug for from one to forty years, taking grades, sticking stakes, measuring benefited land, and doing other unnecessary things, till they present a bill in some cases amounting to five or ten times more than the digging of the ditch, is an outrage that seems to me ought not to be tolerated in any civilized State or community. I am reminded that there is said to be a clause in this law requiring Commissioners to get the right of way, and that a judicial decision has been made in this county setting aside the claims of Commissioners because they failed to comply with this part of the law. But if this is the case, it seems to me that the law would defeat itself, for no person rightly understanding the matter would voluntarily place such an incumbrance on his lands; consequently there would be no land drained at all. Now, what farmers desire, so far as I know, is a law placing the burden of expense on the delinquent who stands in the way of others by refusing to drain his own lands, and investing the power in a town officer, or one Commissioner elected by the town, whose duty it would be, on application of a person or persons aggrieved, after giving said delinquent a proper notice and a proper time to dig, to forthwith proceed to let the digging to the lowest bidder, and then compel payment for digging and necessary expenses. If the law-makers of this State will have a little mercy, and repeal the present law altogether and substitute an inexpensive, effective law similar to the one proposed, or a better one if they can, they would relieve farmers of a great annoyance, cause more land to be drained, and besides have the thanks of farmers generally throughout the State. A FARMER.

LYONS, Wayne County, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read to-day in your usually perspicuous paper what purports to be an "inventory" of the property and assets of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank—so-called. I *read* it, but to save my life I cannot understand it. It is so hopelessly obscure as to suggest the idea of its being designedly so. It is a fine illustration of "how not to do it." If anybody can show from that "inventory" how much the "bank" is worth to-day, or how much it owes, or to what extent it is insolvent, why, I'll make him a present of my bank-book, if he should think the small amount it is likely to ever bring its owner worth so much trouble. And if the inventory or account does not show these things, of what use is it—what is it published for? The depositors want to know what are the assets—the *probable* assets at least—of this broken bank. What does it owe, and how much can it pay? As an unfortunate victim of this mismanaged concern, I protest against any further keeping back of the real condition of the "bank" from the depositors, and I protest also against the expense of keeping, for an indefinite period, a lot of clerks and a Cashier to "assist" the Receiver in his apparently not very onerous duties, to the great injury of depositors who have been already sufficiently fleeced.

I hope that you will throw a little light on the darkest and most unintelligible paragraph I ever saw in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

JOHN H. SWAFFIELD,

No. 54 CHEEVER PLACE, BROOKLYN, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

TORONTO, March 4.—The mysterious disappearance of D. H. Mooney, acting Bursar at the Lunatic Asylum, has caused considerable excitement in this city. He left the asylum on Thursday morning, after writing a note to his wife in which he stated that it was his intention to drown himself in the bay at the foot of Bathurst street. No tidings of him have been received up to the present time.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE OLD STONE-MASON.

A showery day in early Spring—
An old man and a child
Are seated near a scaffolding
Where marble blocks are piled.

His clothes are stain'd by age and soil,
As her's by rain and sun;
He looks as if his days of toil
Were very nearly done.

To eat his dinner he had sought
A staircase proud and vast,
And here the duteous child had brought
His scanty noon repast.

A worn-out workman needing aid;
A blooming child of light;
The stately palace steps—all made
A most pathetic sight.

I had sought shelter from the storm,
And saw this lowly pair,
But none could see the Shining Form
That watch'd beside them there.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

—Cornhill Magazine.

THE SPECTRE SHIP.

A young woman, in appearance almost a girl, stood by a table in the front parlor of a cottage, on the outskirts of the seaport of Hull, busily engaged in folding up some linen. Her back was turned to the open door, and while attending to her simple household duties she sang with all the light-heartedness of her age some verses of a popular ballad. She was a fair little woman, with gray eyes, brown hair, and a sweet smiling countenance that clearly indicated both contentment and happiness. Her surroundings were pleasant in the extreme. The cottage was of the better class, agreeably situated in a garden, and furnished with some pretensions to elegance.

Its ornaments were, however, peculiar in that they were all of one class—seamanly. There was a model of a whaler on the mantelpiece, a ship of goodly dimensions; there were miniature harpoons, boat-hooks, paddles, oars hung from nails upon the walls; while a variety of articles made from whalebone occupied prominent places on a sideboard. Numerous stuffed birds, puffins, petrels, and others lined a row of shelves; while the place of honor was given to a Polar bear's head, grim and fierce enough in death, terrible in life, having severely wounded its assailants before succumbing.

While the girl was still singing blithely, she heard a step in the garden, a rather hurried step, and with a smile she ceased caroling like a bird and turned to greet the visitor. He stood on the threshold of the door, and the woman, gazing wildly in his face, gave a great wailing cry, as of horrified surprise, and sank almost insensible into an arm-chair which was fortunately close behind her.

"In what way do you greet me?" said the stranger, a young man of gaunt appearance with high cheek-bones, prominent eyes, and thin harsh lips opening over a set of faultless teeth.

"As one risen from the dead," she faltered, as he tried to take her hand. "Go, Robert Rankin; this is no place for you."

"Then what I have heard is true?" he said fiercely. "Mary Stone has fallen from her high estate, and proved the false and perjured being rumor speaks of. My affianced bride, the promised wife of Lieutenant Robert Rankin, has betrayed me for paltry pelf; she has thrown over the poor gentleman sailor for the rich skipper; she has proved herself, like her whole sex since Eve, fickle and mercenary, a living lie."

"Hush!" cried the girl—she was really over one-and-twenty—rising and speaking with honest indignation of tone and manner. "I never deceived you. When three years ago you resigned your position as an officer and a gentleman and went a voyage to India, a voyage forced upon you by your own misconduct, I said that did you return a better man I might try to respond to your wild tempestuous passion. The truth was, I, a weak girl of eighteen, feared your fierce temper and gave a reluctant promise."

"A false and hypocritical defense," he interrupted.

"No. Had you openly returned I would have done my best to fulfill my rash and foolish promise. But the ship came back without you, and my father heard of your death in Calcutta hospital," she continued. "I sincerely mourned your untimely end, but as I had never loved you my sorrow passed away with time. Then came a brave, good, honest man, Harry Medhurst, and I loved him. We were married, not secretly in a distant village, as you would have married me, but openly, under the eye of parents and friends."

"Harry Medhurst!" gasped the other, upon whose face stood heavy beads of cold perspiration. I know the canting knave. But let him beware. Mary Stone, you will rue this day. For three long years, years of peril by sea and land, tossed upon the stormy waves, lying for dead in a hospital, daring vicissitudes too hard to be told now, one hope has sustained me, one ray from heaven kept me from evil—your love."

"Robert," said the girl mournfully, "I am very sorry. Believing you dead, and there never having been any binding promise, you could not expect me to remain single."

"I expect nothing but falsehood and treachery from a woman. And now, before I shake the dust off my shoes at your door, mark me well, and think of my words sleeping and waking. You have wrecked my life; when I have wrecked that of your husband I shall be satisfied, and never until then."

With which words he strode out of the house, leaving the young wife overwhelmed by fear, oppressed by a nameless dread she could not explain even to herself.

Mary Stone, the daughter of a poor gentleman of family, at the age of sixteen, had been much admired by Robert Rankin, a neighbor's son, a young officer in the Navy, who contrived to become intimate with the family. The girl, knowing nothing of her own heart, scarcely aware that she possessed such an appendage to the human frame, was somewhat elated at having a lover so much thought of in her little circle. Robert Rankin was the son of an old Navy commander, who had left his widow in very comfortable circumstances, and the young man could have aspired to an excellent position but for his habits of indolence and self-indulgence.

These he concealed as much as possible; but finally, after a desultory courtship of two years, his excesses became manifest and in order to avoid certain very disagreeable consequences he was obliged to throw up his commission and sign articles for a voyage of over a year in a merchant vessel. While under the influence of extreme excitement he had visited Mary, already very much disenchanted, and extracted from her the promise on which he seemed to have relied. Then he had left England, and been heard of no more until his death was reported as having taken place in the hospital at Calcutta.

Mary mourned the loss of a wayward friend, not a lover, and in due time became the wife of a gallant whaling skipper, who had won wealth and renown in an occupation both arduous and honorable. To such men we owe much of the information which has facilitated Arctic discovery.

The life of the young couple, for though Harry was older than his wife by ten years we still call them so, had been unalloyed happiness until now. It was true that Captain Medhurst contemplated another voyage, and would leave in the ensuing April; but Christmas had not yet come, and Mary, like many others, considered an event likely to occur months hence a very long way off. Hitherto life had appeared one long and hazy dream, but now the scales fell from her eyes, and she awoke to the realities of existence.

She knew Robert Rankin well. He was more than irritable, and it was due to his many acts of violence, when roused to passion, that he had been obliged to leave England. Some terrible stories were whispered about him, which Mary had hitherto not believed; but the instinct of self-defense, the feeling which prompts a mother to shield her young, every woman to guard that which she loves, awakened memory in her soul, and she feared for the husband of her choice, the brave but careless whaler, who, never having done wrong, could scarcely believe in premeditated wrong in others.

Should she warn him, should she tell him what had happened, and put him on his guard?

There was a long conflict in her heart, and tender feelings and reason held earnest combat. She had never spoken of Robert Rankin to her husband, and did not care about doing so now. It involved an explanation which could not be pleasant, and then—such menaces, what could they be but bluster? In what way could a reprobate adventurer injure her good, brave husband? He would go his way, and doubtless, when his first anger was over, would accept the inevitable, and be heard of no more.

When, therefore, Harry Medhurst, glowing with health and happiness, came home, she had not the courage to damp his spirits or lower her own by any allusion to the startling event of the afternoon. She got him his evening meal as usual, chatted and listened to his rather unwelcome account of his ship's progress, and then went out shopping with him.

But when Mary was alone—when in the still watches of the night she could not sleep; when next day she was once more alone—she found herself dwelling not only on the threat so savagely made by Robert Rankin, but on his look, fierce, savage, and menacing, which recurred to her with startling reality. With every effort of her will, by constant attempts to think of more agreeable topics, she sought to exorcise the dread which was creeping over her being, and weighing down her once light and jocund heart—but in vain.

Her husband's next whaling voyage, hitherto looked upon as a matter of course, became the subject for deep thought. Like most sailors' wives, Mary was compelled to school herself to bear that which could not be avoided. But now reflection came to her aid. Her husband was to penetrate to a well-known whaling-ground, there to fill his ship if possible; if not, he was to winter as the Russians did in Spitzbergen, and, making up his cargo in the Spring, return home.

It seemed a long and weary absence, but was still one of those accidents to which men in Harry's position must ever be liable, and it was not her place to repine. But since that ill-starred visit Mary felt a sense of wearisome dread. If her husband went, she felt assured she would see him no more; and so thoroughly did this conviction take possession of her mind that it soon told upon her health and spirits. She became pale and thoughtful to an extent which alarmed Harry Medhurst.

"You are not well, my darling girl," he said, one evening while seated by the fireside.

"I am rather anxious about your long voyage; you will be absent nearly two years," she replied gloomily.

"Sits the wind in that quarter?" he cried; "why, this is something new. Fie—a sailor's wife."

"Harry," she responded gravely, "sailor's wife or not, when you think of it, 'tis a long and terrible absence—weeks, months, years. How shall I sleep or rest? Every time the wind blows, and the sky lowers, and the chill blasts sweep over the hills, I shall shiver and think of my husband struggling on those fearful seas. Harry, if you would not have me die, grant me a favor."

"I cannot depart from my word, Mary," began the skipper gravely. "I have signed articles."

"But you can take me with you," she cried, casting herself on his neck and weeping bitterly.

This was a startling solution of the difficulty. Not but that it was quite possible. More than one whaler had taken his wife with him, and the brave women had gone through the dangers and perils without a murmur, some living to tell the tale, others perishing by the way; witness the whaler frozen in a sea of moving ice, and which was found years after, with her Captain, his wife, and crew like petrified mummies in the cabins.

But Mary was so delicate, such a tenderly-reared flower, that the idea never entered Harry's head of making her his companion. It was a very pleasant suggestion, and won upon his imagination the more he reflected; but then it behove him as a strong man not to be selfish.

"My dear, you, who have never braved the icy Polar regions, can have no idea of the trials and sufferings you risk—hard food, cold, perhaps a Winter in the snow; and then, you know, sometimes vessels are lost, and men have to walk across fields of broken ice to other whalers; in fact, it is no fit voyage for a woman."

"Better all you say, and worse," replied Mary, "than to dream day and night of such things for you. The more the danger, the greater reason why I should share it; so let the matter be considered as settled."

And so, without discussion, it was. It was not, however, without some misgiving that Harry yielded, but when once the matter was agreed on he left nothing undone to prepare for his wife's comfort and solace.

He was not only Captain, but part owner, and so could do very much as he liked.

The vessel was called the Mary Jane, and was of a goodly size, being three hundred and ninety-two tons, carrying, with surgeon, mate, carpenter, boatswain, and others, forty-eight men besides the Captain. She was built according to the then very best received notions, so as to resist the loose ice and venture into those parts of the Arctic Seas where whales and seals were most abundant. Except provisions and fuel, she had no cargo, every available space being cleared for oil and skins.

The skipper was careful to provision the ship fully. Thus, in addition to flour, rye and white, for bread, he had biscuit, dry and salted meats, butter, oats, and barley-meal. He took also tea and coffee, with such a supply of spirits as might be necessary, though it is well known the sober and temperate bear the cold best.

And thus supplied and prepared, he mustered his crew on the 12th of April, and gave orders for his vessel to be ready for departure on the following day at 10, when the tide served. At 7 A. M. he went on board once more, this time accompanied by his wife and her elder sister, both dressed in a kind of nautical garb, more suitable than ordinary female attire to the exigencies of shipboard.

There was no pretext of concealment made, but the Captain's wife and sister would mess apart with the skipper, the surgeon, and the mate. Mary and Jane—her sister, who had earnestly volunteered to accompany the young wife—remained in the cabin while the vessel was being got under way. They had much to occupy them, much to put to rights, even in that circumscribed space, and, woman-like, set to work at once to do it. Everything necessary had been provided, while Harry bethought him of very many feminine luxuries.

Jane was laughing, as she looked in a small mirror on the wall, and her back was turned to Mary. She thus escaped seeing the wild and startled glance, the pallid hue, the clasped hands of her sister, as she heard these words:

"I am sorry Mr. Smith should have been taken ill so suddenly, Mr. Collingwood," said the cheery voice of the skipper; "but you bring such letters from my owners, it is quite a pleasure to welcome you in his place."

"I esteem myself happy," was the reply, in a voice which Mary only knew too well, "to satisfy you, Captain Medhurst. I have long wished to sail with you, long desired to visit the Arctic regions, and now my wish is gratified."

She turned and looked from the cabin into the mess-room, round which were situated the state-rooms of the officers, and, unseen by the man, satisfied herself that there was no mistake. It was Robert Rankin, who had, under a false name, obtained the position of chief mate on board the vessel commanded by her husband.

Her first impulse was to rush forth and denounce him; but she hesitated, as she reflected on the characters of the men. Both were essentially passionate, and a sudden exposure might lead to high words and she knew not what. No, she would remain silent; she would speak to him in private, and discover Rankin's motive for joining in that voyage before she denounced him.

Both the sisters had been inured to a seafaring life by their father, so they did not suffer from that malady which levels mankind, while it lasts, to a state of utter degradation and misery. When, therefore, they were fairly at sea, and everything was put taut, with all sails set, neither Mrs. Medhurst nor Miss Stone had any reason for declining the invitation to dinner.

Mary was quite calm, and had schooled her visage to restrain the emotions, which, however, swelled her heart as she was introduced to the doctor and then to the mate, who bowed rather low to hide a slight look of confusion. Then everybody was seated and the meal commenced.

Captain Medhurst was such good company, knew so many anecdotes and stories gleaned during his adventurous life, that it was a pleasure to listen to him. He told them well and racily. The doctor, too, was not on his first voyage, so that the two had many topics in common. It was not noticed, therefore, how silent was the Captain's wife, and how persistently the mate kept his eyes fixed on his plate. No sooner was the meal concluded than he hurried on deck.

"Quiet, modest young man," said the skipper.

"Don't like his frontispiece," laughed the doctor; "but he may be a better man than he looks."

Mary, who was on thorns, rose and led her sister away, anxious to conceal her mortification and her strange presentiment of evil. But she still determined to keep silence until she could find an opportunity of questioning the mysterious mate.

But the opportunity did not occur very soon. Either he avoided an interview, or the duties of the ship occupied him too much, but somehow or other she never saw him except at meal-times. Everybody, indeed, was busy, as, after suffering for some time from April gales, they were subjected to a severe storm, which, though it sent them on their way, caused the ship to pitch, toss, and roll in such a manner as to confine the passengers below.

After some days of heavy swells and reefed topsails, the vessel got into a steady stream, and all sails set, continued her course nor'-west. Heavy rain had fallen, and this, with the steadiness of the wind, so beat down the sea as to render walking on deck pleasant. Captain Medhurst, who had gone through a fatiguing day, toward evening sought repose, and Mary was left on deck near the man at the wheel.

The mate was walking the quarter-deck to windward. Mary crossed over and made a slight sign to him, after which she went toward the waist, the watch being forward. The mate slowly followed, and in another moment these two were alone out of earshot.

"What is the meaning of this masquerade, Robert Rankin?" she asked in a severe tone.

"Mrs. Medhurst," he said humbly, "I thank you for your forbearance. My name was in such bad odor that, though so good a sailor, I could not get a ship. I came home from India in the name of Collingwood; my papers are all in that name; my testimonials are everything that could be desired."

"But why come on board this ship?" she asked.

"Because it gave me a rich opportunity of retrieving my character under such a well-known and adventurous officer as your husband. Trust me; let me remain unknown to the end of the voyage, and you shall see Robert Rankin stand before the world in his true colors."

He spoke so earnestly, so humbly, that Mary's heart was touched, though her reason rebelled.

"As long as I see nothing wrong," she answered, "I will hold my tongue."

And she walked away, leaving the mate alone. Could she have seen the bitter and withering smile that passed over his thin and almost bloodless lips, she might have been even more uneasy than she was.

And still the gallant ship sped on. Soon they were at no great distance from Greenland, and began to meet occasional icebergs, while the ice-blink became apparent to all experienced sailors. Arctic birds flew about, and everything indicated their approach to the scene of their labors. Cold also was felt acutely, and warm clothes were freely distributed.

It was the intention of Captain Medhurst to penetrate further north than was the custom, as several whalers had found animals in those seas of much greater size than usual, while his carpenter had indicated a perfect treasury of seals at a certain spot he had visited the previous year.

A good lookout, however, was kept up from the crow's-nest; and soon the welcome signal was given that whales were in sight, the signal-man giving forth the usual cry, "She blows!"

On board a vessel so well manned and under such strict discipline, no time was wasted. Medhurst had seven harpooners, with as many boat-steerers and line-coilers. The sea was tolerably calm, and the boats were in the water in an incredibly short space of time. A man from the crow's-nest shouted the direction for them to take along the green water, and then away they pulled in silence, as nothing is so easily alarmed as these leviathans of the deep. The animal nearest to them was enjoying a quiet swim, diving occasionally, and then coming up for a fresh supply of air.

Suddenly it rose close at hand, its huge black back showed within twenty yards, and in another moment the keen weapon flew from the experienced hands of a harpooner to bury itself in the thick covering of fat. The usual result followed; the whale plunged, lashing the water into white foam with its tail, rose, dragged the boat rapidly forward, the coilers taking in or paying out the rope as needful, watering the rope when it went too quickly, and finally the monster of the deep floated in a dying paroxysm, spouting blood and water.

Half an hour later the vast cetacean was the prey of the ship, and all hands busily engaged in the not very pleasant occupation of cutting up the animal, taking the blubber on board, and boiling it there and then in coppers prepared for the purpose. It was by no means a nice operation, and gave the crew employed the appearance of a gang of desperate and ferocious butchers.

As they advanced varied success greeted their efforts, and at length the ground was reached where the great harvest of seals was expected. The carpenter had not deceived his employer, and for many days there was a grand hunt of these animals, which fashion, having rendered so valuable, has nearly succeeded in exterminating, so persistent is the demand for their fur.

As in all whalers the men, in addition to their pay of fifty, forty, thirty-two, or thirty shillings a month, participate in the profits, everybody labored with a will. The better the cargo the more money to spend when they returned to England.

All this time they had enjoyed, so to speak, perpetual day, but toward the latter end of August the sun dipped for the first time, and all knew how rapidly Winter would set in. Still everything was done to fill the hold, and not a moment was wasted.

All this time the most perfect harmony had prevailed on board the vessel. Everybody worked with a will, and Mary saw with satisfaction and surprise how admirably the mate did his duty. Another source of satisfaction to her was an attachment which sprang up between her sister and Lindsay, the doctor, who, his services not being much needed in his professional calling, behaved in every way as a sturdy and industrious sailor.

He it was, at length, who suggested a return, so that they might get out of those seas ere the navigable season was over, or find a proper place to winter. Captain Medhurst knew that the latter alternative alone remained, and at once gave directions for the course to be steered.

The thermometer fell rapidly, and the Captain kept a sharp lookout. It was necessary, as they were almost surrounded by icebergs, and yet found channels of open water which enabled them to make their way southward and eastward.

The weather was bad, and the wind was accompanied by heavy storms of snow and rain, which prevented their seeing many feet before them. The fog or snow-rime also occasionally rendered navigation almost impossible. This vapor seems not to move, and either hides everything from view or magnifies objects so as to made them unrecognizable.

One day, when this vapor had been unusually thick, it cleared away suddenly and Captain Medhurst found himself in a bay surrounded on three sides by land, while on the fourth icebergs and floes were floating by in masses which every moment threatened to close his exit.

He knew at once that he must winter where he was, and prepared for the emergency. But he had everything provided, and resolved, while the water beneath him was still in motion, to anchor the ship, with a view to accidents and other contingencies.

The vessel was warped nearer the land, to the proximity of a somewhat elevated rock, which protected it from the north wind; and then the Captain made known to the crew that this was to be their residence for many months to come. The men murmured a little, but knowing as they did what ample provision had been made for their comfort and safety, they soon became cheerful and determined to stand by their chief to the last.

Medhurst knew well, from Russians and others who had wintered in the neighborhood from September and October to Spring, that, though the weather is boisterous and cold, with plenty of snow, it is rarely so bad as to prevent any one going abroad, except when the wind and drifts are very violent and deep. He had therefore brought with him all the materials for building a hut on shore; that is, planks, bricks for a fireplace, and clay, with skins to line it on the inside. The snow would secure any further necessary warmth that was required.

This erected, the ship was stripped of her upper masts and sails, and a thick awning spread over the deck to below the bulwarks, covering the part which was to do duty as a promenade during the Winter. Below there were fires in the cabin, mess-room, and the general living and sleeping room of the men. In addition to fires, the lamps were lighted, and everything done to promote warmth.

And thus the long, weary Winter commenced; but everything was done to make it as little dreary and monotonous as possible. The hut on shore was daily visited by all, and exercise continually taken in the open air. Bear hunts and deer-stalking were organized, and of an evening concerts and lectures. Mary was indefatigable, and was the idol of all. She read to the men, she nursed them when sick, and did everything in her power to second the exertions of her husband.

And so Christmas passed, with its innocent merry-makings and real religious feeling, and the crew began to see the hour of release approach. The long, almost uninterrupted night did certainly weary them from its monotony, but even that had its variations of moonlight and even of twilight, though the sun was never visible.

Harry Medhurst was indefatigable, and well seconded by his officers and crew. Collingwood, as he called himself, was strict in discipline and never swerved from his duty. Toward February, however, he began to absent himself a good deal. He would take his gun and wander along the shore in search of game; but though he persevered and was often away for hours when others slept, yet he did not seem to fill his bag.

As the hour approached when the sea might be expected to break up and admit of a passage, his absences grew more frequent. At last there were unmistakable signs of a return to warmer weather; and though the bay was still closed by ice, every preparation was made for departure. The spars, rigging, and sails were replaced, and the ship put ready for active duty.

The sea beyond the barrier was already loose, the ice outside was heard cracking with reports like distant peals of thunder, but the bay was still locked. Harry was unwilling to weary his men by cutting the ice with saws, and determined therefore to bide his time, and meanwhile scour the land for game, which now was plentiful. With the melting of the snows and the reappearance of vegetation the animal creation returned, and deer and hares became abundant.

One grand *battue* was finally ordered, and everybody capable of bearing arms joined in the holiday expedition. The exceptions were the ladies, a cabin-boy, and cook. The Captain commanded one party, the doctor another, and the mate the third. After dispersing, the chief and the surgeon, who had been tolerably fortunate, met and wended their way toward the ship, which they reached at nightfall, when they found that the mate's party had returned without him. The second officer was missing.

"Fire a gun, send up some rockets," said the Captain, as he went below; "it that is not enough, hurry over your suppers, lads, and let us have a general search."

Three minutes later he darted on deck, and in fierce anxious tones asked for his wife. The cook and cabin-boy had not seen her for some hours; while her sister Jane lay in her berth apparently stupefied, and, as the doctor at once declared, drugged.

"My God, what does this mean?" gasped the skipper, shivering with some horrid apprehension. "Every man abroad. Search the shore. A hundred guineas to the man who finds my wife!"

"Deck, there!" cried the lookout, who had ascended to the crow's-nest to let off rockets.

"What is it?" gasped the Captain, who was half-crazy with fear.

"A sail, like a small boat," was the reply.

The Captain and the surgeon ran wildly aloft, and the former, using his night-glass, peered in the direction indicated. He clearly made out a boat or a raft tossing amid the boiling waves and broken ice, at a distance of about two miles, and he fancied he made out two figures clinging convulsively to its mast.

"Heaven have mercy on me!" he cried in tones of terrible anguish, such as only a strong man can utter—"What can it mean?"

And he returned to the deck to give orders for an immediate chase in the boats, if the ship itself could not be moved.

This is what had happened.

Robert Rankin had planned an elaborate and fearful system of revenge. If Mary could not be his, in his wicked heart he had determined that Harry Medhurst should lose the solace of her society. When driven from her presence with cold disdain, he reveled in wild vagaries of vengeance; he hit upon twenty devices, one more absurd than another, for blasting the happiness of both; but at last, feeling his impotence, he retired within himself and resolved to bide his time.

He had really come home as Collingwood, and with a purpose had behaved singularly well, and obtained certificates for good conduct and seamanship. When he found that Harry was once more going to sea, he chuckled; but his rage may be conceived when, through Smith the mate, he found that his wife was going with him.

At first he was utterly overwhelmed; then his daring and cunning came to his assistance, and he determined to go out in the same ship. Smith was bribed to feign illness at the last moment, and give him introductions to the owners. He obtained the situation, and stood upon the same deck with Mary and her husband. It was an audacious undertaking, but the man was calmly resolute. If he failed, he failed. That Mary would recognize him was certain; that she would betray him was doubtful. She was too generous and tender-hearted to injure any one; while he firmly believed, did he play the hypocrite, she would pity and protect him. We have seen how his cunning calculations succeeded, and how the gentle wife became his unwitting accomplice.

To what end he had joined he knew not. He was a kind of fatalist, and believed in luck. Something would happen to give him a chance, and that something did happen.

During his wanderings he found close at hand a small bay, into which one of the eccentric currents of those seas had carried a large quantity of drift-wood, wood evidently belonging to the wreck of a ship. This at once put a mad thought in his head. This bay, influenced by this very current, would be free weeks before the part in which the whaler was anchored.

Could he but construct a raft, he might push to sea ten days or a fortnight before the ship, and gain an open channel. He knew that other whalers, French and Russian, were somewhere in that part of the world, and could he but reach one of these he would be satisfied. In his supreme arrogance and folly, he believed himself capable of making Mary fall in with anything he might propose.

The very daring of his monstrous exploit would awe her into silence if not admiration.

Encouraged by these mad hopes, he set to work, and in an incredibly short space of time put together, by means of lashings and nails, a tolerable raft. At all events it would take them to some island or bay, where he could live until the despairing husband had departed, when, at the worst, he chuckled to himself, he should be avenged.

He easily got some of the men to roll down a couple of casks to a spot where he said he had discovered a gushing spring. He contrived to secure a boat, and to cast a mast and sail overboard and drag them away, and having from his position free access to stores, was enabled to victual his frail embarkation. The great difficulty was to steal away the unfortunate girl whose beauty had roused his evil passions and made him engage in an enterprise which could only have been conceived by a maniac.

The day's shooting organized by the Captain appeared the opportunity he was wanting. He easily slipped away from his men, and returning to the ship crept on board unnoticed. He was seen by no one, and crept into his state-room, whence he could see all that passed. Presently the cabin-boy appeared, to lay the cloth for the midday meal, and while so doing placed the mugs for the ladies on the table.

The beverage provided by the Captain for his wife and sister-in-law was wine. As soon as the boy's back was turned the man stole out and poured into the decanter a small quantity of laudanum, long since provided for his fiendish purpose, and then retreated to his place of concealment, a kind of cupboard with a standing bed-place.

Mary and Jane came down blithe and gay to their dinner. The long and trying Winter was past, and only a few months separated them from home. Captain Medhurst believed that one month of hard work would complete his cargo, and then away for England, which he had promised never to leave again, subsiding into ship-owner and merchant, instead of being an adventurous skipper. The conversation, under these circumstances, was merry and pleasant to them, gall and wormwood to their listener.

When the meal was finished and an extra glass of wine had been taken to their speedy and happy return, both felt drowsy. Jane retired to the cabin, while Mary reclined in her arm-chair.

Rankin lost not one moment. Creeping from his hiding-place, he cast a boat-cloak over the unhappy girl, and clasping her in his arms ascended the companion-way. As he expected, the deck was deserted, the cook and the cabin-boy being at dinner.

The steps which had been left beside the ship all the Winter having not yet been removed, he easily reached the shore with his burden, and then with a savage howl of delight, more like the cry of a wild beast than the utterance of a man, he moved away with rapid steps. In his overwrought state of mind the weight appeared nothing, his muscles were of iron, and the raft was reached in an incredibly short space of time.

He placed the insensible form of the woman he pretended to love on the raft, and then looked around upon the wild and almost awful scene. Before him was the sea, rapidly breaking up, it is true, but still presenting little more than a loose field of ice, which, however, was all sweeping in one direction—to the southward. Around in the far distance were icebergs of various sizes, some huge as mountains, others of humbler capacity, but all presenting singular and fantastic shapes, which might be molded by fancy into castles, towers, minarets, walls, or houses. But it was not only the eye which gazed upon terrors, but the ear was forcibly attracted by the crushing of the ice, the dull thundering of avalanches, and the swash of the melting crystals.

Rankin hesitated. To launch his frail bark upon such a sea was sheer madness, and no one knew it better than himself; the chances were that instant destruction would ensue. And yet, did he remain where he was, how face the just and fearful anger of the injured husband?

"No!" he cried, with a terrible imprecation, "we will escape or perish together."

But mad as he was the man was not without method. The current which had carried the driftwood into the bay struck the shore, and then swerved steadily to the southward and eastward. This he could clearly make out, for as the pack came down it was in every case turned and carried away in that direction.

The man therefore watched his opportunity, and when a solid mass came near with a hummock or two on its surface and surrounded by open water, he pushed out, and launching his raft, grappled the gliding ice, which carried him clear into the offing.

As there was little or no wind and the broken floes were all going one way, he was for the moment in very little danger. The huge pack to which he had attached himself had a dent within which he was comparatively safe.

He now turned to examine his victim, who lay still beneath the boat-cloak, beautiful despite her deadly pallor. He kneeled beside her, bathed her forehead and lips with spirits and water, but only heavy breathing proclaimed that life still lingered within the exhausted frame.

As he gazed a pang of remorse shot to his very heart, and for one moment he regretted the evil deed he had done. The jealousy, hatred, and revenge came back, and he was as stonily determined as ever.

When about two miles out, to his great satisfaction, he found the ice-streams go to the right and left, while in front of him lay open water, which extended as far as the eye could reach, not clear of bergs and other impediments, but with clear channels which would enable him to advance with care and circumspection.

Rankin did not deceive himself. Though he had food and water for a fortnight, he knew full well that his sole chance of escape was to fall in with a whaler, or to seek one of the small settlements occupied even in Winter by Russians and Danes, where he might bury himself in secrecy until the Mary Jane took her departure from the Arctic seas—if she ever did leave those frozen shores.

This Robert Rankin doubted, as in his wicked heart he believed the ship doomed, for reasons confined to his own bosom.

On sped the raft, now guided by rudder and sail for some hours, Rankin leaning moodily on the oar which served him as tiller, and watching the poor recumbent form with a bitter and yet self-satisfied smile. Suddenly the girl moved and sat up, looking round with a glance which clearly indicated that as yet she had not taken in the real meaning of the scene which presented itself to her view.

Her hand went mechanically to her brow as she raised her eye-lids and gazed around. The sun had risen, and the effect of its rays on the distant icebergs and far-off white plains was dazzling. She could realize nothing, save that she must be floating in air, therefore dreaming. She was rudely awakened.

"So you have come to yourself at last, Mistress Medhurst," said the harsh grating voice of Robert Rankin.

Mary rose to her feet, the raft rocked beneath her, and clutching the mast convulsively she looked out upon the gleaming waste of waters.

"My husband; O, my husband, why have you deserted me!" was her wild agonizing cry.

"You had better sit down," continued Rankin coldly. "Harry Medhurst is far away from here. Long before he gets out to sea we shall be in safe quarters. Woman," he cried, "you thought I had repented—that I had forgiven. Fool, to believe I could ever forget or forgive the bitter injury you have done me."

"Where are we—where are you taking me?" gasped the terrified girl.

"To happiness or death," he answered. "You are mine. We cannot be far," he added gloomily, "from a Danish settlement. A good sailor is always appreciated, and we may live very happily."

Mary looked at him with mingled horror and awe. To have undertaken so fearful a journey on a raft, which at any moment might be crushed to atoms, indicated a state of mind approaching insanity; while, apart from any fear of death, the thought of her husband, his despair and misery, was agony. Still the word murmured by her lips gave her courage.

"Monster!" she cried, "restore me at once to my husband, or fear his vengeance."

"I fear nothing, Mary," he said coolly; "we are united for ever. We are in a part of the Arctic Seas where many whalers either Winter or leave parties on shore to fish and hunt, and the chances are we shall be picked up or reach a settlement. In either case you will never see that man again. I would rather die than give you up."

"There is no place so secret, so hidden from mortal eye, that my husband will not find me, and then tremble, miserable wretch," she cried.

"Your husband will have enough to look to himself," said Rankin, with a cold and bitter sneer. "During the Winter I have not been idle. The Mary Jane will never float again if there is any faith in a ten-inch auger."

Mary looked at him with trembling horror.

"You have not done that cruel deed!" she cried, kneeling with clasped hands on the floor of the raft.

"The planks near the keel are riddled with holes," he chucklingly replied.

"May God forgive you, wretch, in the next world," she said, raising her beautiful eyes to heaven, "for in this you shall be sorely punished."

And she turned from him with such horrified and contemptuous scorn, he could have struck her in his blind rage. But he was compelled to attend to the navigation of his unwieldy craft, which was coming in dangerous proximity to icebergs.

Mary spoke no more. She appeared tongue-tied. Seated with her back against one of the water-barrels, she seemed lost to all around. She had no fear. If what that man said were true, what were life or death to her? She would not seek the latter, neither would she struggle for the former. When Rankin placed food and drink before her she took it mechanically, but never lifted her eyes to his.

In this manner two days passed, two weary days, during which the raft made considerable progress. But fatigue told upon the man, and he was compelled at times to lash his helm and sleep. He wrapped himself in his cloak, passed a loop of rope over his arm, and lay down.

This had occurred thrice, when the raft was struck so sharply by some hard substance that Rankin leaped to his feet to utter a cry of horror and alarm. They were surrounded by icebergs, some of vast height covered with snow, others square and solid crystals, looking like ruined castles and temples, but all apparently converging to a centre, where floated the raft which must surely be crushed to atoms.

With a dull thud lumps of ice and snow fell from their lofty heights into the water, while all around the waves were lashed into foam by these miniature avalanches.

"We are lost," he cried, in a hollow tone of despair; "utterly lost!"

"That is as it may please the Almighty," replied Mary, speaking for the first time for hours. "Heavens! what means yon sight? Providence in its infinite mercy protect and save us."

Robert Rankin looked in the direction toward which she pointed, and saw—the ship—no, not the ship, but its spectre looming above the ice-field and frost-rime. There were her shadowy outlines as distinct as ever, but the eye of mortal had not gazed on such a thing before.

Nothing was solid, and though the huge fabric moved or glided as it were over the surface of the sea, it was a thing unreal, the mere phantom of the thing that was, the shadow of the strong fabric of iron and wood.

"Foul assassin!" cried Mary, "your deed is done. Forty brave souls have gone to their account; the gallant ship has sunk into the ghastly deep, where it will lie until the day of judgment with its awful secret. Murderer, be accursed!"

Mary clutched the mast with her two hands and gazed spell-bound at the spectre ship, which was going about and evidently would bear straight down upon them.

"Pardon — forgiveness!" muttered the wretched man. "May the Lord have mercy on my soul!"

And with distended eyeballs, blanched cheeks, and trembling limbs he stood behind her, gazing in fixed terror at the thing which was coming rapidly toward them.

"Avaunt!" he cried; "such things cannot be—'tis a delusion of the brain—away."

"He comes for vengeance!" shrieked Mary. "See, where he stands, yonder on the prow! Robert Rankin, what say you now!"

The mate retreated mechanically. The ship had gone about, and a gigantic figure indeed stood in the bows, as if conning the ship, guiding her through the difficult channel. Again he retreated, his hands waving the awful spectre away until he reached the edge of the raft, when there was heard a heavy splash, a wild despairing cry, and Mary was alone upon the raft.

The mate had fallen like a log into the water, and, whether struck by apoplexy or not, made no attempt to swim, and was seen no more.

Overcome by excess of emotion, Mary fainted, nor wakened until aroused by kind words and loving kisses. She opened her eyes and found herself in her own cabin in her husband's arms.

The explanation was easy. The ship had been forced out of the bay by the united exertions of the crew, and had at once given chase, with very little hope of ever seeing the raft again. That morning, however, they had sighted the the unwieldy craft, and had at once sailed for it, and coming up had found Mary alone.

"But the spectre ship?" cried Mary.

They looked at her with keen anxiety, as if they feared her brain was touched.

But the young wife clearly and distinctly related what she had seen, and how the fearful thought of being chased by a spectre ship had so terrified Rankin as to be the cause of his falling overboard and being drowned.

"I suppose he thought we were lost with all hands," replied Harry, kissing his wife's pale forehead; "why should he do so?"

"The auger-holes," cried Mary, sitting up. "He told me the ship was scuttled."

Harry dashed out of the cabin, and followed by the two carpenters rushed into the hold. The villain had truly been at work, as numberless holes testified, but whether from awkwardness or the disposition of the cargo, had not succeeded in one instance in carrying out his nefarious design. The holes were all sounded, and leaving orders for them to be carefully plugged, Harry returned to the cabin to reassure his wife and friends.

He found the doctor explaining that the apparition which had so terrified Rankin was probably due to refraction, a common phenomenon in the Arctic regions. The brig, concealed from view by the frost-rime, had probably been reflected in the vapor, and the consequent shadowy outlines had appeared to the seared conscience of the guilty man the ghostly form of that vessel which he believed sunk beneath the cold and cruel waves of the Arctic Seas.

Safe and happy, Mary speedily recovered, the ship received its full load, and then all returned to England, where their life, some little episodes excepted, was peaceful and joyous; but in the solitude of her own heart she never forgot that terrible incident which connected her so strangely with the spectre ship.—*Belgravia.*

BISHOP BUTLER AND TURGOT.—Look at a contemporary of Butler in France—a man who, more than any one else, reminds me of Butler—the great French statesman, the greatest, in my opinion, that France has ever had—Turgot. Turgot was like Butler in his mental energy, his deep moral and intellectual ardor, his strenuousness. "Every science, every language, every literature, every business," says Michelet, "interested Turgot." But that in which Turgot most resembled Butler was what Michelet calls his *ferocity*—what I should rather call his *sæva indignatio.* Like Butler, Turgot was filled with an astonished, awful, oppressive sense of "the immoral thoughtlessness" of men; of the heedless, hazardous way in which they deal with things of the greatest moment to them; of the immense, incalculable misery which is due to this cause. "The greatest evils in life," Turgot held, just as Butler did, "have had their rise from somewhat which was thought of too little importance to be attended to." And for these serious natures religion, one would think, is the line of labor which would naturally first suggest itself. And Turgot was destined for the Church; he prepared to take orders, like Butler. But in 1752, when Butler lay dying at Bath, Turgot—the true spiritual yoke-fellow of Butler, with Butler's sacred horror at men's frivolity, with Butler's sacred ardor for rescuing them from the consequences of it—Turgot, at the age of twenty-five, could stand religion, as in France it then presented itself to him, no longer. "*Il jeta ce masque,*" says Michelet, adopting an expression of Turgot's own; "he flung away that mask." He took to the work of civil government; in what spirit we many of us know, and whoever of us does not know should make it his business to learn. Nine years afterward began his glorious administration as Intendant of the Limousin, in which for thirteen years he showed what manner of spirit he was of. When, in 1774, he became Minister and Controller General, he showed the same thing on a more conspicuous stage. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are nobly serious, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report"—that is the history of Turgot's administration. He was a Joseph Butler in government. True, his work, though done as secular administration, has in fact and reality a religious character; all work like his has a religious character. But the point to seize is here: that in our country, in the middle of the eighteenth century, a man like Butler is still possible in religion; in France he is only possible in civil government. And that is what I call a true "decay of religion, the influence of it more and more wearing out the minds of men." The very existence and work of Butler proves, in spite of his own desponding words, that matters had not in his time gone so far as this in England.—*Matthew Arnold, in the Contemporary Review.*

A BYWAY TO HEALTH.—"Nobody ever repented of eating too little" was the sage remark of an old gentleman on the verge of ninety, next to whom the writer had the pleasure of sitting at dinner the other night. The host was pressing him to take more, and urging him in the usual phrase, "Why, you have eaten scarcely anything!" Now it is to be assumed that the old gentleman's words indicated one of the byways to good health along which he had traveled through his long life, and to which he owed his present remarkably hearty condition; so it was suggested to him interrogatively that he had always been a small feeder. "Yes," he answered, "ever since I was two or three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly fellow enough, and I used to make the great mistake of trying to eat and drink as much as I could, in the hope of becoming strong. All my friends and the doctors backed me up in my error; but fortunately I found it out in time, and "knocked off"—as your modern slang has it—more than half my usual amount of food and stimulants. I gave up the idea of making myself strong and merely strove to make myself well, and so I was contented with eating just as much as I could digest and no more. Of course it took a little time and experience to discover the precise limits; I could not adopt the golden rule of always leaving off with an appetite, because I never began with one, but by persistently erring on the right side I got hold of one of the great secrets of life—the secret of knowing when one has had enough, and after a year or two I became so much better that I used to find myself keenly ready to eat at meal-time, and by degrees actually acquired an appetite. Then, once found, I never destroyed it but always determinately rose with a feeling that I should like to eat more. Naturally the temptation for a while grew greater as my digestion grew stronger; but I was firm; I did not behave ungratefully to my stomach, and immediately presume upon its increased powers by overloading it: I did not live to eat, but only ate to live; and behold me! I have no need to be very particular as to what I eat, even at my time of life; I have only to be careful not to eat too much." Here indeed is the secret of a great deal that is amiss with many of us. We are in the habit of eating too much, more than our digestive powers can tackle, and that which is not assimilated more or less poisons. The system becomes overcharged, and gives any latent tendency to disease within us every facility for developing itself. The question is, not so much what to eat as what quantity to eat; and nothing but a sharp look-out kept by ourselves upon ourselves can give us the answer.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY ON EMINENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WRITERS.—Kingsley admitted Emerson's high merit, but thought him too fragmentary a writer and thinker to have enduring fame. He had meant that this should be implied as his opinion in the title he gave to *Phaethon*—"Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers"—a book which he had written in direct opposition to what he understood to be the general teaching of Emerson. I remarked upon the great beauty of some of Emerson's later writings and the marvelous clearness and insight which was shown in his *English Traits.* Kingsley acquiesced in this, but referred to some American poetry, so called, which Emerson had lately edited, and in his preface had out-Heroded Herod. Kingsley said the poems were the production of a coarse, sensual mind. His reference, of course, was to Walt Whitman, and I had no defense to make. Of Lowell, Mr. Kingsley spoke very highly—his *Fable for Critics* was worthy of Rabelais. Mr. Froude, who is Kingsley's brother-in-law, had first made him acquainted with Lowell's poetry. Hawthorne's style, he thought, was exquisite; there was scarcely any modern writing equal to it. Of all his books he preferred the *Blithedale Romance.* We talked of Mr. Froude, whom Kingsley spoke of as his dearest friend: he thought Froude sincerely regretted ever having written the *Nemesis of Faith.* Mr. Helps, author of *Friends in Council,* he spoke of as his near neighbor there in Hampshire, and his intimate friend. Mr. Charles Reade he knew, and I think he said he was also a neighbor; his *Christie Johnston* he thought showed high original power. Mrs. Gaskell we talked of, whose *Life of Charlotte Brontë* had just then been published; Mr. Kingsley thought it extremely interesting and "slightly slanderous." He told me of the author of *Tom Brown's School-days,* a copy of which, fresh from the publishers, was lying on his table. Mr. Hughes is now so well known to us I need only mention that Mr. Kingsley spoke of him as an old pupil of Arnold's and a spiritual child of Maurice. He spoke most warmly of him and offered me a letter of introduction to him. I could not avail myself of this, having so little time to remain in London.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

LAMARTINE'S POEMS.—The character of these Meditations, Harmonies, Recueillements, the appropriate names which he gives to his various collections of poems, may be gleaned at once by their titles. It is somewhat difficult to follow through many editions which have changed the arrangement and succession of the different poems, the actual verses which first saw the day; but they are all so similar in character that we cannot do the poet wrong by instancing at hazard the first that catch the eye. "Benediction de Dieu dans la Solitude," "Hymne du Soir dans les Temples," "Pensée des Morts," "L'Infini dans les Cieux," "Hymne de la Douleur," "Jehovah; ou, l'Idée de Dieu"—so run the strains. Vague piety of an elevated but very general kind, vague sentiment, melancholy, and sadness; vague descriptions of landscape, of rivers, of the sun, the sky, and the mountains—are to be found in all, always gracefully, often melodiously expressed—sometimes resounding with the accumulation of epithets which suits declamation better than poetry; sometimes dropping into a murmurous sweet monotony, which, barring that the effort is produced by words instead of notes, resembles more (we are conscious of the apparent bull) a song without words than a succession of articulate verses. It is impossible to discover in them much thought; but they are profoundly and tenderly reflective, and express what is recognized as thought by the majority of ordinary readers. Reflective, retrospective, full of the gentle sadness which is produced by recollections which are melancholy without being bitter—by the memory of the distant dead, whose loss has ceased to be a weighty and present grief—and by that consciousness of the transitory character of life, and peace, and happiness, and everything that man esteems, which is not pressed close by immediate neglect or dismay. They are of the class of poetry which delights youth at that stage when it loves to be made sad, and which affords to women and lonely persons a means of expressing the vague and causeless despondencies of a silent existence.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MOZART'S MODE OF COMPOSITION.—Like Haydn, Mozart most willingly devoted the morning to composition, from six or seven o'clock till ten, when he got up. After this, he did no more for the rest of the day, unless he had to finish a piece that was wanted. He always worked very irregularly. When an idea struck him, he was not to be drawn from it. If taken away from the piano, he continued to compose in the midst of his friends, and passed whole nights pen in hand. At other times, he had such a disinclination to work that he could not complete a piece till the moment of its performance. In the well-known case of the famous sonata for piano and violin, which he wrote in hot haste at Vienna in 1784 for Mlle. Strinasacchi, Mozart had time only to write out the violin part, and performed the work the next day without putting his own part on paper. The autograph manuscript—seventeen pages in length—is now in England, and confirms the truth of the story. Mozart had before him the violin part, with the accompaniment staves below it, mostly blank, but with here and there a few bars to indicate a change of figure or modulation, &c. These occasional bits of accompaniment, like the violin part, are in pale ink. The remainder, which he filled in afterward, is in black ink. Thus the original state of the paper can be clearly made out and the feat appreciated. A similar story is told of himself by our lately-lost composer, Sterndale Bennett, who played his caprice for piano-forte and orchestra in London and at Leipzig, and sold it to the publishers at the latter place. "When he sent them the score, they found out that he had left out the piano-forte part, which in fact he had never written!" The overture to "Don Giovanni," perhaps the best of Mozart's overtures, was only written the night before the first performance, and after the general rehearsal of the opera had taken place. About eleven o'clock Mozart retired to his room, begging his wife to make him some punch, and to stay with him in order to keep him awake. She accordingly began to tell him fairy tales and funny stories, which made him laugh till the tears came into his eyes. The punch, however, made him so drowsy that he could only go on while she continued to talk, and whenever she stopped he fell asleep. The efforts which he made to keep himself awake, together with the work in which he was engaged, so fatigued him, that he allowed himself to be persuaded at length by his wife to take some rest, on condition that she should wake him again in an hour's time. He slept so heavily that she suffered him to repose for two hours; at five o'clock she awoke him. He had arranged that the copyists should come at seven; and, by the time they arrived, the overture was finished. They had, however, scarcely time to write out the orchestral parts before the performance, and the players had to execute it without a rehearsal. Some critics profess to point out in this overture the passages where Mozart fell asleep, and those where he suddenly woke again.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MR. RUSKIN'S PROSE.—Audacious or paradoxical as the assertion may seem, it is at least doubtful whether in strictness we can assign to Mr. Ruskin a position in the very highest rank of writers if we are to adopt style as a criterion. The objection to his manner of writing is an obvious one, and one which he might very likely take as a compliment: it is too spontaneous in the first place, and too entirely subordinate to the subject in the second. I hope that it may be very clearly understood that I can see passages in *Modern Painters* and in *The Stones of Venice* (for I must be permitted to neglect the legions of little books with parody-provoking titles which have appeared in the last three lustres) which, for splendor of imaginative effect, for appropriateness of diction, for novelty and grandeur of conception, stand beyond all chance of successful rivalry, almost beyond all hope of decent parallel among the writings of ancient and modern masters. But in every case this marvelous effect will, when carefully examined, be found to depend on something wholly or partially extrinsic to the style. Mr. Ruskin writes beautifully because he thinks beautifully, because his thoughts spring, like Pallas, ready armed, and the fashion of the armor costs him nothing. Everybody has heard of the unlucky critic whose comment on Scott's fertility was that "the invention was not to be counted, for that came to him of its own accord." So it is with Mr. Ruskin. His beauties of style "come to him of their own accord," and then he writes as the very gods might dream of writing. But in the moments when he is off the tripod, or is upon some casual and un-Delphic tripod of his own construction or selection, how is his style altered! The strange touches of unforeseen color become splashed and gaudy, the sonorous roll of the prophetic sentence-paragraphs drags and wriggles like a wounded snake, the cunning interweaving of scriptural or poetic phrase is patched and seamy. A Balaam on the Lord's side, he cannot curse or bless, but as it is revealed to him, whereas the possessor of a great style can use it at will. He can shine on the just and on the unjust; can clothe his argument for tyranny or for liberty, for virtue or for vice, with the same splendor of diction, and the same unperturbed perfection of manner; can convince us, carry us with him, or leave us unconvinced but admiring, with the same unquestioned supremacy and the same unruffled calm. Swift can write a *jeu d'esprit* and a libel on the human

race, a political pamphlet and a personal lampoon, with the same felicity and the same vigor. Berkeley can present tar-water and the Trinity, the theory of vision and the follies of contemporary free-thinking, with the same perfect lucidity and the same colorless fairness. But with Mr. Ruskin all depends on the subject, and the manner in which the subject is to be treated. He cannot even blame as he can praise; and there must be many who are ready to accept everything he can say of Tintoret or of Turner, and who feel no call to object to any of his strictures on Canaletto or on Claude, who yet perceive painfully the difference of style in the panegyrist and the detractor, and who would demand the stricter if less obvious justice, and the more artistic if apparently perverted sensitiveness, of the thorough master of style.—*Fortnightly Review.*

LOVE MEMORIES.

Fair languid flower, that leanest on thy stem
As though thy heart were heavy, and full sad
For all its sweetness; thou with fragrance clad
Seem'st as a Queen tired of her diadem,
Whose eyes grow weary of such lustrous gem
That may not heal, and never maketh glad
Her love-lorn heart; thy sweetness cannot add
Strength to thy soul to chant Love's requiem.

Ah me, another fairer flower I know,
Whose form may haply droop or languid lean,
If thoughts of other days their shadows throw.
Or memory points to some forgotten scene;
Ah, dost thou droop, dear flower? Nay, say not so;
Forget, regret not, that it might have been.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.* S. WADDINGTON.

PAPAL CONCLAVES.—The Conclave of Gregory X. lasted two years, during which time the Church of Rome was without an infallible head. Clement IV., the predecessor of Gregory, died at Viterbo, and the Cardinals, not being able to agree upon the choice of a successor, were preparing to leave the town, when St. Buonaventura, the disciple of St. Francis of Assisi, persuaded the inhabitants to shut their gates, and not to let the Cardinals go till a Pope was made. The people took the Saint's advice, and not only shut the gates of the town but set a guard over the Cardinals at the doors of the palace in which they met, and informed them that they could not even leave the palace until they had elected their Pope. However even then the Cardinals could come to no agreement; they went on from month to month and month to month, still voting without producing the requisite majority, till one day the Cardinal del Porto exclaimed that the Holy Ghost could never come down and inspire their choice as long as they had a roof over their heads. The people of Viterbo took this profane joke seriously and unroofed the palace. This measure, again, was still ineffectual, and the Cardinals, it seemed, would never have arrived at any determination had the device not been hit upon of diminishing the supplies of their tables. This measure succeeded. Hunger effected more than rain and wind had done, and Gregory X., was elected. Gregory X., on his election, issued the Bull that all future Popes should be elected in conclave—that is, by an assembly of Cardinals locked up together and subject to specified restrictions as to attendance until the election was over. Everybody shut up in the Conclave is a Conclavist, but all Conclavists are not voters. In fact, the word Conclavist is more especially applied to the attendants on the Cardinals, who are of two kinds—those particularly attached to them, two attendants to each Cardinal, and those who are the general functionaries of the Conclave, such as the physicians, the notary, the prothonotary, the theologian, the confessor, the chaplain, and the secretary of the Conclave. The Conclavists attached to each Cardinal are his private secretaries or agents, and as through them most of the intrigues and negotiations of the Conclave are carried on, a good, astute, wily, and cautious Conclavist is of invaluable assistance to his Cardinal. It will thus be seen that if the body of the Cardinals in conclave be sixty in number, the whole body of Conclavists who must remain shut up together till election will be close upon two hundred; and the inconvenience of such a life; especially at certain times of the year, must be very considerable. The Conclave is now ordinarily held in a wing of the palace of the Vatican, which is arranged for this purpose in separate cells. Each Cardinal has an apartment composed of two cells, one for himself and one for his Conclavists. Each cell is numbered, and the numbers of the cells are drawn for by lot by all the Cardinals before entering into conclave. After this they furnish them as they please, and the furniture of the cell of the Pope elect belongs by custom to the first who can lay hands on it after his election, and therefore generally falls, of course, to his own Conclavists. The windows which may happen to be in each cell are walled up, and when the gate of the Conclave is closed the Dean of the Conclave keeps its keys inside; and the Marshal of the Conclave, whose office is hereditary in the princely house of Savelli, keeps the keys without. At the gate of the Conclave, however, there is a wicket, (*rota*,) which is carefully watched by five Papal masters of the ceremonies, by the foreign Ambassadors, and sometimes by delegates of the City of Rome. All the meals of the Cardinals are passed through this wicket, and communications from or to the Cardinals pass likewise through this wicket, and are subjected to the scrutiny of its guardians, who stop all unlicensed communications. When the bell of the Capitol announces the death of the soverign Pontiff, the Cardinal Camerlingo goes to inspect the body of the Pope and to take the fisherman's ring from his finger, while the Dean of the Sacred College sends out the summonses for the Conclave. The Conclave does not begin till the obsequies of the late Pope are over—ten days after his decease—previously to which time, however, the Cardinals meet in congregation and swear to observe the Pontificial institutions. On the tenth day after the decease of the Pope the Cardinals hear High Mass at St. Peter's, and then go in procession to enter into Conclave, singing the "Veni Creator." They pass on their way through two lines of Roman people, who give them advice, or jokes, or threats, or prayers, according to the humor of the day. On the first day the Cardinals have liberty to return home to dine, if they will; but at one o'clock the bell of the Conclave is rung, by orders of the Dean, for all visitors to depart; at two o'clock the second signal is given, and at three the great door is shut, not to be opened again until the Conclave is over, except that a Cardinal who has not entered the Conclave may do so at any time. There is a way from the Conclave to the Capella Paolina, and in that chapel, on the morrow of the tenth day, the whole body of the Conclavists, or attendants of the Cardinals, are passed in review previous to the Conclave. The Cardinals must each dine alone in his own cell till the Pope is elected. There are three methods of election—election by compromise, by adoration, and by ballot. In the election by compromise the Cardinals, if unable to agree, nominate one or more members of their body to designate the new Pope. Election by adoration or acclamation takes place when a number of Cardinals, amounting to two-thirds at least, acclaim the Pope without preliminary ballot. The ballot, however, is the method now regularly adopted, and the method of taking it has been fixed by Gregory XV. and Urban VIII. Two-thirds of the votes of the Cardinals present are, as we have said, necessary for election, and the vote is secret. The act of voting is performed in the Capella Paolina, and the votes are taken twice a day. Each Cardinal writes on a little table in the corner of the chapel the name of the Pope he would elect in a feigned hand in the centre of the voting-ticket. The voting-tickets are of an oblong form, prepared according to the directions of the Bull of Gregory XV. In the centre of it are the printed words, "Eligo in summum Pontificium Rm D. nomine D. Cardin.," after which the voter inscribes the name of the Pope he would elect. The ticket is so made that the ends above and below these words can be folded down and sealed, leaving the centre inscription visibble. In the upper fold the writer signs his name, and then seals down the fold with a small seal which each voter has expressly made for this purpose, and which he prevents others from seeing. Within the lower fold he writes a motto in Latin from the Bible, and a number, and this he seals up likewise. The Cardinal then folds the ticket in two, without again sealing it, and approaches the altar, on which is placed a chalice covered with a paten. At the foot of the altar the voter lifts up his hand and exhibits the ticket between his thumb and finger. He then kneels and prays for a moment, after which he takes oath that he is about to elect him whom, according to God, he thinks ought to be elected: he then puts the ticket on the paten and slips it from thence into the chalice, which he covers up. Then he makes anew a reverence before the altar and returns to his place. If the Cardinal is infirm and cannot walk, one of the scrutators goes to his place to receive the ticket on the paten, after the Cardinal has taken the prescribed oath. If he is sick in his cell three Cardinals appointed for that purpose go to his cell with a closed box—like a money box—to receive his vote and bring it to the chapel. When all the Cardinals have voted, the three scrutators, who are chosen by lot each day among the Cardinals, carry the chalice covered with the paten to the middle of the chapel. They turn the voting tickets out on the paten and count them and commence the scrutiny. The first scrutator takes a ticket and opens it, and reads in a low voice the name of the Cardinal written thereon and passes the ticket on to the second scrutator, who reads it in the same way and passes it on to the third. The third scrutator proclaims in a loud voice the name inscribed on each ticket as handed to him, and as he does this the Cardinals, who are all seated in their places, with a printed list of all the members of the Sacred College before them on paper ruled with red lines, score one by one the votes obtained by each Cardinal, and the third scrutator files the tickets as he receives them on a string. If any Cardinal has received two-thirds of the votes of those present in conclave, he is Pope. *Papa factus est.* If no one unites this number they pass immediately to the ballot of the *per accessum*, to the second turn of the ballot. In the ballot *per accessum* each Cardinal has the faculty of voting anew for a different candidate from the one for whom he voted the first time, and for this purpose, by the aid of the number and his motto from the Bible, the scrutator examines his first ticket in order to see that he does not vote twice for the same Cardinal. If in this second round of the ballot any Cardinal gets a number of votes which are sufficient when added to the number he obtained in the first round to make up two-thirds, he is a Pope; and generally the Popes are elected in the second round. After each ineffectual scrutiny the voting-papers are burned, and the populace of Rome have sometimes divined that the election of the Pope has been completed by the non-appearance of the smoke from the chimney of the Conclave, which they watch every day at the appointed hour of voting in the morning. But at last the Sacred College has decided. The Pope has been chosen. *Papam habemus; Papa factus est.* There he sits still among the Cardinals, pale with emotion; those who are near him retire to a distance; all fall upon their knees, they arise and encircle him. The Dean and the senior cardinal priest approach him and ask if he accepts the dignity, and what name he will take. The Pope elect consents and gives out the name under which he will be known as Pope. He is led behind the altar, where Pontifical robes of white are in readiness, and the slippers embroidered with the cross of gold. He is placed in the chair of St. Peter. The Cardinal and Dean kneel and kiss his foot and his right hand; the Pope lifts them up and kisses them on both cheeks *(osculum pacis.)* The other Cardinals follow and chant "Ecce sacerdos magnus." This is the ceremony of the first adoration. After this the Dean, preceded by the sacristans and the cross, proceeds to the loggia of St. Peter and announces to the assembled people the name of their new Pope. "*Annuntio vobis gaudium magnum, habemus Pontificem eminentissimum et reverendissimum Dominum—N. N. qui sibi nomen imposuit—M. M.,*" after which the cannons of the Castle of St. Angelo salute their new master, and the bells of Rome ring throughout the city, while the house of the new Pope is thrown open to feast all comers. The Pope is then anew placed on the altar, and the Cardinals proceed to a second adoration, after which he is carried from the Capella Paolina to St. Peter's, and adored by the Cardinals there a third time, and with the mitre on his head he gives benediction to the people. He then descends from the altar and is carried in a chair to the Vatican. In the evening the streets of the Papal capital are illuminated, and a display of fire-works inaugurates the new reign.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF GLUCK.—Gluck is said never to have put pen to paper until the whole work which he was about to write was completely finished and elaborated in his own mind. This is also the case with Monsieur Gounod, whose prodigious memory enables him to retain a whole opera in his head without making sketch or memorandum until every detail is in its place and ready for committing to paper. But to return to Gluck. "He has often told me," says M. Corenses, "that he began by going mentally over each of his acts; afterward he went over the entire piece; that he always composed, imagining himself in the centre of the pit; and that, his piece thus combined and his airs characterized, he regarded the work as finished, although he had written nothing; but that this preparation usually cost him an entire year, and most frequently a serious illness. 'This,' said he 'is what a great number of people call *making canzonets.*'" Miss Hawkins, in her *Anecdotes*, relates of Handel that, being asked about his ideas and feelings when composing the Hallelujah Chorus, he replied, "I did think I did see all heaven before me, and the great God Himself." He would frequently burst into tears while writing, and is said to have been found by a visitor sobbing uncontrollably when in the act of setting the words "He was despised." Shield tells us "that his servant, who brought his coffee in the morning, often stood in silent astonishment to see his master's tears mixing in the ink, as he penned his divine notes." The story of Handel repeatedly leaving his guests at the dinner table with the exclamation, "I have one *tought*," and repairing to another room to regale himself privately, ever and anon, with draughts of champagne from a dozen which he had received as a present, may probably be dismissed as unworthy of serious belief, opposed as it is to the genial and hearty disposition of the master, who would not be likely to keep to himself the enjoyment of any delicacy, especially when friends were dining at his table. That he was a large eater is highly probable, if we consider the heavy amount of both mental and bodily fatigue that he constantly endured, and which must have made a proportionate supply of food necessary to keep up his health and energy to the normal pitch. When he became blind, he grew depressed and low-spirited, his appetite failed, and he not long after died. Gluck, again—of whom Handel said that he knew no more counterpoint "as mein cook"—"in order to warm his imagination," says Carpani, "and to transport himself to Aulis or Sparta, was accustomed to place himself in the middle of a beautiful meadow. In this situation, with his piano before him, and a bottle of champagne on each side, he wrote in the open air his two 'Iphigenias,' his 'Orpheus,' and his other works." This reminds us of the famous *bon-mot* of the witty Sophie Arnould, who, one evening when Mlle. Laguerre, more than half drunk, was playing in "Iphigénie en Aulide" at the opera, said, "Tiens—c'est *Iphigénie en champagne!*"—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

STYLE OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH PAPERS.—With respect to the papers of to-day it is certainly not difficult to discern a peculiarity in their styles, or in what does duty for style in them. A large volume, for instance, might be profitably written, if, perhaps, not so profitably read, on the various stylistic peculiarities of the *Times.* There used to be the famous and memorable affectation of peculiar spelling, or what one might perhaps, after the story of King Sigismund, call the *super-orthographicam* style. Then, some ten years ago, there came the great "Queen of Sheba" style, which consisted in opening an article with some fact or allusion which had the remotest (or not the remotest) connection with the subject. Of late, perhaps, there has been less unity; but one style has never been lacking—a style which might be called the magisterial, but which I (having been once informed by a great master thereof, with whom I presumed to differ, that "all persons of common sense and morality" thought as he did,) prefer to call the common-sense-and-morality style. This style is convenient for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness. If you approve, you can point out not too enthusiastically that the view or proceeding in question is the only one which common sense and morality allow; if, (which is possible,) you do not understand, common sense, by not understanding also, will help you out of the difficulty; and if you disapprove, morality will be as violently outraged as you like. Of the weekly papers, it is impossible not to admire the free-and-easy doctrinaire-ism of the *Spectator*, which is almost entirely an affair of style depending on a sedulous avoidance of ornate language, and a plentiful use of colloquial words and phrases about the least colloquial matters. Then there is the style of the *Saturday Review* in its political articles, a style which appears to be framed on the principle that thoughts and words economize weight by being meted out in small doses, and that a pound of buckshot will go further than a pound of bullets. Lastly, the inquirer into such things will not neglect the peculiar aridity of certain of the older *Quarterlies*, which seem to have retained the ponderous clauses of other days, while neglecting the form which saved those clauses from being cumbrous. But in most of all this we shall find little to bear out De Quincey's verdict. Long and involved sentences, unduly stuffed with fact and meaning, are what he complains of; and though there is no doubt that we should not have to go far in order to find such at the present day, yet it does not appear, to me at least, that the main fault of contemporary English style is of this kind. On the contrary, the sin of which I should chiefly complain is the sin of over-short sentences, of mere gasps instead of balanced periods.—*Fortnightly Review.*

AN EVENING WITH CHARLES KINGSLEY IN 1857.—Our tea-dinner was announced; it was served in the hall. Mrs. Kingsley spoke laughingly of their being obliged to make this their dining-room. The talk at the table fell on American affairs. Sumner's name was mentioned. I said he was in London, and that I had had a long conversation with him a few days before. Would I give them his address? they asked: they must have a visit from him. I said he would be glad to visit them, I was sure, for when I told him I was coming here he said he envied me. He was at present engaged in a round of dinners—expected to go to France in August, to stay with De Tocqueville, but would be again in England in the autumn. Kingsley spoke of Brooks' death—of the suddenness of it seeming almost a judgment. I said Brooks, as I happened to know, was thought a good fellow before the assault—that he really had good qualities, and was liked even by Northern men. "So we have heard from others," said Kingsley, "and one can well believe it. The man who suffers for a bad system is often the best man—one with attractive qualities." Charles I. and Louis XVI. were instances he gave to illustrate this. A recent article in the *Edinburgh Review* on slavery was spoken of. I said it had attracted a good deal of attention with us, because we saw immediately it could only have been written by an American. Of slavery Mr. Kingsley spoke in calm and moderate words. I told him his introductory chapter to *Two Years Ago* showed that he appreciated the difficulties with which the question was incumbered. He said it would be strange if he did not see these difficulties, considering that he was of West Indian descent, (his grandfather had married a West Indian heiress.) He admitted that the result of emancipation in the West Indies was not encouraging as it regarded the material condition of the islands, especially of Jamaica, and he was quite able to understand how powerfully this fact would weigh on our Southern planters, and how it tended to close their ears to all anti-slavery argument. They could hardly be expected to look beyond this test of sugar-production to the moral progress of the black race which freedom alone could insure. Our pleasant meal being over, we strolled out on the lawn and sat down under one of the fine old trees, where we continued our talk about slavery. Mr. Kingsley said he could quite believe any story he might hear of cruelty practiced upon slaves. He knew too well his own nature, and felt that under the influence of sudden anger he would be capable of deeds as violent as any of which we read. This, of course, was putting out of view the restraints which religion would impose; but it was safe for no man to have the absolute control of others. He left us to go into the house, and Mrs. Kingsley then spoke of his parochial labors. She wished I could spend a Sunday with them—"I should so like you to see the congregation he has. The common farm-laborers come morning and afternoon. The reason is he preaches so that they can understand him. I wish you could have been with us last Sunday, we had such an interesting person here—Max Müller, the great linguist and Orientalist. But we can't have pleasant *meets* here; we have only one spare room."

"How old is Max Müller?" I asked.

"Twenty-eight, and he scarcely looks to be twenty-two."

"How long has Mr. Kingsley been here?" I asked.

"Fifteen years—two years as Curate, and then the living becoming vacant it was given to him."

She told me a funeral was to take place directly—that of a poor woman who had been a great sufferer. "Ah! here it comes," she said. There was the bier, borne on men's shoulders, and a little company of mourners, the peasantry of the neighborhood, the men wearing smock-frocks. They were awaiting the clergyman at the lich-gate. Mr. Kingsley appeared at the moment in his surplice, and the procession entered the church-yard, he saying as he walked in front the solemn sentences with which the service begins. It was the scene which I had witnessed in another part of Hampshire some years before, when the author of *The Christian Year* was the officiating clergyman. Mrs. Kingsley and I joined the procession and entered the church. It was a small, oddly-arranged interior—brick pavements, high-backed pews, the clerk's desk adjoining the reading-desk, but a little lower. Mr. Kingsley read the service in a measured tone, which enabled him to overcome the defect in his utterance noticeable in conversation. At the grave the rest of the office was said, and here the grief of the poor mourners overcame them. The family group consisted of the husband of the deceased, a grown-up daughter, and a son, a boy of fifteen. All were much moved, but the boy the most. He cried bitterly—a long wail, as if he could not be comforted. Mr. Kingsley tried to console him, putting his arm over his shoulders. He said words of sympathy to the others also. They went their way over the heath to their desolate home. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley spoke of the life of toil which had thus ended, and of the patience with which long-continued bodily pain had been borne. It was clear that the popular author was first of all a parish priest.

We now went into his study, where he lighted a long pipe, and we then returned to a part of the lawn which he called his quarter-deck, and where we walked up and down for near an hour. What an English Summer evening it was! dewy and still. Now and then a slight breeze stirred in the leaves and brought with it wafts of delicate odors from the flowers somewhere hidden in the deep shadows, though as yet it was not night, and the sweet twilight lay about us like a charm. He asked if I knew Maurice. I did slightly—had breakfasted with him six weeks before, and had seen enough of him to understand the strong personal influence he exerted. "I owe all that I am to Maurice," said Kingsley. "I aim only to teach to others what I get from him. Whatever facility of expression I have is God's gift, but the views I endeavor to enforce are those which I learn from Maurice. I live to interpret him to the people of England."

A talk about the influence of the Oxford writers came next: on this subject I knew we should not agree, though of course it was interesting to me to hear Mr. Kingsley's opinion. He spoke with some asperity of one or two of the leaders, though his chief objection was to certain young men who had put themselves forward as champions of the movement. Of Mr. Keble he spoke very kindly. He said he had at one time been much under the influence of these writings. I mentioned Alexander Knox as being perhaps the forerunner of the Oxford men. "Ah," he said, "I owe my knowledge of that good man to Mrs. Kingsley: you must talk with her about him." We joined the party in the drawing-room, and there was some further conversation on this subject.

At about 10 o'clock the bell was rung, the servants came in, prayers were said, and the laidies (Mrs. Kingsley and their daughter's governess) bid us good-night. Then to Mr. Kingsley's study, where the rest of the evening was spent—from half-past 10 to half-past 12—the pipe went on, and the talk—a continuous flow.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

ANECDOTES OF MUSICAL COMPOSERS.—The handwriting of Mendelssohn was beautifully neat, and his manner of correcting the proofs of his printed works excessively careful and painstaking. The same may be said of his very extensive correspondence. Few men, probably no composers, ever wrote more letters—they must have been a tremendous tax upon his time and patience—and yet the smallest note is as accurately expressed and carefully written as if it were a State paper. In composing he made few sketches, but built up the whole in his mind, and then, when writing down the score thus mentally prepared, rather invited his friends' conversation than otherwise. "Pray come in," said he on one such occasion, "I am merely copying." On the other hand, he was fastidious to a fault in allowing his music finally to leave his hands for the publisher. The beautiful Italian Symphony was kept back by him till his death, the "Walpurgisnight" nearly as long, and some of the finest numbers in "Elijah" and the "Hymn of Praise" were added after the first performance. No musician more thoroughly appreciated the maxim that what is worth doing is worth doing well, or more consistently carried it into practice. It was in a dream—or, more properly speaking, a nightmare—that Tartini composed his famous sonata for violin, called the "Trillo del Diavolo." Rossini, if report may be believed, could not compose at any time so well as immediately after supper. When he was young, as the story goes, he was once writing an opera for the carnival of an Italian town, and the weather being bitterly cold, and his purse absolutely empty, he remained in bed, in order to keep himself warm while he wrote. Just as he was finishing a duet, the principal *morceau* in the opera, the paper slipped from his hands and floated and fluttered under the bed. He reached out as far as he could without quitting the bed, first on one side and then on the other, but without being able to recover the piece. He therefore resigned himself to his fate, and wrote it over again. A friend came in presently, and hearing what had happened, fished up the first duet, which proved to be altogether different from the second version.

Meyerbeer's imagination was powerfully excited during thunderstorms; at such times he would retire to his room and write with freedom and spirit. Halévy, with more domestic tastes, when his inspiration failed him, would put a kettle on the fire, and as it simmered and boiled, his mind gradually recovered its usuul activity, and his ideas flowed again in abundance. Auber loved being on horseback, and while the animal was galloping his thoughts came with facility and speed. Mozart confessed a similar thing. "It is when traveling in a carriage or walking after dinner," writes he to Baron V., "that my ideas flow best and most abundantly." Many persons of less eminence than Mozart or Auber have experienced the same effect from the motion of a hansom cab. But while Auber was happy on the gallop, Adolphe Adam, on the other hand, when at a loss for ideas, loved to bury himself, with his cats, under a thick quilt of eider-down.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

TRUFFLE GATHERING.—It would seem that the black truffle, or *melanospore*, with which we have chiefly to do, was almost wholly unknown to the ancients, as also the method of searching for truffles in compact ground; they were mostly contented with the *terfez*, or false truffle of Mauritania, which is easily obtained from sandy ground; or the Summer truffle, which often appears on the surface. The employment of the pig in searching for truffles probably originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, and his services are now highly valued in this connection. But it is a kind of pig quite different from the obese animal which is the pride of breeders. Meagre and brisk, he trots along before his master. On reaching the place of search, he smells over the ground, and at length stops at the point where a truffle has attracted him by its aroma. A curious scene then ensues. The pig begins vigorously to dig his snout into the ground, throwing up the earth and stones, sometimes kneeling on his short fore-legs so as to obtain a better purchase. When he has reached the truffle, however, the gatherer steps in, and with an iron prong disengages it from the soil. He generally manages to save it from the hungry jaws of his agile auxiliary; but sometimes the pig will seize it and run off, the gatherer pursuing. After much grunting and resistance, however, the animal is intimidated into giving up his prey, and the grotesque struggle ends. The gatherer is careful not to beat the pig, in case the latter might refuse his future services, or become too distrustful. The dog is also employed as an assistant in truffle-gathering, the *barboni* or barbet dogs of the Milanese and Piedmont being regarded as the best. Their use in this way also originated in Italy. At one time, in the German courts, "truffle-hunting" with dogs was quite a fashion. But where the truffle is largely cultivated as a lucrative product, the pig is generally preferred, on various accounts. He has greater force of snout, and can dig up hard ground better, doing three-fourths of the work of excavation. The dog is sooner fatigued, is less steady at his work, and often wounds his paws in scraping out the stony or compact ground; besides, he leaves his master more to do. Still, the dog is found a valuable aid by the poachers of truffles. These men, living by fraud, are obliged to extend pretty widely the field of their operations, train the dogs just to mark with their paws the place where truffles are to be found. The men profit by the hasty index, and afterward dig out the hidden treasures. Sometimes the bona fide truffle-gatherers employ the dog along with the pig, and the process is then somewhat amusing; the pig first discovers the truffle, and does the work of digging; then, when the object is reached, the dog interposes, and carries it off in his mouth, faithfully depositing it in the hand of his master, who gives it in exchange a piece of bread.

Besides the barbets, several other races of dogs have been trained for truffle-hunting, especially spaniels, wolf-dogs, and shepherd-dogs. The common process of training is to put a truffle in a shoe or a small box pierced with holes (the truffle being sometimes alone, sometimes a piece of lard being added,) burying this arrangement in the ground, setting the dog to find it out, then giving him some dainty morsel in reward. In other cases the dog is educated by giving him bread impregnated with oil in which a truffle has been boiled. The training forms quite a special profession. In Haute-Marne, where the search for truffles is less lucrative than in Provence, a truffle-dog will sell for a hundred francs. Strongly impregnated by a peculiar odor, this fungus is easily detected by the olfactory powers of the dog and pig; and it is remarkable that even the sense of smell in man has sometimes served the same use. A poor weakly boy in the neighborhood of Würzburg, it is said, was able to detect by smell, though at some distance off, the whereabouts of truffles better than trained dogs, and he came to make his living by it. The fact, however, is very exceptional. The professional truffle-gatherers sometimes smell handfuls of earth which they dig up from the truffle-ground, and are able to recognize the characteristic perfume of the fungus; but before reaching this supplementary proof, they have got to know the probable presence of truffles by exterior signs. The other means by which the presence of truffles are detected are termed *à la marque*, *à la sonde*, and *à la mouche*. In the first, the marque, or slit, or cleft, is a natural effect, in the ground, produced by rapid growth of the truffle. The appearance is but rare, and only where the truffle is near the surface. The sonde is a thin probing-rod, which is thrust cautiously into the ground where the truffle may be supposed to be; the rod meets an obstacle, the man digs, and may find, perhaps a truffle, perhaps a stone. The mouches or flies which frequent the neighborhood of truffles often prove a sure guide to the truffle-gatherer.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.—The *tigris regalis* is the only species of the kind, and obtains the appellation of "Bengal" because its beauty and ferocity are there most developed. It has a wide geographical range, though it is limited entirely to Asia. From Ararat and the Caucasus on the west, it extends to the Island of Saghalien, and, with the exception of the central table-land of Thibet, extends through the length and breadth of India, and round by China and Mongolia into Persia. It is found at considerable elevations on the Himalayas, (Dr. Fayrer gives an instance of one that was shot last year 8,000 feet above the level of the sea,) and penetrates through Siam into the Malayan Archipelago, being found in Java and Sumatra. As might be expected, it varies greatly in color, thickness of hair, &c., according to its habitat, the fur growing longer and thicker in colder localities. None of the *felidæ* have as yet been found in Australia or Madagascar. Recently Capt. Lawson, however, has astonished the scientific world by his discovery of the "moolah," which was in shape and size, he tells us, like a Bengal tiger, but much handsomer, the skin being a white ground, with black and chestnut stripes. One which he shot was 7 feet 8 inches from the nose to the tail; larger than any tiger he had seen in India. Ill-natured persons, on reading these details, may be tempted to fancy that the gallant Captain had served with the marines. In Ceylon, too, it is unknown. The special points in the anatomy of a tiger which call for mention are the enormous developments of muscle in neck, chin, and forearms, and his formidable canine teeth. The digitigrade feet are armed with cruel retractile claws and cushioned with soft pads, which aid his stealthy advance. In man, and many other creatures, the partition which separates cerebrum and cerebellum is membranous; in the tiger it is bony, which lends additional strength to skull. The senses are acute, though that of smell is less developed than the others. The skeleton is strongly compacted, the frame being especially adapted to the requirements of strength, speed, and agility. The curious little clavicles are deeply sunk in muscle, and if not carefully sought for are liable to be passed over; the natives esteem them highly as amulets and charms. Digestion of the flesh which forms the tiger's food is speedy, owing to its simple stomach and short intestine. Lightness of foot and extreme facility in executing those bounds which are characteristic of the *felidæ* generally are noticeable points in the tiger. In fact, he is nothing more nor less than a huge cat, with power and ferocity excessively developed; a very "King of Cats." Travelers sleeping in their tents may hear one calling to its mate in the neighboring jungles, till night is made hideous by their amatory growls and roarings, just as their diminutive congeners on European house-tops serenade the moon, and provoke the exasperated sleeper to dislodge them with a hair-brush, a lump of coal, or whatever comes first to hand. The crowning point of a cat's ferocity, stealthiness, and delight in bloodshed is arrived at in the Royal tiger. Those who have seen him after he has been shot and his skin stripped off have noticed his singular resemblance to the frame and fore-arm of an athlete. The muscles of his arm and shoulder are but modifications of those seen in man and other mammals, adapted to the requirements of the animal's predatory life. A curious arrangement of elastic ligaments and muscles provides for the withdrawal of the claws during ordinary progression, so that they are not worn or blunted by contact with the ground. The tiger takes particular care of these terrible weapons. Trees are frequently seen in the jungles scored with long vertical fissures to the height of eight or ten feet from the ground, where tigers have cleansed and sharpened their claws. Some trees are greater favorites than others, and the peepul, or Indian fig, is often disfigured in this manner. All sportsmen know how difficult it is to preserve either claws or whiskers on a tiger's skin. The natives deem them powerful love-charms, and cut them out the instant they dare to approach the prostrate tiger. It requires peculiar watchfulness to prevent this; and Dr. Fayrer tells us that natives who are perfectly honest in all other respects are utterly unable to resist these tempting treasures.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BISHOP BUTLER.—Like Bishop Philpotts, one may well be tantalized at not knowing more of a man so full of purpose, and who has made his mark so deeply. Butler himself, however, helped to baffle us. The codicil to his will, made in 1752, not two months before his death, concludes thus: "It is my positive and express will that all my sermons, letters, and papers whatever, which are in a deal box, locked, directed to Dr. Forster, and now standing in the little room within my library at Hampstead, be burnt, without being read by any one, as soon as may be after my decease." His silent, inward, concentrated nature pondered well and decided what it meant to give to the world; gave it, and would give no more. A characteristic habit is mentioned of him, that he loved to walk alone, and to walk at night. He was an immense reader; it is said of him that he read every book he could lay his hands upon; but it was all digested silently, not exhibited in the way of extract and citation. Unlike the seventeenth century divines, he hardly ever quotes. As to his tastes and habits, we are informed, further, that he was fond of religious music, and took for his under-secretary an ex-chorister of St. Paul's, that he might play to him upon the organ. He liked building and planting. With Butler's taste for building and improving is connected a notable incident. While at Bristol he restored the episcopal palace and chapel, and in the chapel he put up an altar-piece, which is described as "of black marble, inlaid with a milk-white cross of white marble, which is plain, and has a good effect." For those bare Hanoverian times this was a reredos case. Butler's cross excited astonishment and grave offense, and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke begged a subsequent Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Young, to have it taken down. Young made the excellent answer that it should never be said that Bishop Young had pulled down what Bishop Butler had set up; and the cross remained until the palace was burnt and the marble altar-piece destroyed in the Bristol riots of 1831. But the erection of this cross was connected with his remarks in his Durham Charge on the use and importance of external religion, and caused it to be reported that Butler had died in the communion of the Church of Rome. It was impossible that Butler should be understood by the ordinary religious world of his own day. But no intelligent man can now read the Durham Charge without feeling that its utterer lives in a higher world than that in which disputes between Catholicism and Protestantism, and questions of going over to Rome, or at any rate, "squinting very much toward that superstition," have their being. Butler speaks as a man with an awful sense of religion, yet plainly seeing, as he says, "the deplorable distinction" of his own age to be "an avowed scorn of religion in some, and a growing disregard to it in the generality." He speaks, with "the immoral thoughtlessness," as he called it, of the bulk of mankind astounding and grieving his soul; and with the single desire "to beget a practical sense of religion upon their hearts." "The form of religion," he says, with his invincible sense for reality, "may indeed be where there is little of the thing itself; but the thing itself cannot be preserved among mankind without the form." And the form he exhorts to is no more than what nowadays all religious people would think matter of course to be practiced, and where not practised, to be enjoined: family prayer, grace at meals, that the clergy should visit their parishioners, and should lay hold of natural opportunities, such as confirmation or sickness, for serious conversation with them, and for turning their thoughts toward religion. Butler met John Wesley, and one would like to have a full record of what passed at such a meeting. But all that we know is that when Butler was at Bristol, Wesley, who admired the *Analogy*, and who was then preaching to the Kingswood miners, had an interview with him; that Butler "expressed his pleasure at the seriousness which Wesley's preaching awakened, but blamed him for sanctioning that violent physical excitement which was considered almost a necessary part of the so-called new birth." I have kept for the last the description we have from Surtees, the historian of Durham, of Butler's person and manners: "During the short time that he held the see," says Surtees, "he conciliated all hearts. In advanced years, and on the episcopal throne, he retained the same genuine modesty and native sweetness of disposition which had distinguished him in youth and in retirement. During the ministerial performance of the sacred office, a divine animation seemed to pervade his whole manner and lighted up his pale, wan countenance, already marked with the progress of disease." From another source we hear: "He was of a most reverend aspect—his face thin and pale; but there was a divine placidness in his countenance which inspired veneration and expressed the most benevolent mind. His white hair hung gracefully on his shoulders, and his whole figure was patriarchal." This description would not ill-suit Wesley himself, and it may be thought, perhaps, that here at any rate, if not in the letter of Sir Robert Walpole, we find the saint. And doubtless, where the eye is so single and the thoughts are so chastened as they were with Butler, the saintly character will never be far off; but still the total impression left by Butler is not exactly, I repeat, that of a saint.—*Matthew Arnold, in the Contemporary Review.*

A COCOA PLANTATION IN DUTCH GUIANA.—To enter Commeweyne River we were first obliged to retrace a portion of the route by which I had arrived three days before, and to follow the downward course of the Surinam River for about eight miles, passing the same objects, no longer wholly new, but now more interesting than before, because nearer and better understood. Here is a plantation, seen by glimpses through the mangrove scrub that borders the river's bank; a narrow creek, at the mouth of which several moored barges and half-submerged corials are gathered, gives admittance to the heart of the estate. It is a vast cocoa-grove, where you may wander at will under 350 continuous acres of green canopy—that is, if you are ready to jump over any number of small brimming ditches, and to cross the wider irrigation trenches on bridges, the best of which is simply a round and slippery tree trunk, excellently adapted, no doubt, to the naked foot of a negro laborer, but on which no European boot or shoe can hope to maintain an instant's hold. Huge pods, some yellow, some red—the former color is, I am told, indicative of better quality—dangle in your face and dispel the illusion by which you might, at the first sight of the growth and foliage around you, have fancied yourself to be in the midst of a remarkably fine alder-tree thicket; while from distance to distance broad-boughed trees of the kind called by the negroes "coffee-mamma," from the shelter they afford to the plantations of that bush, spread their thick shade high aloft and protect the cocoa-bushes and their fruit from the direct action of the burning sun. Moisture, warmth, and shade—these are the primary and most essential conditions for the well-doing of a cocoa estate. Innumerable trenches, dug with mathematical exactitude of alternate line and interspace, supply the first requisite; a temperature that, in a wind-fenced situation like this, bears a close resemblance for humid warmth to that of an accurately shut hot-house, assures the second; and the "coffee-mamma," a dense-leaved tree, not unlike our own beech, guarantees the third. Thus favored, a Surinam cocoa crop is pretty sure to be an abundant one. Ever and anon, where the green labyrinth is at its thickest, you come suddenly across a burly Creole negro, busily engaged in plucking the large pods from the boughs with his left hand, and holding it so, while with a sharp cutlass held in his right he dexterously cuts off the upper part of the thick outer covering, then shakes the slimy agglomeration of seed and white burr clinging to it into a basket set close by him on the ground. A single laborer will in this fashion collect nearly four hundred pounds' weight of seeds in the course of a day. When full the baskets are carried off on the heads of the assistant field-women, or, if taken from the remoter parts of the plantation, are floated down in boats or corials to the brick-paved court-yard adjoining the planter's dwelling-house, where the nuts are cleansed and dried by simple and inexpensive processes, not unlike those in use for the coffee-berry; after which nothing remains but to fill the sacks and send them off to their market across the seas. A Guiana cocoa plantation is an excellent investment. The first outlay is not heavy, nor is the maintenance of the plantation expensive—the number of laborers bearing an average proportion of one to nine to that of the acres under cultivation. The work required is of a kind that negroes, who are even now not unfrequently prejudiced by the memory of slave days against the cane-field and sugar-factory, undertake willingly enough; and to judge by their stout limbs and evident good condition, they find it not unsuited to their capabilities. More than four million pounds weight of cocoa are yearly produced in Surinam, "which is a consideration," as a negro remarked to me, laboriously attempting to put his ideas into English, instead of the Creole mixture of every known language that they use among themselves. Neither Coolies nor Chinese are employed on these cocoa estates, much to the satisfaction of the Creoles, who, though tolerant of, or rather clinging to, European mastership, have little sympathy with other colored or semi-civilized races.—*Fortnightly Review.*

STORIES OF THE WAR.

It will be remembered that our brave and dashing Gen. Phil. Kearny was shot by some of the Confederate infantry just at twilight of the evening following the battle of Chantilly, Va., while he was reconnoitering the enemy's position in person. The details of the death of Gen. Alfred Mouton, a prominent Confederate leader in Louisiana, furnish an exact parallel to that of Kearny. Mouton, commanded a division at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and was present with it all day. The battle closed with an unsuccessful attempt of the enemy to break our right flank. The charge was repelled by the First Division of the Nineteenth Corps, and the discomfiture of the attack at this point called forth tremendous cheers from our line. These cheers, it would seem, were mistaken by Gen. Mouton for the expected yells of victory of his own troops, and he quickly approached the unbroken line of our First Division, with his staff and escort. What followed will be best told in the language of a comrade who saw it all:

"It was nearly dark. Our line remained quiet, awaiting further developments of the enemy. Soon a party of horsemen were seen approaching slowly over the open field. The faint light of departing day, and the clouds of smoke which were settling around us rendered it impossible for us to distinguish friend from foe. Capt. Mathews, Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade, thought the party was our own, which had been sent to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. Their nearer approach soon disabused him of this opinion, and he directed them to halt. 'Federals, by ——!' cried one of the party, wheeling his horse at the same time. 'Fire!' was the order, and instantly the saddles of that fated party were emptied, and not one ever returned to his comrades in the woods."

I am informed from another source that fifteen men were killed outright by this discharge. The result was not remarkable, as the fire of at least one battalion was concentrated upon the unfortunate party. It was reported that Gen. Mouton's body bore seven wounds. Mouton was a son of a former Governor of Louisiana, and a commander whose abilities were highly prized by the Confederates in the Southwest.

After the action at Sabine Cross Roads, our Army withdrew fifteen miles to Pleasant Hill, where a furious, but indecisive, battle was fought April 9. Both armies passed the night following on the field, expecting to renew the conflict in the morning, so that there was neither opportunity nor ability to succor the wounded. Both armies had now fought two battles on two different days, and had marched the whole of the intervening night, and their energies were thoroughly exhausted. They were now lying on their arms, not a musket-shot apart, and any movement for the relief of the wounded, by either side, would certainly have been interpreted as a hostile movement, and would have drawn a volley of musketry, and precipitated a night battle. Hundreds of severely wounded men of both armies were lying helpless and suffering in the interspace, and their moans and cries for assistance were truly heartrending. The whole dreadful story of war can furnish no more hideous chapter than such a situation as this. I quote again from the statement of the officer already referred to:

"A picket was thrown forward, that of our regiment occupying a portion of the ground where the Sixteenth Corps had been posted, and where the fighting had been severe. As the night advanced it grew so cold that all were chilled, and the poor sufferers that were lying wounded on the field were almost perishing. I was charged with the duty of establishing the picket line, and the memory of the heart-rending scenes of the advanced posts is fresh in my mind. Before us was an extensive field, where the line of the Sixteenth Corps had been broken by the enemy. On this bloody ground were mingled together, both rebels and Unionists. But a few hours since they were fighting in almost hand to hand conflict for the mastery of the field; now side by side, they lay dying. The embittered feelings with which they had so recently contended had passed away, and approaching death divested them of every resentment. Wails and cries of agony were mingled by hundreds of these sufferers. The following are some of the cries which were most frequently repeated:

'For God's sake bring us some water!' 'Where is the Twenty-fourth Iowa?' 'Send some one to get me.' 'Fourth Texas, come here!' 'Twentieth Arkansas, come for me!' 'O, bring me some fire!' 'My God, I am dying!—are any of the Fifteenth Illinois here?' 'Water, water,' and 'Fire, fire—O, I am freezing!' were frequent calls.

There was one voice, apparently that of a wounded officer in delirium, which kept repeating over and over words like these:

'Forward, men, forward—there they are—fire on them—lie down—there they come—up and after them—charge them—there they go—follow them.'

A sentinel on an advanced post called me and said: 'I have for some time heard something that made my heart ache. A short distance in front lies a poor fellow who kept crying, O, my wife, my wife! But for a few minutes I have not heard him speak, and I fancy he may be dead.'"

In this connection may be added a paragraph furnished by the same hand, and quite germane to the subject:

"A singular coincidence befell the Missouri troops. In the Sixteenth Corps we likewise had several regiments from that State. In the second day's battle the Missouri Federal and Confederate troops were pitted against each other. A Colonel taken prisoner by our forces said that in more than one of the charges he distinctly saw some of his old friends and neighbors, and when the fortune of war gave him into our hands, he recognized nearly as many acquaintances in one of our regiments as he had in his own. It turned out that these two regiments had been recruited in the same county, one for the Union and one for the Confederate Army. In one case, two brothers met, fighting on opposite sides."

Such is war—and civil war, which is the worst of all armed conflicts. May our experience suffice us for a thousand years to come!

After the battle of Pleasant Hill our army continued to fall back, and reached Grand Ecore, on the Red River. Here the news of an impending calamity of the first magnitude reached it. The great fleet of gunboats and transports had left Alexandria at about the time of the departure of the army thence, and intending to follow its general movements and keep as near to it as possible, it had slowly steamed up the river. It could not be communicated with directly after the action at Sabine Cross Roads, for many miles of wooded and hostile country lay between; so its commander remained ignorant that our army had fallen back to Grand Ecore until a messenger from there reached him with the news. The fleet was found far up the river, and but for the delay occasioned by the enemy sinking a large steamer across the river, it is more than probable that the fleet would have advanced so far toward Shreveport that every boat must have been captured or destroyed. And as the transports contained the great bulk of our ammunition and rations, the effect of such a disaster on the army may be easily conceived. As it was, the escape of the fleet was narrow enough. At and above Grand Ecore are high bluffs, suitable to the operations of artillery against vessels, while the guns of the fleet could be used with like effect. Down to Grand Ecore came gunboats and transports, literally running the gantlet of cannon and musketry that lined the banks. All were saved but two, which got aground and had to be abandoned; but every boat bore the marks of hard usage. Says the officer already quoted from:

"The mutilated appearance of the steamers tells its own story. Some of them are literally riddled with cannot-shot and musket-balls. The sides of some of the transports are half shot away, and their smoke-stacks look like huge pepper-boxes."

The shallowness of the river contributed to the difficulties of the situation, as the boats were continually getting aground. At one place where the banks were low, a bold attempt was made to board and capture a gun-boat that had grounded near the shore. A large body of Confederates, led by Gen. Greene, charged directly upon her, as they would have charged a battery in the field. They were met by tremendous discharges of grape and canister from the heavy guns of the boat, which literally scattered them, killing a large number and wounding others. Greene was among the killed. He was another General of eminence among the Confederates in this department, and his death was also a severe loss to them.

DEVIL-DANCING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—It is an extremely difficult thing for a European to witness a devil-dance. As a rule, he must go disguised, and he must be able to speak the language like a native, before he is likely to be admitted without suspicion into the charmed circle of fascinated devotees, each eager to press near the possessed priest, to ask him questions about the future while the divine afflatus is in its full force upon him. Let me try once more to bring the whole scene vividly before the reader. Night, starry and beautiful, with a broad low moon seen through palms. A still, solemn night, with few sounds to mar the silence, save the deep, muffled boom of breakers bursting on the coast full eight miles distant. A lonely hut, a huge solitary banyan-tree, grim and gloomy. All round spread interminable sands, the only vegetation on which is composed of lofty palmyras, and a few stunted thorn-trees and wild figs. In the midst of this wilderness rises, spectre-like, that aged enormous tree, the banyan, haunted by a most ruthless she-devil. Cholera is abroad in the land, and the natives know that it is she who has sent them the dreaded pestilence. The whole neighborhood wakes to the determination that the malignant power must be immediately propitiated in the most solemn and effectual manner. The appointed night arrives; out of village, and hamlet, and hut pours the wild crowd of men, and women, and children. In vain the Brahmins tinkle their bells at the neighboring temple; the people know what they want, and the deity which they must reverence as supreme just now. On flows the crowd to that gloomy island in the star-lit waste—that weird, hoary banyan. The circle is formed; the fire is lit; the offerings are got ready—goats and fowls, and rice and pulse and sugar, and ghee and honey, and white chaplets of oleander blossoms and jasmine buds. The tom-toms are beaten more loudly and rapidly, the hum of rustic converse is stilled, and a deep hush of awe-struck expectancy holds the motley assemblage. Now the low, rickety door of the hut is quickly dashed open. The devil-dancer staggers out. Between the hut and the ebon shadow of the sacred banyan lies a strip of moonlit sand, and as he passes this the devotees can clearly see their priest. He is a tall, haggard, pensive man, with deep-sunken eyes and matted hair. His forehead is smeared with ashes, and there are streaks of vermilion and saffron over his face. He wears a high conical cap, white, with a red tassel. A long white robe, or *angi*, shrouds him from neck to ankle. On it are worked, in red silk, representations of the goddess of small-pox, murder, and cholera. Round his ankles are massive silver bangles. In his right hand he holds a staff or spear, that jingles harshly every time the ground is struck by it. The same hand also holds a bow, which, when the strings are pulled or struck, emits a dull booming sound. In his left hand the devil-priest carries his sacrificial knife, shaped like a sickle, with quaint devices engraved on its blade. The dancer, with uncertain, staggering motion, reels slowly into the centre of the crowd, and then seats himself. The assembled people show him the offerings they intend to present, but he appears wholly unconscious. He croons an Indian lay in a low, dreamy voice, with dropped eye-lids and head sunken on his breast. He sways slowly to and fro, from side to side. Look! You can see his fingers twitch nervously. His head begins to wag in a strange, uncanny fashion. His sides heave and quiver, and huge drops of perspiration exude from his skin. The tom-toms are beaten faster, the pipes and reeds wail out more loudly. There is a sudden yell, a stinging, stunning cry, an ear-piercing shriek, a hideous, abominable gobble-gobble of hellish laughter, and the devil-dancer has sprung to his feet, with eyes protruding, mouth foaming, chest heaving, muscles quivering, and outstretched arms swollen and straining as if they were crucified! Now, ever and anon, the quick, sharp words are jerked out of the saliva-choked mouth—"I am God! I am the true God!" Then all around him, since he and no idol is regarded as the present deity, reeks the blood of sacrifice. The devotees crowd round to offer oblations and to solicit answers to their questions. "Shall I die of cholera during this visitation?" asks a gray-headed farmer of the neighborhood. "O God, bless this child, and heal it," cries a poor mother from the adjoining hamlet, as she holds forth her diseased babe toward the gyrating priest. Shrieks, vows, imprecations, prayers, and exclamations of thankful praise rise up, all blended together in one infernal hubbub. Above all rise the ghastly guttural laughter of the devil-dancer, and his stentorian howls—"I am God! I am the only true God!" He cuts and hacks and hews himself, and not very unfrequently kills himself there and then. His answers to the queries put to him are generally incoherent. Sometimes he is sullenly silent, and sometimes, while the blood from his self-inflicted wounds mingles freely with that of his sacrifice, he is most benign, and showers his divine favors of health and prosperity all round him. Hours pass by. The trembling crowd stand rooted to the spot. Suddenly the dancer gives a great bound in the air; when he descends he is motionless. The fiendish look has vanished from his eyes. His demoniacal laughter is still. He speaks to this and to that neighbor quietly and reasonably. He lays aside his garb, washes his face at the nearest rivulet, and walks soberly home a modest, well-conducted man.—*Contemporary Review.*

JOKING AN OFFICIAL.

The Austin (Nevada) *Reveillé* publishes the following libel on a city official: "Marshal Day didn't tell on himself when he came from Black Mountain the other day, but a little bird has informed us of an adventure which befell him there. The Marshal had never seen a railroad before, and the first thing he did when he stopped from the stage was to run to the depot platform and look at the track. Most of our readers have probably noticed that in looking along a railroad track the two rails seem to come together as the track loses itself in the distance. Day could not understand this, and calling a bystander he asked him how it was that the rails were wide apart at the depot but came together at both ends. The person addressed, seeing that Day was green enough for cows to eat, informed him that when the cars got to those points they ran only on the wheels on one side. Day believes this yet. He was going to investigate it for himself, but was frightened off by the locomotive whistle."

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

DEMONSTRATION OF CEREBRAL ACTIVITY.—An experiment of exceeding beauty and delicacy, indicating the action of cerebral activity, is due to Dr. A. Mosso, of Turin. At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Prof. Claud Bernard explained by means of a simple apparatus the method employed. To the physiologist it is well known that the circulatory vessels expand and contract under the action of the blood. It is quite possible that at one time the veins and arteries are more fully charged than at another time. When the blood is driven from the brain into the body the veins increase in size, and the opposite takes place when the blood is sent from the body back into the brain. Any excitement of a centre of nervous action draws toward it an increased circulation. Believing that this action could be physically demonstrated, Dr. Mosso conceived the following simple experiment, which was fully illustrated by M. Bernard. A glass vessel, large enough to hold a man's outstretched arm in it, there being an aperture in the side big enough to admit the arm, was used. The arm of the person to be experimented upon was made to fit exactly in the orifice, so that there could be no escape for the warm water with which the vessel was filled. Connected with the water was a thin glass tube, something like a thermometer tube, in which water is placed. Of course, the level of the water in the tube being determined, the least rise or fall of the fluid is appreciable. Dr. Mosso's experiment demonstrated beyond the least doubt that the faintest mental effort on the part of the person who was experimented upon caused an appreciable lowering of the water level, showing that the blood left the arm, diminishing its actual volume, and went to the brain. As those component parts which go to make up the limb of the person, such as flesh and bone, were incapable of rapid change, the difference in bulk could not have arisen from any other cause than the draining off of a certain amount of blood from the arm. So sensitive did this experiment show itself to be, that when the person had his attention attracted, by the reading of a book or a newspaper, instantly the bulk of his arm diminished; even the entrance of a new comer into the room produced a visible effect. We know that when food is presented to a hungry man an involuntary flow of saliva takes place. It, is, then fairly deducible from this fact that in any mental effort an extra quantity of blood surges to the brain. This very ingenious experiment, if carried further, may mark an exceedingly interesting period in biological research.

THE EUCALYPTUS IN THE CAMPAGNA.—A great deal has been said in regard to the beneficial results to be obtained from the *Eucalyptus*, which, when planted, it was asserted, acted beneficially in counteracting malaria. A paper was recently read before the London Pharmaceutical Society wherein the following statement was made: In the Campagna some three miles from Rome, a century or so ago, the rewas a village containing various churches and a monastery, which had to be abandoned on account of the malaria. Up to 1869 or 1870 the churches there were in ruins. Six years ago two French Trappists planted the *Eucalyptus globulus* in the village, some of the trees having now attained a height of thirty feet. For the last two years the monks have inhabited the ruined convent without suffering the least inconvenience, using from time to time as a febrifuge a decoction made from the leaves of the tree. Italian botanists and physicians are urging the Government to plant the *Eucalyptus* in quantity in the Campagna, believing that by its means these deadly plains may be restored to that flourishing condition they had once attained during the periods of early Roman history.

COLLISION MATS.—Methods to be used in case of pressing danger on shipboard in order to arrest the flow of water into the hull, when caused by a collision, have long attracted attention. One well-known plan is to lower a sail, and by means of ropes to apply it at the place of rupture. A series of interesting experiments has been lately made by the English Government at Keyham yards with what are called "collision mats." Pieces of canvas are sewed together, and, being made water-proof, and having had ropes properly attached to them, are lowered into the water. The experiments made were not, however, conclusive in their character. Although the exact location of the flow of water had been perfectly ascertained, the pressure of the water in some cases partly carried in the canvas, and scarcely checked the flow. In case of an actual accident, where the locality of the ruptured portion of the hull could not be discovered, the difficulty of applying the collision mat in exactly the proper place would be even more uncertain.

ANALYSIS OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—In analyzing the many causes of accidents on railroads, a leading English authority has just stated, in a paper read before the Royal Institute, that human machinery was responsible for forty-one per cent. of these accidents, defective signals for twenty-eight per cent., defective roadway for eighteen per cent., and defective rolling stock for thirteen per cent. Taking a length of ten miles of railroad, for one passenger to be killed on this extent of travel, from causes beyond his control, he would have to travel some two hundred million eight hundred and ninety-six thousand miles before losing his life. If a person, then, was to travel ten hours a day, at a speed of thirty miles an hour for each of the 365 days in the year, he would probably be killed at the end of 1,835 years.

MILK THE CAUSE OF AN EPIDEMIC.—A remarkable case of an epidemic of typhoidal character has just broken out in a small Lancashire village of some 500 inhabitants, where 150 people were taken ill. It was conclusively shown that the poison came from milk which had been furnished by a sick cow. Some time ago an epidemic of a curious character occurred in London, which, although not traced to any alimentary substance, seemed to indicate that its source arose from certain cooking utensils having been washed in impure water.

AMERICAN SALMON IN NEW-ZEALAND.—Some eighteen months ago, when it was known that the authorities in New-Zealand were desirous of stocking their waters with salmon, it was proposed by American fish culturists that the eggs of the California salmon should be sent direct to New-Zealand in lieu of the spawn to be derived from England. The reasons for this were two-fold. First, the risk in transit was lessened, and secondly, it seemed probable that the *Salmo Quinnat* would be better adapted to the waters of the Pacific. New-Zealand papers announce the receipt of several thousands of salmon eggs coming from the Pacific coast, and that within twenty-four hours after their arrival many fish in excellent condition had been hatched. These small fry have been placed in the rearing ponds at Auckland, and will be kept there until large enough to be turned into the rivers. Speculations of an ichthyological character may be indulged in as to what changes these fish may undergo in time, as some transformation in shape or general appearance is likely to issue.

ARTIFICIAL ICE IN A SKATING RINK.—On the authority of the London *Lancet* the statement is found that a skating rink with an actual floor of ice artificially made is now in use. If the invention of the proper apparatus for making ice economically can be used, looking forward simply as a method of amusement, its adoption as a process of refrigerating, for the purposes of keeping meat, may be a most useful one. By means of an engine and the expansion of ether, Prof. Gamgee obtains quite a satisfactory result. The present rink is but an experimental one, being twenty-four feet long by sixteen wide, the ice produced weighing four tons. A much larger rink is now in process of construction. The expense, after the first cost of construction, does not appear to be very great, labor and fuel being the chief items. Similar machines employing ether have been long known. In the present case, water mixed with glycerine is the liquid used, which does not freeze at a very low temperature, and is neither volatile nor alterable in the air, and does not act on the pipes. A tank containing several tons of this compound of water and glycerine, having been brought down to a point below 32°, is passed through a series of metal tubes, which is in contact with the water to be frozen. This freezing mixture is constantly flowing through these U tubes, and after making the ice, keeps it in a perfect condition without any great trouble on the part of the machine. The problem of the refrigeration of meat, so that it can be kept sweet on long voyages, is now seeking a solution. Cargoes of meat shipped in New-York to be sold in England have lately attracted much attention. It is not impossible to suppose that in time mechanical refrigerators will be used. Machines now exist in the United States by which ice has been made without the use of any other agent than the condensation and expansion of the air.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN CAOUTCHOUC TREE INTO INDIA.—The English Government, having been quite successful in the introduction of the cinchona into India—some £14,000 worth of the bark having been disposed of last year—are now paying attention to the propagation of the caoutchouc trees in Assam. In that country at one time the *Ficus elastica* abounded, but, left to native industry, it is fast disappearing. Burmah possesses a rubber-bearing plant, a creeper, the *Chavannesia esculenta*, but its yield is small. In May, 1875, Mr. Robert Cross left England, proceeding to Panama in search of the true South American caoutchouc tree, with the intention of procuring seeds and cuttings to be transmitted to India. Unfortunately, at the close of last year, the vessel on which Mr. Cross had taken passage, having with him some 7,000 young plants, was lost. Mr. Cross, however, succeeded in saving some few of the young plants, which are now growing at Kew. It is the intention of the British Government to renew the experiment.

COPPER IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—The presence of copper in the human system, stated to exist by Orfila, and which has been so often controverted, has been again asserted by MM. Bergeron and Hôte. A careful incineration and analysis of the kidneys and livers coming from fourteen human bodies was made. In eleven cases sufficient copper was obtained to be weighed. The amount ranged from 0.7 to 1 milligramme, and in a single case it attained in an individual of seventy-eight as much as 1.5 milligrammes. The experimenters are of opinion that copper does not exist normally in the human system, but is due to the assimilation of this metal from the use of food cooked in copper vessels. As in cases of metallic poisoning experts some times give testimony in regard to the presence of metals in the human organism other than iron, the testimony of MM. Bergeron and Hôte may be of interest.

TOXOPHOBIA.—Toxophobia may be described as that peculiar state of mania which makes a person so affected believe he is being poisoned. An Irish Professor of Hygiene has kept for the last fifteen years a record of these cases, and shows that the number of persons afflicted with this curious dementia, though not very large, still exists in sufficient quantity to excite attention. The impression is of a most vivid character, and is very difficult to eradicate. In some sixty-three cases recorded only two were obviously insane; the others were certainly *non compos mentis* only as far as their delusions about poisoning went. This strange mania was not at all restricted to a single class of society, those highest and lowest in the social scale having been afflicted. Some of those suffering from toxomania imagined that poisonous powders were being constantly blown into their rooms by their enemies. A lady of high rank, sane in every way but in this respect, would never touch food that others did not eat before she partook of it. A curious antecedent to this mania may be found in the belief in the use of philtres. A mania of this character developed in a King during a remote age might have caused the forming of that curious functionary known as "the food-taster," who was in constant attendance at the royal banquets.

SENSITIVENESS OF CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—The wonderful sensitiveness of the carnivorous plants when a substance is placed on them which excites their peculiar glands may be considered as among the most remarkable of all natural phenomena. If a little bit of human hair, measuring only 8-1000 of an inch in length, be placed on one of the tentacles of the sundew, (*Drosera rotundifolia*,) which fragment of hair only weigh 1-7840ths of a grain, the tentacles of the leaf will curve inward. Now, a bit of hair 1-50 of an inch in length, and therefore immensely larger than the one exciting the plant, cannot be appreciated when placed on that most sensitive of all organs, the tongue. But if the excitable character of the sundew is manifested by this physical cause, its sensitiveness is shown to a much greater degree when a chemical substance is applied to it. If a solution of phosphate of ammonia be placed directly on the gland of the outer tentacle—a quantity represented by 1-153600 of a grain is sufficient to produce motion. But the inconceivably small quantity of 1-19760000 of a grain of the same substance in solution, under peculiar circumstances, imparted action to the plant. This is a degree of sensitiveness far surpassing that of any method of analysis, with the exception of the spectroscope.

VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.—Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge, in his admirable paper on measuring the velocity of electricity, presents the following facts, which may answer the frequent inquiry how fast electricity can move over the wires. Eliminating the somewhat unscientific character of the query, Mr. Lovering states that in 1869 Prof. Winlock, of Harvard, sent electric signals from Cambridge to San Francisco, and thence by other lines to Canada, and back again to Cambridge, over a loop of wire measuring 7,200 miles. This long journey was performed by electricity in about two-thirds of a second, and no small portion of this brief interval was lost in bringing into action the thirteen repeaters which were interpolated into the circuit. The total transmission time between Brest, France, and Duxbury, Mass., by way of St. Pierre, was .816 of one second. The total distance by cable is 3.329 nautical miles, the distance from Brest to St. Pierre being 2,580 nautical miles, and that from St. Pierre to Duxbury 749 nautical miles. By calculation, then, the transmission time between Brest and St. Pierre was .639 of a second, and between St. Pierre and Duxbury .177 of a second. So that the two branches were traversed—one at the rate of about 4,000 nautical miles a second, and the other at the rate of 4,230 nautical miles a second.

SOMETHING ABOUT ANTS.

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK—SINGULAR CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTS.

On Feb. 16, at the Linnean Society in London, Sir John Lubbock made a further communication on his observations on ants. His paper was divided into three heads. 1. The power of intercommunication among ants as to information about locality of food, &c. 2. Their organs of sense. 3. Their affection or regard for one another. His arrangement for testing their power of communicating information as to route and locality was modified in some minor respects in different sets of observations, but the essential features of it were these: He had a glass box for the "nest" so that he could watch what was being done inside. This was placed on a pole about as high as the level of his eye. On the other side of the pole was a board intended as a promenade for the ants. Near to this were three pieces of glass the size of microscope slides, and these were connected with the board by strips of paper, which served as bridges. On one of the pieces of glass was placed a collection of food, and on the other two there was nothing. Two ants were taken and marked with spots of color, as in former observations, so that they should be readily recognized. These were both taken, one after the other to the store of food and were guided and taught their way to the nest. They soon learned their way to and from the nest to the food supply, coming out of the door along the outside to the pole, around that, across the board, along the paper bridge, and so to the glass that supported the food, and so back again to the nest. Sir John Lubbock's object was to watch whether the other ants in the nest would find out the food, and, if so, to test as far as possible whether they found it from information given, or whether they tracked the scent. He devoted certain periods, as he could spare the time, to watching the movements of the ants, counting the number of journeys made by his marked ants, and also recording how many untaught strangers, as he called them, made their way from the board along the right bridge to the food. At his first period of observation he found that, while his marked ants made forty journeys with food, nineteen strangers also came on to the bridges. Of these two only turned to the food, eight turned to the wrong bridge, and the rest went straight on. Modifications in the arrangements of the bridges were made in different ways, while the rest of the construction was left unaltered. The observations made on different days and during periods of different duration all showed the same result. The marked ants who had been taught their way pursued their work steadily and systematically, while of the strangers only a very small percentage reached the food, the remainder taking one of the bridges that led them wrong. For example, at one period of watching, out of 150 strangers who crossed the bridges only twenty-one went the right way to the food. In one set of arrangements it was found that while all had to travel thirty inches along the same road, and the diverging bridges were but another two inches long, the large proportion went wrong in reaching the food in that last two inches. The notion that ants have the power of making communications about routes and localities seems, therefore, to be fallacious. In referring to the organs of sense, Sir John had endeavored to ascertain whether the antennæ are organs of hearing or of smell. He had tried them with all sorts of noises he could contrive and found no results. If ants have hearing they must be sensible to those vibrations of the air which do not affect the human ear. But he had also tried the antennæ with smells, and he found that if he put a fine camel's hair pencil with a scent on it near one of them it shrank away, and then if applied to the other that also turned away. The use of the antennæ, however, needs further investigation, and Sir John hopes soon to make further observations. As regards their affection for one another he does not doubt that an ant that dies laden with food will be cared for by its companions; but he brought forward a number of instances in which he had put ants that had suffered immersion in water for periods of from an hour to ten hours in the way of ants that were passing by, and he found almost invariably that they took no notice of their unfortunate brethren. Indeed, the exceptions in which any attention was paid were so few that Sir John said he was disposed to regard these as ants with individual feelings, which were by no means those common to the community.

GOOD ENOUGH TO BE TRUE.

A lady now living in California relates the following as an incident of her early life: "Traveling in a coach in a thinly-settled part of Alabama with her parents she gave utterance to the enthusiasm of a young girl at the romantic scenery. Her father apologized to a fellow-passenger for her exuberance. The stranger answered: 'Do not check her; enthusiasm is a gift of God:' and then he began in eloquent language to tell of scenes he had gazed upon and lands he had visited, dwelling alternately on the majesty of the wilds of the West and the splendors of the highest civilization. The girl's fancy was all aflame, and she led the stranger to speak of foreign lands, and at last Spain, until, forgetting himself, he spoke of scenes and narrated legends in words which disclosed to her his identity. Clapping her hands, she cried: 'You are Washington Irving!'"

A PERFECT GENTLEMAN.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Passing down Washington street Thursday, near the Old South, I saw before me a woman having two bundles on her arm. One of them fell as she was passing the foot of School street, just as a well-known gentleman of this city came out of Fairbank's store. He stooped and picked it up, carefully brushed off the slush into which it had fallen, and handing it to the female with a polite bow, passed up School street. I said to her, 'Do you know who that polite gentleman was?' 'No indade,' she replied. 'Well, that was the Governor of Massachusetts.' 'Indade, he's a perfect fintleman, ony way,' was her reply."

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

AN ECCENTRIC MAN'S WILL.

THE QUEER ENGLISH OF A MAN WHO COULD READ IN A DOZEN LANGUAGES.

Among wills, that of John Elwyn, who died recently in Portsmouth, N. H., is a curious document. Mr. Elwyn could read in perhaps a dozen different ancient and modern languages, and just previous to his death he was reading the Old Testament, in the original Hebrew, for the eleventh time. Among the people of Portsmouth generally he was considered to be eccentric in all things, but his obituary writers have taken the view that his personal characteristics in oddity were only those of a learned man leading him to be choice in making preferences of association. Unless his last will and testament is viewed as an affectation of the quaint in style it will hardly seem that Mr. Elwyn, though versed in other languages, was master of his own. At the session of court holden at Exeter, Feb. 15, the will was admitted to probate, and the following is a copy of the document. The words in capitals are penprinted in the will in large Roman letters:

We then JOHN ELWYN of Portsmouth in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire being of sound mind and memory but now seventy years old, I mean this instrument for my LAST WILL and TESTAMENT:

there seems to be a little estate worth the gathering in of; careless it is to one through my whole life of money wickedly careless you may say if you choose though I never threw it very wilfully away I shall die much poorer than I might: for full very full my head always has been from my earliest babyhood of something or other else and never of money, and I never could do two things at one time: still and notwithstanding I never once let my thinkings about money stop at all, nor slacken ever my book work nor head work of what kind soever it might be, still there is a little estate to gather in:

my lands in Portsmouth altogether some seven hundred and fifty acres, this that I am doing nothing with at all is worth well more than fifty thousand dollars is righter nearer seventy-five thousand; then I believe nearabout already a hundred thousand dollars besides to guess by what it brings in a year: though I am going if I live another twelvemonth to spend a few thousands on my ground, still the whole is like to be getting always more, well then it is worth the looking after, it may well be set at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is worth more than that to keep, and I want my heir to think he gets it NOT from ME but his FOREFATHERS:

my brother and sister the only ones left besides me of the once nine children of Thomas and Eliza Elwyn, the others and all their children all long since dead, there is though a two nephews and I believe thirteen great nephews and great nieces yet, well then though none of us is rich but there ought to be already I should guess some six hundred thousand dollars amongst the whole at my death even if soon, they are not like to be in want nor am I a man of fortune, I will not lengthen this instrument with complimentary legacies:

I leave though SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS for every year of her life to ELIZA BECK of this village the daughter of John Beck: she is only a halt dozen of years younger than me, was brought up on my old homestead, is she neither my wife nor my mistress, but my heirs must deal kindly with her to be as if she in some way belonged to me:

all but this six hundred dollars every year of her life to HER: well then I leave the WHOLE of my estate for HIS LIFE to my NEPHEW my brother Alfreds son to ALFRED ELWYN now of Philadelphia now in Holy Orders: next then at his my nephews DEATH I then mean all my ESTATE to go to HIS my nephew Alfreds son in FEE SIMPLE: then if HE should DIE the first and BEFORE my NEPHEW then my said NEPHEW'S life estate to be turned into a then full FEE SIMPLE in himself.

clear enough to any court what I mean: I should like to go straight on but this I cannot make it do in the States nor in England: neither is this little anything of a FORTUNE and this the childs mother is very uncommonly clearly to understand from me.

I should like my great nephew but they can do as they choose to call himself THOMAS ELWYN only: the name of my father and his own father, of my great grandfather and I believe of my great great grandfather, of my great great great grandfather I know: all in Kent and yeomen of Kent from a very early day: they need not go to the General Court all at least that English law wants to know is WHO the heir meant IS: with a looking forward however to his calling himself and being commonly called by the name the testator says: I should like my heir to call himself THOMAS ELWYN and the THOMAS ONLY:

I should rather they would not sell any of these lands in Portsmouth: NOT ONLY not our old little homestead that of herself is worth very little but NONE of these lands, to KEEP the WHOLE if ANY: it my heir will come too let him LIVE on THEM: it is a good way in the end this keeping of your fathers lands, it roots you deep in your own faith and where you rightest belong and helps keep you from the phantoms of the world: not that I mean a Idolatry of Feudalism, I hate though the restless predatory spirit of this day and this nation, here is from Jeremiah his thirty fifth chapter:

And Jeremiah said unto the house of the Rechabites, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel: because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab your father and done according unto all that hath commanded you: therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel; Jonadab the son of Rechab shall not want a man to stand before me forever:

here is another the harmony of the verse to me is almost heavenly, it is one of the best and sweet of the Hebrews and puts you in mind of our old Newengland way:

And they buried him in the BORDER of his INHERITANCE in Timnah-serah, which is in Mount Ephraim on the north side of the hill of Gaash:

All other things to be done I can tell my brother. I make HIM and his SON and Mr. JOSEPH R. CARPENTER all of Philadelphia the three EXECUTORS of this my last WILL and TESTAMENT.

JOHN ELWYN.

witnessed on the fourth page:

this instrument on the first three pages is signed sealed and acknowied to be his LAST WILL and TESTAMENT in our sight by JOHN ELWYN: this second day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Two:

JOHN ELWYN.

witnesses
JAMES S. PEIRCE.
S. B. WOODWARD,
JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago Illinois.

GOV. LETCHER'S ATTACK.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Friday, 3d inst., says: "Night before last ex-Gov. John Letcher, who has been in the city all the Winter attending the House of Delegates, of which he is a member from the County of Rockbridge, was passing from supper in the Ballard House to his room in the Exchange Hotel, when he was stricken with paralysis on the bridge across the street connecting the two houses, and would have fallen had he not been caught and supported by Dr. Henry E Smith, member of the House of Delegates from Amherst, who was with him at the time, and who assisted the venerable ex-Governor to his room. He was put to bed, and it was hoped that the attack would be but slight and temporary in its results, but yesterday morning it was found that his whole right side was partially paralyzed, that he could not use his right arm and hand, that he could move his right leg but little, and that he spoke with difficulty and indistinctly. During the day yesterday his condition seemed to grow worse, although he suffered little or no pain and was quite conscious. At the last accounts his condition was reported to be very unfavorable, although no immediate fatal results were apprehended. Ever since his prostration Mr. Letcher has been sedulously attended by Drs. Hunter McGuire, of this city, Smith, of Amherst, and John W. Lawson, Senator from Isle of Wight, and by a multitude of personal friends, and he has lacked no attention that skill and friendship can provide. The opinion of Dr. McGuire, in which the two other physicians concur, is that the attack is due to an effusion of blood or serum on the brain or spinal marrow. Ex-Gov. Letcher is sixty-three years old, and he has been one of the most laborious members of the General Assembly, having constantly occupied his seat since the session began, never absent except in case of illness, and always devoting his whole time and energy to the work of legislation. Besides, he had been for many years since the war quite removed from the excitements of political life, and had accommodated himself to the calm quiet of his Rockbridge home, and his recent re-entry upon the stage of stirring and exhausting discussion has evidently been too much for him. For weeks he has at times been extending his left hand in greeting his friends, apologizing therefor by saying that he was suffering from rheumatism in his right arm and hand—these indications doubtless being the precursors of the attack that has now followed. The medical opinion expressed is that if Mr. Letcher shall ever rise from his bed, it will be as a tottering and almost helpless wreck of his former robust manhood. Although there was no fear of a speedy death last night, it was easily understood that the ultimate recovery of Virginia's war Governor is not expected by his medical attendants. There will be general sorrow at his sad and critical situation. At the latest hour last night there was a change in his condition for the better. He was moved into a larger room, and the moving appeared to benefit him. His wife and family will reach the city to-day."

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

The Attorney General of Maine expresses in his annual report the opinion that the Prohibitory law and the special efforts to enforce it in that State have been very successful. He notes a very general improvement throughout the State, and says that in Oxford County (which contains no large towns) there is believed to be not one open rum shop, though there are some disguised ones at the agencies. A great decrease of petty crimes is observed at Biddeford, in York County, only thirty-three bills of cost being returned by the Municipal Court, aside from liquor prosecutions, for the six months ending Oct. 12, which, he says, is unparalleled in a city of 11,000 inhabitants, 5,000 of whom are of foreign extraction. The enforcement of the liquor law, he claims, has saved $20,000 to York county in the past two years, and rendered possible a reduction of three-fourths of the county tax. In Portland, while the law has not accomplished all that its most zealous supporters desire, it has done much to restrain the sale of liquors, many dealers having been driven out of the business by fines and imprisonment, and the number of open bars largely reduced.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

SUCCESS OF THE BINGHAMTON INSTITUTION—GROWING INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT.

Dr. Crothers, Secretary of the American Association for the cure of Inebriates, has addressed the following letter to Dr. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn., and by him it has been sent to the *Courant* of that city:

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1876.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: In answer to your kind inquiry, I would state that the rumor of the failure of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, is untrue, and has no conceivable foundation in facts or theory. The building, you will remember, is but partially completed, and has a capacity of a little over one hundred beds at present; all of which are, and have been, crowded. Repeated attempts to secure legislative appropriations for the completion of the building have been resisted by "political rings," who have sought to divert the institution to other purposes, and have used every means to destroy its public influence. Thus for years this asylum has been working out one of the great problems of our times, and waging war with unscrupulous politicians and rings; and at the same time supporting itself, keeping up the expenses, often contracted with a commercial recklessness quite astounding. The Board of Managers and Superintendents have had to study this new field very much like the Jews on the walls of Jerusalem, with weapons at their side, ready at any moment to do active duty at Albany or New-York, in the lobby, or political club-room. Notwithstanding the difficulties, which would have long ago crushed out almost any other institution, this asylum at Binghamton has prospered and exhibits a record of cures unparalleled in the history of science. Statistics covering seven years were gathered last year with great care, and the remarkable fact was ascertained beyond question that over fifty per cent. of all the patients that came for treatment were cured or remained temperate after five years. This you will remember is a greater average percentage than given by any insane asylum in existence. To those who have any knowledge of the internal difficulties which hedge about this institution, its success is the grandest promise for the future. The former Superintendent, Dr. D. L. Dodge, has taken charge of the asylum again, and its prospects were never better. Workshops are being put in operation, sustained by the surplus funds of the institution, and the number of applicants, I am told, is often more than can be accommodated. I do not claim for this asylum perfection or freedom from faults, which may, perhaps, be remedied, but I am confident that no other institution has sustained itself against the pressure of adverse surroundings as this has. To our mind, it is because it meets a want of the age, which the public are slow to recognize. Every asylum in operation confirms this in their constant complaint of limited facilities to accommodate the crowds who are seeking admittance. I am surprised at the growing interest among medical men, and Boards of Health all over the country in this subject. The State of Minnesota is now building a large asylum for inebriates, and committees from several States are making active inquiries for the same purpose. Over a dozen different papers on this subject have been read and discussed before as many different societies from Maine to Oregon within the last four months; and the increasing correspondence, consisting mostly of letters of inquiry, which I am receiving from almost every State in the Union, are strong indications of a revolution of public opinion in the present care and management of drunkards. If Binghamton Asylum could be severed from its political influence it would lead to a humanitarian work that would be a pride of the age; but at present it may be compared to an engine of a hundred horse power, only doing the work of ten, through want of independent action and intelligent co-operation. At Montreal the St. George Episcopal Church have in full operation an asylum which gives promise of great usefulness, sustained and controlled by the members. Like the vidette of an army, this church is leading off in advance, but the world of progress is slowly and surely following. Binghamton Asylum cannot fail: it may change, but its existence is founded on the necessities of the age, above theory and speculation. The same may be said of nearly every other institution, for the problem is not yet solved in its details. We are on the threshold of a new field of science, and want observation and experience. It is the old cry of failure when any enterprise does not realize the extravagant expectations of a thoughtless public. Rest assured, my dear doctor, that the work begun in clouds and difficulties has literally no limits; its magnitude, and the possibilities of successfully treating it, widen and become more and more positive each day.

With many thanks I am very truly yours,
T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.,
Secretary of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The *Courrier de Bruxelles*, the organ of the extreme Clerical party, comparing the recent congress at Malines with preceding congresses, says: 'The congress attests a real and consoling progress among Catholics. The Liberal illusion into which they fell so easily ten years ago is now completely antiquated, and the only language which our friends applaud is that rendering precisely and faithfully the Roman note, the true note of the Encyclicals and the Syllabus.' The same journal urges also on the Catholics the necessity of protecting their 'liberties' themselves if the law does not protect them. This language renders comment unnecessary, and explains the apprehensions entertained by the Belgian Liberals, which were so tersely expressed in a speech recently delivered by the burgomaster of Brussels, of which a report appeared in your columns. The great majority of Liberals have now come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to refuse all access to the State and communal schools to the clergy, as it is impossible to admit the clergy to the schools without first making them the masters, and paralyzing all the beneficial effects of secular education. Nothing would, of course, prevent the clergy from giving religious instruction in the churches and other places at their disposal. Complete secularization of public instruction will, therefore, be the watchword of the Liberal Party for next Summer's parliamentary elections.

CONFIDENCE WITH WIVES.

In connection with the reported remark of a gentleman, who said that he didn't believe the ladies he met in Washington street knew that the times are dull, and that their husbands are having a hard time to keep their heads above water, the Boston *Journal* relates the following: "All husbands do not make their financial affairs a topic of conversation at home, and some better halves know less of their own husbands' affairs than they do of their neighbors'. Some weeks since a lady was first informed of her husband's suspension by reading an announcement in a paper which she accidently took up in a store while waiting to have an order filled. Whether it was pride or fear that prompted the secresy cannot be stated, but what can be expected from wives in the way of true economy if they are only silent partners in the matrimonial copartnership? In 1857 a large jewelry firm sold a costly set of jewels to a lady. The firm knew that her husband was in a failing condition, but the lady had been a long and profitable customer. When the partner ordered his clerk not to charge the set which had been delivered, but to make a memorandum on the blotter, he paid the lady's integrity a high compliment. When her husband failed the jewelry came back with a note couched in such terms that the dealer only regretted that a gift of the set would be construed as an insult."

A GYMNAST KILLED.

The Meadville (Penn.) *Republican* of the 19th ult., says:—"Joseph Varilla, a member of the Milton Jasper company of gymnasts, while performing a difficult feat at the Gymnasium, on Wednesday, fell and sustained such injuries as to cause his death, which occurred at the Crawford House, where he was stopping. Varilla was one of the most expert gymnasts in the country and well known to the profession as an attaché of leading circuses. The fall which occasioned his death occurred while he was making an attempt at a feat, which few acrobats would dare attempt. The feat was to turn a double-back somersault from a step-ladder ten or twelve feet high alighting on the shoulders of an assistant some distance off. He accomplished the feat twice, or at least partially so, but at the third attempt he fell, sustaining spinal and severe internal injuries, resulting in paralysis and death as stated. Mr. Varilla was a young man who supported a widowed mother and brother and sisters with his earnings, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him personally."

A LIFE CONVICT PARDONED.

Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, on the 2d inst. pardoned out of the Penitentiary James Frazer, the oldest inmate of that institution. Frazer is seventy-three years old, and has been in prison under life sentence since September, 1847, for murder in the second degree. He was sentenced from Marietta, after two trials, for killing his wife. The first trial resulted in his conviction for murder in the first degree and a sentence to be hanged. His wife's body was found in a well, and the evidence was entirely circumstantial. He has always protested his innocence, and has borne an irreproachable character in prison. His sensation in stepping out from his thirty years' entombment into the midst of a world of new things, was described as novel and almost overpowering. He is respectably connected, and his friends have signified their willingness to provide for him.

NEGROES WHIPPED.

The Amite (La.) *Independent* of Feb. 26 says: "We are informed that a few days ago a band of armed and masked men went to the plantation of Mr. James Watson, near Watson's store, on the Tickfaw River, in St. Helena Parish, and took one of the colored hands out and whipped him severely, at the same time ordering all the colored people on the place to leave, threatening to kill them if they did not do so. We did not learn further particulars. We account for this raid by the fact that Mr. Watson usually votes the Republican ticket. If this kind of thing is allowed to continue we will soon have no need for a Government or a Legislature in Louisiana."

LAW REPORTS.

THE SUIT AGAINST FERNANDO WOOD.

SUMMING UP OF THE COUNSEL—THE CHARGES REGARDING MONEY PAID TO WOOD FOR AN APPOINTMENT—DECISION RESERVED.

The suit of David Ogden against Fernando Wood was summed up before Judge Sedgwick in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. The pleadings in the case stated that judgments to the amount of $5,362 81 were entered, between 1852 and 1858, against Nathaniel H. Fowler, William P. Cook, and Charles E. Cook, forming the firm of Fowler, Cook & Co. Executions were duly issued, but were returned unsatisfied. The judgments, finally, by two or three assignments, were transferred to the possession of the plaintiff, one of Fowler's creditors, who alleges on information and belief that Fowler delivered to Wood about $15,000 in return for the latter's services in procuring his (Fowler's) appointment as Corporation Attorney in 1863. This payment is sought to be declared illegal and fraudulent toward the plaintiff and other creditors of Fowler. Wood, in his answer, denied in a general way all these allegations.

The trial began on Feb. 15 last, and Nathaniel H. Fowler testified on behalf of the plaintiff that he had a money transaction with Wood in the early part of January, 1863. The negotiations were held in this City and at Albany. An agreement was entered into between the witness and Wood which was to the effect that in consideration of the witness being made Corporation Attorney, he was to pay Wood $5,000 in cash and the first year's salary of the office, and to divide with Wood the amount of the salary and perquisites for the subsequent period of his holding office. After the making of the agreement at Albany, the witness came to this City and met Mr. Wood at the latter's house in Bloomingdale; witness then and there gave Wood $4,000 in cash and two due bills for $500 each, payable one month thereafter; Wood, after this transaction, took out a commission for the office of Corporation Attorney, signed by John E. Develin, then Corporation Counsel; the place for the name of the appointee had been left vacant, but was filled in by Wood's writing the name of the witness there; the latter took the document away with him, and was sworn in on the following day, Jan. 15, 1863; witness paid the due bills and divided the salary and perquisites of the office as agreed upon; no other consideration was received for the payment of the money excepting the appointment; witness had had no conversation with Develin about the position, and had never solicited the appointment from the latter; at the time of paying the money to Wood, witness was indebted to various persons to the amount of about $20,000; at the time of the payment of the $4,000, Wood promised the witness that in case of the latter's death while in office, he would pay back this money to witness' wife.

Mr. Wood, on being sworn, denied that Fowler ever visited him at his house, or that the $4,000 had been paid him; he denied also that he had made any agreement as to the dividing of the salary, &c; Fowler, he said, did pay about one thousand dollars a year to him as a political assessment, he being at the time the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Mozart Hall, and $1,200 was returned to Fowler as having been paid in excess of his share. This was in June, 1863; a similar amount was also given by check to J. Daggett Hunt, Fowler's confidential man. On Mr. Wood's cross-examination, two of his letters to Fowler were put in evidence. In one of them Wood's son Joseph "is authorized to receive the $2,500 due." The other, dated Jan. 14, 1863, has this passage: "Mr. Blauvelt tells me on this day that on Saturday last you said in the presence of two persons, ———, that you were sure of being appointed Corporation Attorney, for you had bought Wood. If you said so, that ends our acquaintance."

During the trial, J. Daggett Hunt, James McKenna, Eugene A. Pullen, Mortimer Sullivan, and Thomas O'Callaghan were examined, and through them it was attempted to be shown that Wood's deposits in the Bank of the Republic corresponded with the payments alleged to have been made to him by Fowler. Testimony was also offered showing that Fowler had visited Wood at his residence in Bloomingdale, which Wood had denied, and also showing that Wood was the sole disburser of the Mozart Hall funds.

The counsel having concluded their summing up, yesterday, Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

STEALING A MAIL-BAG.

John Donnelly and Peter Eichert, charged with the robbery of a mail-bag, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields and committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail each. It seems that as the mail train passed the Kingsbridge station, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the usual bag of mail was thrown out and one taken from the hooks. The person having charge of the bags at this time was a short distance away arranging upon the hook the mail-bag to be picked by the outgoing train passing at about the same time. This having been taken up, he went to the other side of the track to pick up the bag dropped, but it was not to be found. In the interval between the passing train he had observed the defendants passing by toward Yonkers in a truck wagon containing a piano. One of them he saw alight from the wagon, but could not see him while upon the ground. Knowing that the bag had been dropped, he suspected that the truckmen had taken it, and making this known to Officers James J. Norton and James Donovan, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, they took a horse and wagon and started in pursuit. The truckman was overhauled about a half a mile from the station going toward Yonkers, and being questioned denied all knowledge of the missing mail-bag, but a search being made it was found among the blankets on the truck. The men were taken to the Thirty-fifth Precinct Station-house and kept over night, and yesterday lodged in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE COURTS FOR MARCH.

The courts will reopen for the March term to-morrow. The Tweed suits will be the most noteworthy features on the calendar. Their trial will be had in the room formerly occupied by Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. The summing up in the $6,000,000 suit will probably be begun on Tuesday, and the case will be given to the jury on Wednesday or Thursday. Then will follow the trial of the $1,000,000 suit against Tweed. The Sweeny suit for $7,000,000 will also probably be set down for speedy trial. The General Terms of the three great courts, Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas, will be held during the month, and the rule recommended by the Bar Association for the showing of greater respect to the Judges will be observed for the first time to-morrow. The crier will stand at the door and will announce the entry of the Judges, saying, "The Honorable the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court," or Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas, as the case may be. When the proclamation is made, the lawyers are to rise and to remain standing until the Justices are seated.

A BROKER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

In 1874 an action arising out of a contract for the recovery of $1,750 was begun by Julia E. Cornwell, of No. 40 Union square, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers. In the course of the proceedings Joseph De Wolf Dimock, who resides in Brooklyn and does business in this City as a stock broker, was called as a witness. In answer to a question whether a certain seat held and owned by him in the stock Exchange was purchased by him or by some other person, he replied that the seat was purchased by Saulter & Co., No. 53 William street, and was given to him (Dimock) as a present. It was alleged, however, that the said seat was purchased by Dimock for the sum of $6,900, and not by Saulter & Co. These facts were made the ground for a charge of perjury, which was preferred against him by Julia E. Cornwell at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. He waived an examination, and gave bail in $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT.

Motion was made in the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the case of the Union Paper Bag Manufacturing Company, E. A. Hollingsworth and L. Whitney, against Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, and H. G. Bell, for a special injunction restraining them from using certain paper bag machinery, which it is alleged infringes letters patent to the assignee of B. F. Rice, and which it is alleged the defendants are now using at their manufactory in Hoboken, and which was granted. Motion was also made by same plaintiffs for an order to show cause why H. G. Bell and George W. Miller should not be adjudged in contempt, in violating a former injunction of this court in the same premises, which will be argued next Saturday. George Harding for plaintiffs, J. Sterling Smith for defendants.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, issued an attachment for contempt against William C. Conner, the Sheriff of the County, which is made returnable on Saturday next. The attachment was in the suit of Jacob S. Browne against John T. Conover. A judgment in the plaintiff's favor for $2,535 17 was duly obtained in the cause, and a transcript of the judgment was filed with the County Clerk on Nov. 11, 1875. Execution thereon was issued on Nov. 30, 1875, to the Sheriff. The latter failing to make any return, as alleged, upon the execution, and not appearing on notice to show cause, the present attachment against him is issued. The Sheriff is also ordered to pay the costs of the motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Fanshaw vs. Smith; Same vs. Same.

Granted.—Valentine vs. Juch; In the matter of Griesbach et al.; Miller vs. Nichols; Mahoney, &c., vs. Geib et al.; In the matter of Frankenstien; In the matter of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company; Stores vs. Maywell, (No. 3;) Iora vs. Moller; Beach vs. Beach; Porter vs. Kennedy; Rugen vs. Collins.

In the matter of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church.—Where is the order proposed to be entered?

Moody vs. Demoody.—Bond approved.

Lindsay vs. Lindsay.—Order granted denying motion.

In the matter of Beurimo.—In this case I wish counsel to fill in the names of the counsel appearing.

Lackersduff vs. The Mayor, &c.—If this is the case on which I was formerly attorney for the plaintiff, the order must be presented to some other Justice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

May vs. Schuyler.—Allowance granted of five per cent. on amount recovered and $250 on counter-claim.

Willmont vs. Meserole et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum for counsel.

Jessup et al. vs. Duff et al.—Order allowing supplemental answer.

Pendergast vs. Phillips.—Plaintiff's motion for costs denied, on the ground that no claim was presented within the time mentioned in advertisement, &c.

Orders Granted.—Cooper et al. vs. Smith et al.; Browne vs. Conner; Rodman vs. Barrett.

Archer et al. vs. The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, (Limited.)—Order vacating attachment granted, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Rosenstock vs. Janson.—Motion to reduce bail denied, with $10 costs.

Floyd vs. La Forge.—Motion for Receiver granted, with $10 costs.

Hargous vs. Neville.—Reference ordered to Murray Hoffman, Esq., to settle the issue.

COURT NOTES.

Gilbert W. Chamberlain, of Englewood, N. J., was fined $25 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for cruelty to animals.

Three of the students of the College of the City of New-York were fined $10 each at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for disorderly conduct.

An injunction was obtained by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents against Charles and Annie Mylius yesterday, restraining the latter from giving theatrical representations at their concert hall in Chatham street until they have paid the requisite license fee.

Detective Musgrave yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Patrick Wilson, who said he was a printer, residing at No. 56 Cherry street, in whose possession the Detective found a number of clocks, the proceeds of a burglary at Flanigan & Burke's warerooms, Nos. 205 and 207 Chatham street.

An attachment was issued by Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, against the property of Ling Look, the Chinese sword-swallower, who is described as an absconding debtor, now in Chicago. The claim against him is by Julius Larru, who charges him with having received $307 34 as advances and not returning the money.

An argument on the demurrer to the civil suit in the United States District Court, of the Government against H. B. Claflin & Co., to recover a large sum of money for the alleged undervaluation of certain importations, was continued yesterday until to-morrow, by consent, owing to the engagement of Hon. William M. Evarts in another court.

John Russell, of No. 299 Mott street, broke into the basement beneath the tobacco store of Philip Valdes, No. 45 Second avenue, yesterday morning, and attempted to carry off a quantity of leaf tobacco valued at $100. As he was taking his departure, however, Officer Dumerlein, of the Seventeenth Precinct, took him into custody. Upon being arraigned before Justice Kasmire at the Essex Market Police Court, the prisoner pleaded his innocence of the charge, and was committed to answer in default of $3,000.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday, District Attorney Bliss stated that he had filed a replication to the demurrer of the counsel of Charles L. Lawrence, indicted for forgery, and thereupon Messrs. Stanley, Brown, & Clarke filed a rejoinder, stating substantially the same points as in the former demurrer, that it was not proposed to try Lawrence for the crime for which he was extradited. Issue was joined, and the trial upon the question of fact was set down for next Wednesday.

Upon the affidavit of B. R. Shopp, Special Agent of the Pension Office of this City, Mrs. Francis W. Crooker, otherwise known as Mrs. Francis W. Constant, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, at the Pension Bureau, for alleged pension perjury in swearing that she was still a widow, and drawing a pension under the name of Johanna Kinnifick. It is stated that she has been married four or five times, but has continued to draw a pension as the widow of a deceased soldier. The accused was brought before United States Commissioner Shields and held for examination, bail being fixed at $250.

A. H. Purdy, counsel for John Keegan, who was recently held by United States Commissioner Osborn, charged with an assault upon the high seas, moved before Judge Benedict yesterday for the discharge of the defendant upon the ground of the want of evidence. District Attorney Foster opposed the motion, stating that the case was now before the Grand Jury, who would return into court on Tuesday. If the prosecution did not find their witnesses before that time, and the Grand Jury returned no indictment, he would then interpose no objection. The matter was accordingly allowed to go over till Tuesday, to which time the court adjourned.

A PETRIFIED SKULL THAT PROVED A SHELL.

A letter from Washington to the Boston *Traveller* contains the following: "Several scientific gentlemen were considerably exercised a short time ago over a large fossil sent here from Kansas for examination, believing it to be a petrified human skull. While excavating for building-stone on the Osage Indian Reservation in Kansas, some quarrymen, after one of the blasts, observed a round, glassy mass, which presented a striking appearance to a human skull. Rev. Paul Ponzigham, of the Mission, was summoned, and after an examination pronounced it a human skull, and had it removed carefully from the bed-rock, packed, and shipped to a scientific gentleman here, who agreed with those who first examined the singular specimen. It was finally turned over to a member of the Hayden Survey for examination. The specimen as it appeared presented a remarkable resemblance to a human skull, the lower part of it being encased in hard limestone rock, concealing that part which would have revealed the jaws, mouth, and ears. Here, indeed, was believed to have been a rare and valuable scientific discovery. The specimen was handed over to Prof. F. B. Meek, the eminent paleontologist of the Smithsonian Institution, who made a very thorough and minute examination, and reported as follows: 'At first glance the oval body seemed to present a startling appearance to the upper surface of a large human skull. On closer examination, however, although sutures were visible in it, they were seen to be very different from those of the human cranium. In other words they were found to be the septal sutures of a gigantic shell of the *genus Goniatites*. As thus seen partly exposed, this shell measures six inches in breadth or convexity by about nine inches in its greater diameter. I think we may safely infer that the greater diameter of this shell when entire must have been about sixteen inches, and possibly more. So far as I can remember this would therefore be one of the largest, if not the largest, species of the genus ever discovered.' The fact that intelligent and educated persons will for months examine and view a large sea-shell, found imbedded in solid rock many feet below the surface of the ground and more than a thousand miles from the ocean, and become convinced that it is a petrified human skull, shows how readily they may be mistaken in regard to the discovery of human remains in a fossil state."

AN EXTREMELY CRUEL WIFE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Feb. 25 says: "This morning, in the Nineteenth District Court, Emily K. Farnham and John H. Farnham were divorced from each other the second time. In the first proceeding the wife was the plaintiff, charging the defendant with many failings, among them a failure to provide. After the decree separating them was ordered, they met again, courted anew, forgot the past, made fine promises for the future, and were married the second time in December, 1869. Now the wife, again the plaintiff, charges her husband with failure to provide and adultery, and defendant charges her with extreme cruelty, through which life is rendered miserable. Upon a review of the testimony the court finds that the plaintiff's allegations of adultery and failure to provide have not the shadow of evidence to sustain them, while the counter charges of the defendant are supported by ample and convincing testimony. The Judge, in reviewing the case, said in substance: I am satisfied that Mrs. Farnham boasted that she would ruin her husband, and also declared that she would render his life miserable. The defendant is accused of using toward his wife violence, vulgarity, and profanity. There is evidence showing that he is a mild-mannered man, free from vulgarity and profanity in his language. As to violence it is not shown that he used any. The only thing he used toward his wife was a cane-bottomed chair to shield his head from dishes, glasses, and other articles that she was accustomed to hurl after him. He would simply hold up a chair in order to retreat safely through the doorway of the house to the barn. It is in evidence that he passed several nights in the barn to escape her violence. On one occasion she wounded him in the head with a castor. She testified he threw the castor first and she caught it and hurled it back. However conflicting the evidence may be as to who threw the castor first, it is plain that he received a gash in the temple. I was curious, resumed the Judge, to know why he married a second time, and upon inquiring found it to be a case of mutual infatuation, in which each one loved and feared the other. During the first and second marriages these little conflicts appeared at frequent intervals. I am convinced that she is guilty of extreme cruelty and has rendered his life miserable, and therefore the divorce is granted. As to alimony, I think Farnham should pay something for the indulgence of the second infatuation, but I will make the sum small. The order is that he pay $250 to plaintiff's counsel."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

A WORD FOR THE SWISS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the name of justice, I beg to protest against a portion of the "Notes from Over the Sea," by Grace Greenwood, which appeared in your issue of the 27th inst. Are the Swiss "close?" are they more than close—are they "tight?" as the New-England expression goes. One instance: Last year, when France, devastated by inundation, made an appeal to her friends abroad, Switzerland gave more of her savings for the relief of the French, in proportion to her population, than any other nation in the world. She gave, if I remember correctly, over 500,000 francs.

Another instance of that avariciousness will be found in the caring and nursing of those 90,000 French soldiers in the hard Winter of 1871, who, when driven by their implacable foe, crossed the Swiss frontier shoeless, almost naked, starving, and most of them sick. None of them were unwelcome; the charitable bosom of the generous Swiss people was open to all. Every fireside in the cantons where the army was interned warmed some of the unfortunate vanquished, and France will never forget the hospitality of her noble neighbor. Go to the graveyards in the Canton de Vaud, and if you find there a monument which attracts your attention, both by the beauty of the material and its artistic design, approach and read the name, not of some rich Swiss family, for the noble-minded Swiss disdain ostentation for themselves, but that of some poor private French soldier, who died among them. Two qualifications, "sordid" and "dull," applied to the Swiss population by Grace Greenwood, are still more unjust, if possible, than that of avaricious. Cleanliness, indeed, belongs to them as a proper attribute, and their incomparable craft in delicate manufactures is almost proverbial. Is, indeed, Switzerland a country so despicable, when all the traveling people visit her once, and having visited her once, long to see her again? I truly sympathize with the friends of the distinguished correspondent for the silk dresses that were so badly spoiled on the Lake Thun. But was it prudent to trust so valuable a freight in a willow basket?

Knowing your impartiality, Mr. Editor, I hope you will give room to this communication of

MRS. C. FABREGOU.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR THE SWISS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just now been directed to a correspondence from Switzerland, to which, under the heading, "Notes from Over the Sea," by Grace Greenwood, you have granted a rather conspicuous place in last Sunday's issue of your widely-circulated paper.

Will you allow a son of the thus wantonly offended Helvetia to rebuke this unladylike essay to tarnish the reputation of a small nation which has always endeavored to merit the esteem of the world?

The author has scarcely descended from the majestic heights of the king of the European mountains, passing through the valley of the Arve, which, by the way, she (luckier than we "greedy" Swiss, who, although we thought we had by treaty secured the priority of acquisition, have vainly disputed possession,) by a single stroke of the pen annexes wholly to Switzerland, when, (mark the contradiction,) "after a most glorious drive," alighting at the "little attractive" City of Geneva, she proclaims "all our peasants dull and sordid beings, living in miserable huts, which form filthy villages." Nor does this conscientious critic stop propounding *urbi et orbi* her newly-baked notions of a republic of which she has only yet seen the hundredth part; she goes on declaring "gregarious human life most repulsive in Switzerland, which is a *gendarmerie* of a republic," that but for economy's sake "might instantly" be metamorphosed "into an arrogant and absolute monarchy, bristling with autocracy." We Swiss are all, "men and women," "avaricious," but so much so that "one does not even care to put sons in our hands when we are corpses, lest we would pocket them."

This is the way in which your correspondent treats a friendly nation, after a cursory study of an infinitesimal part of it! We Swiss are all "mercenary and avaricious." This is asserted in presence of our large annual contributions to charitable, national, and kindred purposes. Our country is crowded with "locusts," while we believed there were nowhere less of them to be found; and, behold! to recover damages on a whilom trunk one has to "litigate." What would your lady author say if I should take a fancy to writing some "notes from over the sea" on this country to a leading European paper upon the mere view of the lofty Washington market with its sublime surroundings and a walk through Baxter street and some of the adjoining thoroughfares? Or if I should call the whole population of the United States greedy, because a hackman charged me double price? state that everybody on this side of the Atlantic chews tobacco and smells of onions, and more such nonsense? Or, if upon the perusal of any of the City papers in which the $6,000,000 Tweed suit, the Emma Mine, Beecher, Belknap, and "crooked whisky" scandals figure so prominently, I should say there is no honest man in the United States? She would justly call it absurd and say I did a very "nasty" work.

It seems to me that your correspondent had better invite the politicians of this country to visit Switzerland, there to study "economical republican government" and honest administration.

A SWISS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 3, 1875.

THE DOCK-WALL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The synopsis of the report of the Advisory Committee on Dock Walls, as published in your issue of to-day, is highly gratifying to me. It is dignified and impartial, as the articles in THE TIMES always are. It is true that I did have so much confidence in the "beton *en masse*" plan as to apply to the Civil Engineers' Convention to appoint a commission of three Army and three civil engineers to examine and report upon it, and I am happy to say that my confidence remains unshaken in the system, and that in this belief I am sustained by the ablest engineers both in this country and abroad.

But your report is incorrect so far as Mr. Greene's action is concerned, in the following particular: In that extraordinary professional document addressed to the Dock Commissioners by him, exposing the alleged imperfections in the wall, Mr. Greene, after quoting a number of objectionable points, concludes one of his paragraphs as follows: "Indicating clearly that the plan of building the wall of concrete '*en masse*,' '*in situ*,' cannot be relied upon to produce a permanent, stable, and durable wall, and I am under the necessity of recommending at least the suspension, if not the entire abandonment, of such plan." Again, in an interview with the *Tribune* reporter, published a day or two after the report appeared, Mr. Greene stated "that he was fully convinced of the impracticability of the beton *en masse* plan." He knew of only two places in this country where the system had been adopted. "One of them was in Mr. McElroy's wall at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which has proved a failure, Gen. Graham, in his report, mentions this work, and cites as the cause of its failure the want of a sufficient number of piles in the foundation and the quality of the cement used, which had deteriorated in its tensile strength." Mr. Greene believed "the work failed because the concrete was placed in position while in a wet condition. The other instance of the use of this system was in the well-known bridge at Kansas City, which gave Octave Chanute, of the Erie Railway, his reputation," &c.

On the 16th of November last Mr. Samuel McElroy, in reply to a note from me, wrote that the walls constructed by him at the Navy-yard twenty-three years ago, and at the Wallabout eight years since, were in a perfectly sound condition, and I subsequently visited them both in company with him, and found his statement correct in every particular. In reference to the Kansas City bridge statement, Mr. Greene subsequently published a retraction in the columns of the *Tribune*.

In order not to trespass too much on your valuable space, in justification of my practice, I will only quote from two authorities, the one being Gen. Gilmore, a member of the Advisory Board, and the other, Mr. Harrison, past President of the Society of Civil Engineers, London. Gen. Gilmore, in his work on limes and cements, page 226, says: "For submarine masonry, concrete possesses the advantage that it may be laid without exhausting the water, (which, under the most favorable circumstances, is an expensive operation,) and also without the aid of a diving-bell or submarine armor."

Mr. Harrison said "he believed the use of concrete was one of those things in which the English engineers were far behind the rest of the world. One reason was that they did not possess so perfect a hydraulic mortar as that which existed in the Mediterranean. He had seen piers constructed with it at Trieste, in a depth of forty feet of water, by forming a casing of planks with piles in the form of the pier, the interior space being filled in with concrete put down through spouts until it was brought to the surface of the water. The superstructure of masonry was equal to any he had seen in England."

CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1876.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The legal precedents affecting the impeachability of Gen. BELKNAP after the resignation of his office were very thoroughly presented by Judge VAN COTT in his argument in Judge BARNARD's case. As senior counsel for the Managers of that impeachment, it devolved upon Judge VAN COTT to present all the points which could be gleaned from English and American constitutional history in support of the position that an officer is impeachable after the expiration of his term of office. In that conclusion the Court of Impeachment, by a nearly unanimous vote, concurred, and judgment was passed against BARNARD for offenses committed in his previous term of office. Any difficulties in dealing with BELKNAP's case are likely to come from the bad management of the Democrats. They were in so great a hurry to get the disclosures published, that they failed to take evidence enough to give the charges against the Secretary of War their full legal weight, and they were so busy getting Democratic speakers primed with the subject for use in New-Hampshire that they allowed MARSH to escape to Canada.

To Democratic journals desirous of giving point to "powerful editorials" about the corruption of our time, we commend the report contained in our columns to-day of the case of the creditors of N. H. FOWLER and others against FERNANDO WOOD. The allegation in this case is, briefly, that FOWLER paid FERNANDO WOOD some $15,000 in return for his appointment as Corporation Attorney. The agreement was that when FOWLER got the appointment he was to pay WOOD $5,000 in cash and the first year's salary of the office, and to divide with WOOD the salary and perquisites for the subsequent period of his holding office. As the case is still before the courts, it would be improper to express any opinion on its merits, but its obvious resemblance to the case against Gen. BELKNAP will not escape the reader. The instructive point about it is that, though its progress has been reported at various times during the past week, nobody has thought it worth any special remark. And yet FERNANDO WOOD is a decidedly more prominent member of the Democratic Party than BELKNAP was of the Republican. The obvious inference is that the public have come to look upon corrupt jobbery as the rule among Democratic politicians, while it is exceptional enough in the Republican ranks to excite general attention and surprise.

According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of the West,

> "The man who says that the Democrats of Ohio can be brought up this year to indorse a specie resumption, August Belmont, bullion platform, proclaims himself both a liar and a fool, and this the corrupt and treacherous editor of the New-York *World* does every day of his life."

Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! What can these Democratic editors imagine the rest of the world will think about them when they fall to abusing each other like drunken fishwives? Every sensible man in this part of the country knows that the *Enquirer* is right, but it really should not use such strong language. "Corrupt and treacherous editor" is rather hard on a man who, in a burst of virtuous indignation the other day, called TWEED a "sordid thief." It is true, the editor aforesaid got a respectable slice of the thief's plunder, and that TWEED is not likely to come back again and tell all he knows on that and other matters. But then the slightest evidences of reformation ought to be encouraged, even in the most hardened criminal. Let the *Enquirer* display a more charitable spirit and wait until the editor of the *World* sells out again, before it calls him "corrupt and treacherous." Its patience will not be very severely taxed.

Among the bewildering utterances in yesterday's *World* we find the following: "People in glass houses have to be careful * * * whom they ask to wine." From this and a good many other remarkable statements on the same page, we should infer that somebody had not exercised the requisite care on Friday last. We don't know how it may be about glass houses, but it has been hinted that people living in brown-stone houses have been extremely careful about admitting certain of the *World's* editors to their social board. Articles of "bigotry and virtue," not to mention other unconsidered trifles, are among the centennial curiosities said to have been "conveyed" without leave by a gifted associate of the *World* people. But that is probably slander, as the usual caution was obviously relaxed on Friday night.

There is something singular in the action of the House of Representatives with regard to the Bankruptcy law. Twice a bill for its repeal has been passed with scarcely the semblance of debate, and almost the first thing the merchants of the country heard about the existence of such a repealing bill was the announcement of its being sent to the Senate. When this happened two years ago, there was an immediate and earnest protest made to the Senate by the mercantile classes against the passage of the bill, accompanied by suggestions for its amendment. This year the same thing is repeated. There was a short discussion on some technical points, and the repealing bill was passed without, apparently, exciting more interest than if it had been some insignificant local measure, instead of one involving the commercial interests of the whole country. Since this happened, the representative bodies of nearly all the largest cities in the East have protested against the proposed repeal. A petition to this effect has just been signed by a large number of the leading merchants of this City; and the Chamber of Commerce and other trade organizations have adopted resolutions of similar tenor. The amendment of the existing bankruptcy law in several important particulars is called for; but the protest against its repeal is unanimous and emphatic.

A Democratic journal laboring under a spell of virtue is a spectacle at once curious and marvelous. The New-York *World* has got the seizure in an aggravated form, and, as might be expected from its surroundings, sniffs corruption in the air. It says that the members of the Assembly Committee on the Lobby did not furnish a lobbyists' directory lest the professors of "skilled talent," or a certain mysterious witness, presumably of their number, who was not called to testify, should spoil the reputation of a member of the committee who was also in the Legislature of 1872. But why these mysterious nods and winks? If the *World* knows the witness, and the member, and "the pay-rolls on which that member's name appears," why not take the public into its confidence? We are not in the secrets of the gentlemen of the lobby, but if the *World* people, who appear to have an extensive visiting acquaintance among the thieves of both parties, will send us the facts alluded to, we shall relieve them from the dreadful responsibility of publishing them. The Republican Party received a good many rascals from the Democrats, and although the *World* men might be cited to the contrary, they have sent them very few in return. We should like to assist in making the account even. Let us by all means have the names.

From the *World* of Friday:

> "The Senator or Senators, if such there be, who shall dare to deal with this [BELKNAP] impeachment as a matter of partisan gain or loss, will be mercilessly consigned to a grave of political damnation from which no resurrection will be possible."

From the *World* of yesterday:

> "The amount of political and financial business done by the different Republican Rings, from the War Department Ring down to and including the Whisky and Carpet-bag Rings, is astounding to contemplate. The Democratic House of Representatives, which the Republicans have been blaming for not accomplishing anything, has begun to lift the veil," &c.

This is almost as good as the obliging offer of the same maudlin sheet: "Say that the Democratic Party was not guilty of TWEED, and we shall admit that the Republican Party was not guilty of BELKNAP." To which it may safely be replied, "Thank you for nothing." When the Republican Party, or any of the journals which speak in its name, is found whitewashing BELKNAP or any of his kind, after he has been proved a rascal, it will be in the position occupied by the Democrats and the New-York *World* in regard to TWEED. When the fate of a convicted Republican office-holder is allowed to hang in suspense for four years, as was that of TWEED, and when at the end of that time Republican jailors are found imitating Democratic example by assisting their prisoner to escape, then it will be time to swap the odium brought on the party by MCDONALD or JOYCE, or even BELKNAP, against the disgrace attaching to the Democrats from alliance with TWEED or any of his numerous fellows in exile.

THE VALUE OF A QUARTER.

Several journals, including the *Nation*, have lately succeeded in convincing themselves that the value of two silver half-dollar pieces is not a dollar in greenbacks, but only ninety-five cents. It follows, if this be true, that to substitute bright silver for dirty paper is to depreciate still more an already depreciated currency. The *Nation* goes so far as to intimate that when silver coins are again in circulation, the people will be mistaken if they "believe that the small change of the country has been improved," and it gravely tells us that "if it [the silver] be paid out, then the Treasury forces into circulation a currency more debased than any in use." This is certainly important, if it be a fact. We believe that it is not a fact, and that the small change of the country will be improved by changing it from filthy rags to silver, and that the Treasury is able to make the substitution without adding to the existing depreciation. We infer that the *Nation* means *depreciation* instead of *debasement*, for the latter word cannot be applied to mere paper promises to pay coin.

A thing is worth what it will exchange or be taken for. The citizens of the United States, being a law-abiding people, have for many years taken little bits of paper, worth as paper not the fiftieth part of the sums inscribed on them, in place of gold coin. These scraps of paper, however, cannot be said to be worth only five cents a pound, or whatever they could be sold for to the paper manufacturer, but they are worth whatever sum in gold they will exchange for in their capacity as a medium of exchange and standard of value. Now, the silver dimes, quarters, and halves are to be subjected to precisely the same test. Their inherent value is forty times that of the paper for which they are to be substituted, and it will be miraculous if their exchange value falls below that of the inflammable stuff which the foreigners who visit us this Summer will not fail to look upon as badges of poverty. These coins will not only be legal tender for five dollars, but the uses for which they are needed will preserve them at the full value of whatever is the legal tender in common use, provided only that they are not issued in excessive quantities. It is not maintained by any one that silver coins are already too plenty with us for the purposes of small payments, and we hold it to be beyond question that until they do become so abundant that they lie as dead stock in the tills of retail dealers, they cannot be depreciated below the value of legal-tender notes. If the Government, after paying its fractional currency, were to keep on issuing dimes and quarters by the ton, regardless of the needs of the public, it is possible that silver might in time be at an open discount compared with greenbacks. That, however possible in theory, is clearly a state of things of which there is no present prospect, and not the slightest danger at any time, if the usual precautions are taken.

We have given, we think, a full statement of the case, and have shown that a return to the identical silver tokens of twenty years ago will neither depreciate nor debase the legal tender of the country. The silver coins of Great Britain are, like our own, of less value as mere metal than the gold coins for which they are given and taken in making change. They were made of less inherent value for obvious reasons. Their value for other uses than a circulating medium has fallen in precisely the same proportion as silver has fallen in America. The comparison on the other side of the Atlantic, moreover, is between silver and standard gold, but with us it is between silver and a paper money depreciated from ten to fifteen per cent. below its standard. If, under those circumstances, the English have not found any difficulty in passing their shillings and half-crowns, we certainly need anticipate none with our dimes and quarters. With about two hundred million scraps of paper, of the most motley sizes, colors, and patterns, and in various stages of decomposition, still in use as small change, it is alike contrary to common sense and monetary science to talk of "forcing into circulation a currency more debased than any in use," that currency being one which nearly the entire human race use and have used from time immemorial. Throughout England's long wars with the French, such a thing as a sixpenny or a shilling note was never put out by the Government, or by the Bank of England. The French resorted to no such scavengering in their war with Germany. While we can understand the objections which have been made to the proposed return to incombustible small change on the score of its being worth more than the combustible article, we confess our astonishment at the sneers which are made at silver as being an article inferior in value to rags.

"THE WOMAN GAVE ME."

We read that when ADAM was summoned to account for his violation of the Divine command as to the tree of knowledge of good and evil, he answered, "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." It has been said, and by women often said, that the representative of man behaved meanly, and some of the fair ones assert, with characteristic meanness, in seeking to shift the blame of his transgression from his own to weaker shoulders. MILTON places ADAM in a more admirable light. The reader of "Paradise Lost" will remember that EVE determines that ADAM shall eat, as she has eaten first, lest she should die and he should have "another Eve," and next that he should share with her in bliss or woe. But MILTON's ADAM, perceiving EVE lost, resolves through vehemence of love to perish with her, and extenuating the trespass, eats also of the fruit,

> "Against his better knowledge, not deceived,
> But fondly overcome with female charm."

But women say, at least those of them who are even slightly "advanced," that MILTON is rather hard upon their sex in his portraiture of "Our general mother," and that his ADAM is a sort of sublime, unnatural creature, more than half way between manhood and divinity. However all this may be, and whatever the judgment that must be passed upon ADAM's plea that he had yielded to EVE's temptation, the fact remains that ADAM told the simple truth. It was the woman who yielded to the serpent, it was the woman who, having sinned herself, then led the man to sin. And whether to those who accept the story in Genesis as a literal record of an actual fact, or to those who regard it as a grand apologue in which, with a wisdom which may well be regarded as of divine inspiration, the origin of evil and of woe is shown, it is an incident of the profoundest significance that the companion who was given to man for his help, his comfort, and his delight was the cause, or at least the means, of his destruction. There can be no doubt of the intentional significance of the story of the fall of man, no more than there can be of that of the first murder, which sprang from wounded pride and from jealousy. Those who would deny the truth and the purpose of the one, must do the same as to the other.

The sad events which the last two days have brought to light at Washington show that man and woman still remain very much as they are represented in Genesis. The woman listens to the serpent, hearkens with eager ears to the plausible pleas which she longs to hear, and the man, finding that she has stepped in before him, takes her proffered hand and follows her, against his better knowledge. From all the revelations yet made in the deplorable case of the late Secretary of War, and from what we know of his previous life, it appears as hardly doubtful that Mr. BELKNAP would not of himself have entered upon the course which has led him to his ruin. His whole previous life points in the contrary direction. He was known both in the military and in the civil affairs which had been committed to his charge not only as an efficient, but as a correct, man. But like many, even of such men—like most men, perhaps—he was not proof against temptation in every form; and at last temptation came in the same way in which it came to ADAM—in the form of an inducement to share in the pleasures consequent upon a wrong already committed by a fondly-loved woman. It is with no desire, intention, or disposition to shield Mr. BELKNAP from the consequences of his conduct, with no purpose of palliating the great wrong that he has done, that we indicate in the circumstances of his crime an occasion of sympathy on the part of all men who have known what it is, even in a slight degree, to be subjected to his temptation. Every such man will, while he condemns, while he must inexorably condemn, yet feel that had he himself been in the position of the erring Secretary, he, too, might have fallen.

And how many men are there who have passed thirty or thirty-five years of age who have remained without the knowledge in some degree of the temptation which lured Mr. BELKNAP to destruction? Very few comparatively, it is safe to say. Even when woman fails to be an help meet for man, she acts as an incentive or an allurement, and not always to the highest and most honorable actions. Perhaps we should say that it is just when she fails to be a help she proves to be a goad or a tempter. And this she does most generally without herself having any evil intent. On the contrary, she seeks the benefit of others, of her children, of her husband himself; she desires innocent pleasures; or she weakly yields to that pettiest of all ambitions, the ambition to be a leader in society, to have grand receptions, and to "preside" at elegant and costly entertainments. Or, with higher and better purposes, she may fret because her sons have not the education she desires for them, or her daughters those social advantages which she believes would insure their welfare in life. For the attainment of all these things money is required, and how many women there are—not bad women, women who in most matters act rightly—who can and do make the lives of the husbands they love distressful because the money that would provide all these things is not forthcoming. Women know how to make their very expectations like goads, and their unsatisfied wants like whip-thongs. It is to satisfy women in these moods that so many of those acts are committed which ruin men in reputation for life. It is by no means your "fast" or irregular liver who alone yields to the temptation to dishonesty. A notably large proportion of the men who, during the last ten or fifteen years, have been detected in peculation or in bribe-taking, have been men of quiet and sober lives, who were led into their dishonorable courses only to meet the expenses of a family the mistress of which was determined to be fashionable and to have, like *Dogberry*, at least two gowns and everything handsome. The demands which women make in this respect upon men do not always take the form of direct request; they come in the shape of insidious hints and half-uttered longings, of a daily influence hard to define, but no less unmistakable and irresistible, and which constantly sets the goal of social distinction for his wife and his daughters before the eyes of him who otherwise would be content with quiet, sober happiness. And where women themselves can act in making arrangements for the needed increase of income, as they can when they are the wives of men who have patronage to distribute, there is reason to fear that there is not that sensitiveness which feels dishonor like a wound. Women who would shrink from many forms of wrong, seem to be without scruples upon this point. They seem to lack the perception necessary for the distinction between good and evil. They have yielded to the temptation and eaten of the tree, but the promise of the tempter has failed them, and they do not know good from evil. Such, at least, we must, in charity, believe was the case with those who went before the late Secretary of War in his downward course and led him after. And for him there is this to be said, for which the sex, at least, will do him honor—he did not seek to shift the burden of his crime and plead, "The woman gave me and I did eat."

HYPOTHESIS AND FACT.

If battles were fought and elections won on paper, the *World* would be oftener on the side of victory than it is. Perhaps the frequency of its defeats confirms the habit it has acquired of showing by what a slight change of circumstances triumph might have been substituted for disaster. Again and again it has demonstrated, to its own satisfaction, that more steadfast obedience to its decrees would have enabled the Democracy to carry all before them. It is now engaged in the task of showing how easily its party may elect the next President, if only it be allowed to construct the platform and nominate the man. Let "a hard-money Democrat" be placed "upon a hard-money platform," and success would be assured. Thus, it starts with the assumption that all the Southern States, South Carolina and Florida excepted, with California, Nevada, and Oregon, may be counted upon as Democratic, and then it jumps to the conclusion that New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut may, under its direction, be carried, and "the whole problem of the Democratic Party" solved. Still other States are claimed as nearly certain, provided the managers of the party intrust the *World* with a dictatorship in the St. Louis Convention, and humbly tread the path there to be marked out. The misfortune for the *World* is that everything turns upon an *if* which is not likely to be brought about.

There is at this moment available a test by which the influence of the *World* in the Democratic councils may be fairly tried. The party, we presume, will not object to be judged by the course of its majority in the House of Representatives. That majority the *World* has been utterly unable to control. It was prophetic in its dogmatism when the Centennial appropriation was under consideration. Day after day, the oracle warned them that compliance with the appeal for a subsidy would be fatal to the Constitution and the party; but, with cruel perversity, the majority ignored the *World*, and helped to vote the money. They have been, and are, equally obdurate on the currency question. The *World* has not for an instant allowed them to forget that they must plant themselves on hard-money ground, or the party—which seems to have survived the Centennial appropriation—could not be saved from destruction. Even now, they are treated to a complicated arithmetical hypothesis to convince them that their fortunes in the coming campaign are dependent on compliance with the *World's* will. Menace and entreaty have proved vain, and there is no reason for believing that imaginary arithmetic will be more effective. The party in the House can come to no conclusion on the subject upon which, it is told, salvation turns. The rag-money men are strong enough to hold the hard-money men in check, and to prevent the adoption of the policy which, they are assured, is essential to victory. The most they are able to accomplish is to agree to disagree. Further than this they are not likely to go. And, accepting the House majority as the legitimate exponents of the party, the spectacle presented is proof of the inability of the section for whom the *World* speaks to accomplish the result, without which defeat is, confessedly, certain.

"The one condition of Democratic victory"—for so the *World* characterizes the hard-money platform it prescribes—cannot be expected to fare better at St. Louis than at Washington. The equivocal utterances of the late Democratic Convention in Connecticut illustrate a disposition to temporize in what we are asked to regard as one of the strongholds of sound doctrine. The necessity for concession will be yet more apparent when the party meet in convention, for it is preposterous to suppose that the paper-money element will allow itself to be stifled in circumstances most favorable to the exercise of its strength. A newspaper may think that it can with impunity throw overboard Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and scout as charlatans the delegates they send; but a National Convention must adopt different tactics. The South, which is held up as almost a unit for the Democracy, is sufficiently tainted with the inflationist heresy to be a powerful auxiliary of the West in the fight against New-York dictation. The gradual extinction of a Democratic majority in this State is, moreover, not the incident likely to invest the *World's* friends with supremacy when the whole party come together to declare under what standard they will march into battle.

WAGES.

From the best data obtainable, embracing the reports of the trades unions and the statements of employers, it may be asserted that the decline in the wages of mechanics and laborers in this City since 1873 has been between thirty-five and forty per cent. With this reduction from former standards, there is in many branches of industry so little demand for labor that mechanics are glad to take anything that is offered; hundreds have left the City and sought employment elsewhere, and many more are without employment on any terms. That the distress among the poorer classes has not been greater than it has this Winter, may be set down to the providential mildness of the season, and that gradual dispersion of the superfluous artisan class from the City which has been going on for the past two years. In our recent review of the labor market, it was pointed out that the various trades connected with building had suffered most severely from the panic of 1873, and of course the reduction of wages has been greatest among them. The wages of bricklayers, plasterers, and painters have fallen from $4 50 and $5 per day to $2; carpenters and joiners, from $3 50 to $2 and $1 50 per day; paper-hangers' wages have fallen in the same proportion; the plumbers are scarcely better off, the standard prices having almost been abandoned by mutual consent; stone-masons can scarcely obtain work at any price, but the stone-cutters, a somewhat limited body, have only been reduced from $4 50 to $3 50, though it would seem that a further reduction must come sooner or later. As to laborers, before the panic, men could not be had to sweep the streets at much less than $2 50 per day, while now $1 per day will bring hundreds of eager applicants for work.

In other lines of business, reductions have been somewhat less. Cabinet-makers earn between $10 and $15 per week, against $18 to $20 before the panic; the wages of the frescoers have suffered little reduction; carriage-makers have dropped from $3 50 to $2 50 and $2; the piano-makers have been reduced in number, but the wages standard has not been much, if any, reduced; cigar-makers earn from $12 to $15 per week, as compared with $20 and $23 three years ago. The Musicians' Union reports no reduction of rates and steady employment at this season. The tailors conceded a reduction of ten per cent. from former prices some time ago, but the union, which is quite powerful, is now maintaining a strike against a further reduction. This may be taken as pretty good evidence of the prosperity of the tailors, as compared with many other important trades in which the unions have gone to pieces and the men are begging work at any price. Wages range from $12 to $20 per week. The shoe-makers have suffered very much this Winter, and rates have fallen from $20 and $30 to $15 and $18 per week; but the reduction is probably greater than it would have been had not the weather continued so mild. The hatters are better situated, their wages rates having suffered no great change. Bakers are a poorly-paid class, receiving from $1 to $2 per day, and the rate has not been varied. Horse-shoers receive the same wages as before, except in isolated cases, being $3 50 per day.

In other trades, reductions have greatly varied. The wages of book and job printers have, by the last reduction, been brought down about 20 per cent. from the old standard, compositors now receiving $18 per week. The coopers have suffered heavily of late, and now earn about $10 or $12, the former rates being $18 and $20; box-makers have come down from $20 to $12; iron molders from $3 50 per day to $2; brass molders from $18 per week to $15; blacksmiths and machinists from $18 to $10 and $12; ship-calkers from $4 per day to $3 50; sail-makers from $20 per week to $15.

From this exhibit it appears that in some trades in which the highest wages were paid before the panic the reductions have been heaviest, being over fifty per cent.; that in others, where wages were at lower and healthier rates, they have been reduced about twenty-five per cent.; that in some trades there has been no reduction at all, though the production has been less, and consequently the number of men employed greatly reduced; and that there are still further reductions threatening, unless the business of the country receives a strong impulse in the Spring. Whether the decline has reached its lowest stage is a question which it would be useless to attempt to answer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Meyerbeer's opera, known on the Italian stage as "La Stella del Nord," was made known for the first time, in an English attire, at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening last. The audience gathered to witness the performance was numerous and brilliant, and its appreciation of the importance of the representation was shown not merely by its presence, but by very hearty applause. It is almost ten years since "The Star of the North" was last given in New-York, and the Italian version had then, as the English version has now, Miss Kellogg for its principal interpreter. Of a work so rarely rendered and of such magnitude, something more than a passing word should, in our judgment, be said; for, although many of the melodies are as familiar as some of the best-known of Verdi's strains, the story and score of the opera must come to many lovers of music with absolute freshness. The action of "The Star of the North" progresses in Finland, where *Peter the Great*, while traveling incognito, is detained by illness. Having been cared for by a maiden named *Catherine Skavronska*, he becomes enamored of her, and, in the hope of winning her heart, pretends to be of lowly birth, makes himself known as *Peters*, a carpenter, takes up his abode opposite to *Catherine's* dwelling, and even condescends to give lessons on the flute to her brother, *George Skavronski*. From him *Peters* learns that he and *Catherine* were born under a lucky star, a fortune-teller having predicted that *Catherine's* career would be one of unparalleled splendor. Meanwhile, she and her brother are carrying on a thriving traffic in liquors, when their prosperity is suddenly menaced by a draft upon the inhabitants of their village, and *George* is called upon to serve in the Army. Anxious to give her brother time to marry, *Catherine* determines to take his place, and having donned his uniform, the courageous girl departs for the head-quarters of her regiment. Thus ends the first act. The second is carried on in the camp of the Russian Army. *Catherine*, appropriately disguised, is on duty close to the tent of the General in Chief. To her great surprise, she sees her late admirer *Peters* drinking freely with *Danilowitz*, his favorite, and but recently a poor pastry cook in her own village. Anxious to ascertain how it has come to pass that the poor carpenter has donned a captain's uniform, and angered, too, at *Peters'* indulgence of his coarse appetites, *Catherine* forgets herself and seeks to enter the tent. *Corporal Gritzenko* reprimands her for her indiscretion, whereupon she strikes him in the face. The supposed soldier is at once put under arrest, and *Captain Peters*, to whom the incident is narrated, orders her to be shot, his reversal of the sentence being only secured by his recognition, in his drunken carouse, of some similarity between the voice of the captive and that of the woman he once cherished. The second act terminates with a fine scene in which *Peter the Great*, threatened with death by some conspirators who have mingled with his forces, quells the uprising and leads his troops to victory. The events in the third act occur in St. Petersburg. The *Czar* in his palace cannot forget *Catherine*. When the maiden is found and brought into his presence, it is ascertained that she is out of her mind. A stratagem familiar to the authors of opera librettos, however, is here resorted to, and, by a general resumption of the village garb worn in act the first by the principal characters, and the calming influence of the strains of the flute, *Catherine* recovers her reason. She is at once crowned Empress of Russia and thus is the prediction of the fortune-teller fulfilled. The music which goes hand in hand with these incidents is characteristic throughout of the genius of Meyerbeer. It is not the spontaneous product of an imagination as creative as that of Rossini or even Verdi, but it is the work of a musician of exquisite fancy, of immense industry, and of rare grace and refinement in his methods. There is not an inelegant or inexpressive bar in "The Star of the North," but no one of its numbers is likely to be compared with the prominent pieces in "Robert," "The Huguenots," and "The Prophet," which three masterpieces were its seniors. Some of the airs and concerted passages are, however, delicious. The overture, originally written for "The Camp of Silesia," which was played in Berlin in 1844, is not particularly noticeable, nor is *Danilowitz's* air, tuneful though it be; but a fine drinking chorus—"Drink we to Finland"—follows, and, next in order, are a rather piquant cavatina—"With his old cap to crown him"—and a lovely rondo, ("It rings like a chime,") with choral responses, of which the effect is admirable. The scene between *Peter* and *Catherine* is exceedingly beautiful, and the duet between the two women is sparkling; the finale, except in respect of *Catherine's* very melodious prayer, is not remarkably impressive. In the second act are to be cited an elaborate trio, between *Catherine*, who is outside the tent, and *Peter* and *Danilowitz* within; a duet—"Beneath the Kremlin walls,"—and a magnificent quintet, which can take rank with any *morceau d'ensemble* written for the lyric stage. The finale of the act, in which two military bands co-operate with the orchestra, is full of life and color. In the third act—the basso's pretty romance having been omitted—a marvelous display-piece is to be referred to as the most prominent number. From this hurried recapitulation it may be imagined that, if seldom placed upon the boards, "The Star of the North" does not merit the neglect with which it has of late years been treated. Miss Kellogg, who is to be thanked for its reproduction, had a speedy reward, for her personation of *Catherine* on Friday night is to be set down as her most successful achievement this season. The rôle, lyrically and dramatically, is a very difficult one, and as actress and songstress her performance was perfect. Miss Kellogg's assumption of purely dramatic parts has not lessened the flexibility of her voice, and the florid music with which the character is intrusted, including the elaborate air with the flutes, in the last act, was executed with unswerving surety and facility, almost all the distinctly *bravura* pieces being redemanded, and the quintet in act the second eliciting stormy applause. *Prascovia's* notes were neatly sung by Miss Rosewald, who has a very high voice and some skill in using it, and the two *vivandieres*, (Mrs. Seguin and Miss Lancaster) sang their duet quite harmoniously, the soprano revealing the possession of tones of uncommon clearness and sweetness. The male personages were less happily protrayed. Mr. Conly was hardly equal to *Peter*, and Mr. Morgan did not distinguish himself as *George*. Mr. Maas, as *Danilowitz*, was more acceptable, and his romance in the third act was loudly applauded, while Mr. Peakes was suitably grotesque as *Gritzenko*. It only remains to add that "The Star of the North" was handsomely set. The scenery was appropriate, the costumes were bright and correct, and the appointments in keeping with the time and place. All the martial "business" of the opera was cleverly managed—the credit for the *mise-en-scène*, by the way, being due to M. Dubreul—and, in brief, the revival lacked none of the elements which should cause the repetition of the performance to-morrow to bring together an overflowing audience. A capital rendering of "The Bohemian Girl," at yesterday's matinée, and a representation of "Maritana," last night, rounded off the first week of Miss Kellogg's welcome English opera season in this City.

CENTENNIAL CONCERTS.

A grand concert will be given under the auspices of the Woman's Centennial Union, at Steinway Hall, on next Saturday evening. Instrumental music will be provided under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and some of the principal soloists in the City have been engaged for the occasion. On the following Saturday an operatic matinée will be held at the Academy of Music under the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch. Mme. Titiens, Signor Brignoli, and other members of the company will contribute their services. These entertainments merit public support, for in addition to their attractiveness, their success will add largely to the Woman's Centennial fund. The committee having charge of the entertainments comprises the following ladies: Mrs. George W. Collum, Mrs. B. S. Church, Mrs. N. P. Hosack, Mrs. Henry H. Parker, Mrs. D. Colden Maurray, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Howard Crosby, Mrs. J. B. Godwin, Mrs. Chester Arthur, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. F. S. Banks, and Mrs. Walden Pell.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The play of "Pique" bids fair to have a run as protracted as any of its predecessors at this house. As it has become the fashion among managers to mark the one hundredth representation of a new piece in a special manner, Mr. Daly appreciates the fact that he cannot well ignore the custom, and the event, which occurs on the evening of March 17, will accordingly be marked by the novelty of specie payment at the box-office, where gold will be the circulating medium. In addition to this inducement to visit the theatre, the house will be elaborately decorated, illuminated programmes will be distributed among the audience, the actors will don new costumes supplied, as to the ladies, by Parisian modistes, and a new "Pique" waltz, composed by Mr. Dodworth, will be performed for the first time by the orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

During the past week the programme at Wallack's Theatre has been considerably varied, owing to the sudden illness on Thursday of Mr. Lester Wallack. On Friday evening Mr. H. J. Montague made his first appearance at this theatre, after an absence of three months, as *George D'Alroy*, in the play of "Caste." The character of *Polly Eccles* was capitally portrayed by Miss Effie Germon, and Mr. C. A. Stevenson assumed the rôle of *Capt. Hawtree*. The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" was acted yesterday, at both the matinée and evening performances. The company at this theatre is so efficient and numerous that the withdrawal of one of its members never affects the character of the audience or diminishes its numbers, as a change of programme can readily be effected without resorting to the representation of hackneyed plays. Mr. Wallack has now so far recovered as to render the announcement that he will reappear with his admirable performance of *Charles Marlow* in the comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," to-morrow evening, comparatively safe. During the week "The Wonder" will be produced. Extensive preparations are being made for the production of Mr. Wheeler's new play entitled "The Twins."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

As large attendance at a theatre constitutes the true test of popularity, "Julius Cæsar" must be accepted as a most successful play. It is not often that three such renowned actors as Messrs. Davenport, Barrett, and Bangs are associated in the representation of a single piece, and when in addition to such an array of talent, the work itself is mounted with great magnificence, it is not surprising that the audiences should be large, and that the highest officers of the State and the Municipal Government should esteem it a privilege to be present at its representation. Other novelties are in course of preparation, but with the approaching season of Spring trade in view, and the prospect of a consequent influx of rural visitors, it is not likely that a change of programme will become necessary before Summer.

PARK THEATRE.

"Brass" holds the stage at the Park Theatre with undiminished firmness. Not only are the audiences large and appreciative, but it frequently happens that dilatory persons are unable to procure seats unless secured in the afternoon. Mr. Rowe's character of *Waifton Stray* is, of course, the most prominent feature of the entertainment, but the care with which the subordinate characters have been distributed to competent representatives has proved highly conducive to the success of the representation of the piece. "Brass" will be continued every evening and at the matinée next Saturday.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The one hundredth birthday of "Rose Michel" was celebrated with becoming *éclat* last Monday evening, and yet the play shows few signs of waning popularity. Unpleasant weather, suited with the behests of the penitential season, have had but a slightly perceptible effect in diminishing the attendance, and the play might possibly outlive the season, had not the managers made arrangements for the production of a new work entitled "Ferreol," from the pen of Victorien Sardou, which will render the withdrawal of "Rose Michel" necessary before many days. In consequence of the great demand by the ladies for copies of the souvenir presented last Monday evening, a second distribution of the mementoes was made last night. "Ferreol" will be brought out on Monday, March 20, with entirely new scenery, and a cast of characters embracing nearly every member of the company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The equestrian drama is always hailed with satisfaction by the habitués of Wood's Museum, and the periodical appearance of Miss Kate Fisher with her well-trained horse is generally sufficiently attractive to fill the house for several weeks. Miss Fisher will commence the second week of her engagement to-morrow evening, when she will come forth in two melodramas, entitled respectively "The Three Fast Men" and "Eagle Eye," these pieces being presented for the first three nights and at the matinée on Wednesday. During the remainder of the week, "Mazeppa" and "The Three Fast Men" will be acted at the evening entertainments, and "Waiting for the Verdict" will constitute the programme for the regular afternoon performances.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mrs. G. C. Howard will commence the second and last week of her engagement at this popular resort to-morrow evening. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will continue to be the nightly attraction, with Mrs. Howard in the rôle of *Topsy*. The actress has become thoroughly identified with the character, and her performance is a most amusing one.

BRIEF MENTION.

Prof. Cromwell will deliver his new "illustrated lecture" entitled "The Old and the New," at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening.

An entirely new programme will be presented at the Parisian Varieties this week, introducing a liliputian hippodrome, songs, dances, and burlesque performances.

Hayden's oratorio of "The Creation" will be interpreted by the New-York Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, at Steinway Hall, on next Tuesday evening.

A grand concert will be given by the Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, at the regimental Armory in Fourteenth street, on next Saturday evening.

A "first-class variety entertainment" will form the attraction at the Olympic Theatre every evening, and at the matinées on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of this week.

In addition to the usual olio presented by the San Francisco Minstrels, a new burlesque called "The Phour Tramps," and a travesty upon "The Corsican Brothers" will be made known by them this week.

A new play, written by Edward W. Tullidge, and entitled "Ben Israel," will be produced at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow evening. Mr. J. H. Vidson will assume the titular rôle, and Miss Amelia Waugh will personate *Rachel*.

THE ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 4.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day issued a call for a State Convention, to be assembled in this city on the 27th of April for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and nominating candidates for Presidential Electors.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 457; California, 91¼; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 68; Chollar, 114; Savage, 16½; Mexican, 31¼; Gould and Curry, 22¾; Best and Belcher, 63½; Hale and Norcross, 49½; Crown Point, 26¾; Yellow Jacket, 111; Empire, 9½; Alpha, 55½; Belcher, 49; Confidence, 94¾; Sierra Nevada, 23½; Exchequer, 20¼; Overman, 69¼; Justice, 28¾; Caledonia, 57; Succor, 7¼.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

THE EVERLASTING SUEZ SHARES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IN RELATION TO THE KHEDIVE—A PROPOSDD CHANGE OF TITLE FOR THE QUEEN—GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES—THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

On Monday last the House of Commons gathered for a great debate on the Suez Canal question, but somehow it missed fire. Sir Stafford Northcote made a somewhat flighty speech—at least, it seemed so, coming from one who is usually so impassive—giving an account of the purchase of the shares, and of the financial position and prospects of that enterprise; but the opposition leaders, who had been advertised to let off great guns on this occasion, either found their gunpowder damp, or thought it would be better to reserve their fire. All sorts of stories are about as to what is happening in Egypt, and the sudden postponement of Mr. Cave's departure is supposed to imply—indeed, Mr. Disraeli almost said as much—that fresh negotiations of some kind are going on; but if the Government has any secrets, it keeps them well. The only new circumstance that was brought out by Sir S. Northcote was that one of the principal clerks in the English Treasury, Mr. Rivers Wilson, has been chosen, at the request of the Khédive, as a sort of dry-nurse or controller-general of Egyptian finance, and that this gentleman will for a time have leave of absence from the English office in order to see how he likes his new life, and will then either enter the service of the Khédive or return home to his former work. It may be presumed that the Khédive will have a similar option, and it is to be feared that Mr. Wilson's prospects of becoming the Joseph of the modern Pharoah are not very promising. He will be instructed, of course, to act on his own discretion, but all the same, he is sure to be suspected of being under orders from Downing street, and whatever he says or does will be regarded as English intervention. By itself, Mr. Wilson's appointment is not, perhaps, of much importance, but as long as it lasts it will tend to keep up the idea that England is coaching and backing up the Khédive, and this will be in various ways compromising to England. There is a great deal of irritation here on account of the failure of Mr. Cave's mission, or at least of its supposed object. The Government says that Mr. Cave was sent out merely to do nothing, and in that case he has simply fulfilled his mission. But, whatever may have been the intentions of the English Government, the impression has been widely spread that he was authorized to give good advice to the Khédive, and to apply the necessary pressure to make him take it. The consequence has been a wild rush of hybrid speculators into Egyptian investments, which at present look far from flourishing. The investors, of course, feel disappointed, and the Government is blamed for not having got a proper hold of his Highness. It is said that it was Mr. Cave's going over to Egypt which led to Nubar Pasha's dismissal, and that when the Englishman began to be troublesome with his questions, the Khédive broke into a furious rage and laid all the blame on the Pasha, exclaiming, "Either you did or did not know what this man was coming for; if you did know, you should have told me, and then we could have put him off; and if you did not know, you still more fail in your duty." The disinclination of the Opposition in the House of Commons to come to the scratch may have had its origin in a consciousness on their part that they can make no fight; but on the other hand, the wonderful readiness and meekness of the Government in yielding to the request for a postponement would seem to indicate that it has some qualms on its own side too. The Rothschilds, at any rate, will not object to have the questions hung up as long as possible, as their interest on the loan is running on.

THE TITLE OF THE QUEEN.

The proposal to alter the style and title of the Queen so as to embrace India has been very coldly received, and there is a very strong dislike to the adoption of such words as "Empress" and "Imperial," which, it is feared, are in contemplation. Emperors have acquired a bad reputation, either as despots or adventurers, and certainly the title which has been held for so many generations by British sovereigns cannot possibly be enhanced in dignity. It seems to be understood that, though Mr. Disraeli has no doubt started the idea, the Queen has been very much tickled by it, and now that the matter has been broached in public, is very likely to make it a personal matter. According to one story, the notion of enlarging the royal title was very warmly taken up by Prince Albert at the time when India was annexed by the Crown, if, indeed, it did not originate with him, and that it was the late Lord Derby's good sense and loyalty to old traditions which stood in the way. Lord Palmerston, it is said was also against the idea. The position in which the question stands at present is certainly a very awkward one for everybody concerned. Mr. Disraeli's bill is intended to "enable her Majesty to exercise her high prerogative, and to proclaim the addition which she thinks to be expedient and proper," and when he was asked to say what name was in view, he replied that this must be left to the free choice of the sovereign herself, or otherwise, if Parliament fixed the name, it would be an infringement on the royal prerogative. It is obvious, however, that the sovereign either has or has not the right to assume any titles he or she chooses; and that if she has this right no bill is necessary, while if she has not the right, the bill may as well specify what the new title is to be. It is clear that the question is one which concerns the country as well as the Queen, and that the selection of an unpopular title would be resented. Again, Mr. Disraeli argued that there was no need to include the colonies in the new title, because it would be an insult to suppose the colonists to be other than Englishmen, and if this argument is sound, it would seem to follow that it will be, not a compliment, but an insult, to mark off the Indias by a separate title. Mr. Disraeli indulged in his favorite magniloquence in speaking of the Princes of India as having been sovereigns at a time when England was a Roman province, and had his ignorance exposed by Sir George Campbell, ex-Governor of Bengal, who remarked that almost all the existing Indian Princes were the creations and the accidents of the last century, and the only persons really ancient in lineage and rule were the chiefs of clans, who, however, could not be said to occupy a higher position than the Duke of Argyle—at which there was immense laughter. The abject flunkeyism of the Premier and some other speakers was displayed in their wild assumption that the Princes and people of India will be greatly flattered and overjoyed by the Queen's taking notice of them in her style and title, as well as in making believe that the Prince of Wales' good-natured face has fascinated the entire population, including even those who have not seen him. Mr. Lowe, however, damaged the effect of what would otherwise have been a forcible speech against making any change by suggesting the possibility of England losing India, and asking what, in that case, would have to be done with a royal title which included a lost possession. The argument certainly showed a want of tact, if not of patriotism, for nothing could be more abhorrent to the English mind, under existing circumstances, than the idea of giving up India. This slip of Mr. Lowe gave Mr. Disraeli an advantage which he did not neglect to use. Practically, I suppose, the choice of titles lies between Queen and Empress, but Sovereign Lady has also been proposed, and so has Padishâh. Perhaps, after all, the Great Mogul, or the Great Panjandrum, would be the most impressive.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is, it is now settled, to embark at Bombay on the 6th of March for England, and there is already talk of a great public reception for him when he sets foot again on his native shores, as well as on his entry into London. The local Mayors and public officials are all deeply agitated on the subject, and of course, if anything is done, there will be addresses and illuminations.

"THE PERSONALITY OF THE DEVIL."

The Privy Council has discreetly shirked the personality of the devil, confining itself in its decisions to the minor question whether a man who did not believe in the traditional Satan, with hoofs and horns, could on that ground alone be driven from the communion table as an "evil liver" and "depraver of the Book of Common Prayer," the decision being that he could not. The moral would seem to be that it is better to let people alone in regard to their opinions on these points; but, of course, the judgment repudiates the idea that the Privy Council does not believe in the devil. By the way, I have heard it said that in the new revised edition of the New Testament, the passage in the Lord's Prayer, "Deliver me from evil," is to read, "Deliver me from the devil."

THE QUESTION OF VIVISECTION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection has just come out, and will give a great shock to the humanitarians who have been disseminating such dreadful stories, and trying to work on sentimental feelings by every kind of exaggeration and spasmodic agitation. The commission included such men as Lord Cardwell, Mr. W. L. Foster, Mr. R. Hutton, the editor of the *Spectator*, and formerly a prominent denouncer of vivisection, and who cannot for a moment be suspected of any sympathy with cruelty, and it is, therefore, highly satisfactory to find that they have come to the conclusion that the use of animals for experiments is not by any means so cruel and reckless as has been alleged. They point out that the whole history of medicine is full of examples of benefits to humanity derived from such experiments; as, for instance, Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, the discovery of the action of the lacteal and lymphatic systems of vessels, and the discovery of the compound function of the spinal nerves. At present, investigations are going, some under the auspices of the Government, with regard to cholera, consumption, pyæmia, typhoid fever, sheep-pox, snake-bite, and the use of disinfectants, which may result in the diminution, or possibly even the removal, of some of the severest scourges which afflict the human race. The Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has now acknowledged that he does not know of a single case of wanton cruelty, and the Commissioners themselves report that a general sentiment of humanity on this subject appears to pervade all classes in the country. They therefore deprecate the making unlawful any experiment whatever made for the advancement of science, on the ground that the germ of a great discovery is often so small as to be scarcely perceptible at first. They also hold that demonstrations in medical schools are necessary and legitimate, if performed under anæsthetics. The Commissioners, however, think it desirable to place vivisectional experiments under supervision, by means of a system of licensing and registration by the Home Secretary of all persons engaged in such operations, and the appointment of an inspector. Taken altogether, this report will probably not satisfy extreme views on either side. The humanitarians will call for the entire suppression of such experiments, and the experimenters will resent the registration and inspection. But moderate persons will admit that it hits the happy medium. J. H. F.

REV. DR. STORRS' POSITION.

HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—WHAT IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

Inquiry at the head-quarters of the American Congregational Union and the Home Missionary Society discloses the fact that Dr. Storrs' letters of resignation of office in these societies were received Feb. 26. The letters were simple statements of resignation without the reasons leading to the action. The only reference to reasons was the avowal that the grounds of action were to the writer "perfectly satisfactory." Neither did the letters in themselves forecast any action beyond the resignation. The letters having been received, they were on Monday referred to the Executive Committees of the societies. They produced in the outset considerable sensation, and after the surprise had worn away there were expressions of the most profound regret. They who heard the letters read, at once expressed their opinions that the sequel to resignation would be withdrawal from the Congregational Church. And though there was no statement of reasons in the letter, no one doubted that they were in general a dissatisfaction with certain acts and decrees of the late Advisory Council. In the Home Missionary Society the feeling of sorrow at the course determined on by Dr. Storrs was very strong. It was felt that the denomination could not afford to lose so strong a member. It was determined that Dr. Storrs should be restrained from leaving the denomination if possible, and that, before his resignation was accepted, he should be called upon to state the causes that lead to it. A committee of three was appointed to confer with Dr. Storrs, the instructions being to persuade him, if possible, to withdraw his resignation, but, in any event, to ask of him a statement of causes. The committee appointed was Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Tabernacle; Rev. Dr. Clapp, Secretary, and Mr. Smith, Treasurer, of the Home Missionary Society. Up to last night the committee had not met with Dr. Storrs, the reason assigned for the failure to meet him being Dr. Taylor's absence in New-Haven the greater part of the week. One of the committeemen told a TIMES reporter last night that he had conversed with Dr. Storrs on the subject of his resignation, but did not feel at liberty to disclose what Dr. Storrs had said to him. It might be true that, roughly stated, the action of the Advisory Council was the cause of resignation. He believed that Dr. Storrs was preparing a letter to the committee, in which his views would be fully stated. That letter, he presumed, would be made public. Several of the Directors of the two societies with which Dr. Storrs has been connected were asked yesterday if they thought he would follow his resignation with withdrawal from the Congregational Church. Their reply was uniformly in the affirmative. Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, one of the Directors of the Home Missionary Society, said, in addition, that he had been informed of a reopening of negotiations between Dr. Storrs and the Brick Presbyterian Church. It will be remembered that Dr. Storrs declined a call to this church some months ago. On inquiry it was found that no official reopening of negotiations had as yet been made. It appears to be tolerably certain, however that the Brick Church would still be glad to obtain for its Pastor so eminent a clergyman as Rev. Dr. Storrs; and it is probable that should Dr. Storrs privately signify his willingness to accept a call after certain preliminary arrangements the church would extend it.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BUSINESS FAILURES—A WRIT SERVED UPON MINISTER SCHENCK—HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, March 4.—Messrs. Miller, Sons & Co., colliery proprietors at No. 5 Great Winchester street, and Swansea and elsewhere in South Wales, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at £40,000 sterling.

Messrs. Lutscher & Co., merchants, located at No. 8 Austinfriars, have suspended. Their liabilities will probably reach two and a half million dollars.

The *Hour* understands that a writ, returnable in the Court of Queen's Bench' was served upon Minister Schenck yesterday, at the instance of the Emma Mine Company. The writ was served as Gen. Schenck was entering the train at Euston Station. Gen. Schenck referred the server to Lord Derby.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Minister Schenck sailed for New-York to-day by the steamer Abyssinia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A SEMI-PANIC AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—TRANSACTIONS IN MINCING LANE—AN UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

LONDON, March 4.—English railway shares have almost absorbed the attention of the Stock Exchange to-day. There was at one time a panic in some of these, and sales were freely pressed. Toward the close, however, there was an almost general recovery of prices from the worst point; but on the day's operations the majority of the stocks were lower. Dealings in the foreign department have been unimportant. The discount market has been quiet and steady. Money is plentiful, and short loans are obtainable at as low a rate as 3¼.

Transactions in Mincing lane continue to a very moderate extent. The depressed quotations for many articles do not lead to any speculative business. Low brown, East India, and crystallized Demerara sugars show a further decline. A cargo, consisting of 13,000 bags Manila sugar, imported four years ago at a cost of £25 per ton, recently sold for £13 per ton. In the early part of the week the public sales of plantation Ceylon coffee went at some reduction, but the demand subsequently improved. The first considerable supplies of the new crop of East Indies have found ready buyers at extreme quotations. Foreign coffee has been depressed. In the tea market there was no improvement noticed, as the trade is still buying sparingly. Common to fair grades of Congou have been sold at auction at a further decline.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS.

REPORT THAT THE PARTIES COMMITTING THE FRAUDS HAVE GONE TO SPAIN.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The brokers charged with fraudulent transactions in cotton have not yet been arrested. It is reported that they have gone to Spain. It is not unlikely that further revelations will be made shortly. The firm of William Peers & Son was one of the first buying houses established in the Liverpool cotton trade, and is a hundred years old.

TURKEY.

THE TURKISH REFORMS COMMISSIONER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—Vassa Effendi, the Turkish Reforms Commissioner, starts for Herzegovina to-day.

COMPLETE AMNESTY GRANTED THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, March 4.—Several Herzegovinian chiefs have issued a manifesto, rejecting the reforms profferred by Turkey, calling upon the great powers for the guaranteed independence of the insurgent provinces, and appealing to Servia and Montenegro for assistance.

The Porte, following the amicable advice given by the powers, has granted the insurgents complete amnesty. Every preparation is being made by Austria and Hungary to accelerate the return of the refugees to their homes. The Porte has promised the refugees that on their return they will not be subjected to any punishment whatever and will be protected against molestation. They will be supplied gratuitously with material for the construction of their houses and with grain for sowing. All tithes will be remitted for one year and other taxes for two years.

FRANCE.

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE SENATE.

PARIS, March 4.—An official notice issued to-day informs Senators elect that there will be a preparatory meeting on the 7th inst. to form a provisional bureau to fix upon an order of the day for the first sitting of the Senate. The Deputies have also received a similar notice.

According to the latest advices it appears an understanding has been arrived at with regard to the principal features of the ministerial programme. The Duke Decazes and Gen. Cissey will retain their portfolios as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War respectively. There is some disagreement still concerning the Ministry of Marine.

The Left intend contesting the elections of several Deputies, principally Bonapartists, and especially those of Messrs. Cassagnac and Rouher.

SPAIN.

AMNESTY TO BE GRANTED CARLISTS—RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

MADRID, March 4.—All Carlists submitting to the Government prior to the 15th inst. are to be granted amnesty.

It is stated that the Vatican will not make a formal protest against the article of the new Constitution concerning religious toleration.

DON CARLOS.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM FRANCE.

BOULOGNE, March 4.—Don Carlos started at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for London, where he will be due this evening at 6:35.

HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 4.—Don Carlos arrived at Folkestone from Boulogne after two hours' rough passage, during which he suffered a great deal from sea-sickness. When leaving the South Eastern Railway station for London, a large crowd assembled. Some cheered and others hissed and groaned. He reached the Charing Cross Station in London, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Only a moderate crowd had assembled. He proceeded immediately to a hotel.

ITALY.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI'S RECEPTION AT THE VATICAN.

ROME, March 4.—When Cardinal Ledochowski visited the Pope, his Holiness exclaimed: "We rejoice with thee, intrepid defender of the faith; may God crown thy noble aspirations."

RUSSIA.

THE ANNEXATION OF KHOKAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The annexation of Khokand to Russia has been formally proclaimed.

GREECE.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

ATHENS, March 4.—The Queen of Greece has been delivered of a daughter.

MURDER IN INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, March 4.—A special to the *Express* says that at Middlebury, Clay County, last night about 10 o'clock, George W. Watts and his brother, Thomas, appeared in the street with butcher-knives, counter-weights, and pistols, and assaulted Freeman Reed and Louis Seigly, whom they supposed had shot through their store door. George Watts was shot in the left temple and died in about thirty minutes. Reed was struck in the head with a heavy weight and stabbed in the back, on each side of the spinal column, with a large butcher-knife which was driven in to the handle, and the point broken off in his body. The two men died within five minutes of each other.

THE ADIN MURDER TRIAL.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—In the Adin murder trial the argument closed to-day, the defense setting up the plea of insanity. The jury retired about noon, and are still out. (11 P. M.) A disagreement is looked upon as almost certain, and much indignation is felt in consequence. A rumor prevails that eleven of the jury are for conviction and one for acquittal. A large crowd is about the court-room waiting for the jury to come in.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL—INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House committee appointed to investigate the alleged real estate pool in the District of Columbia met to-day. Mr. Kilbourne, of the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, who was summoned to produce the books of that firm, appeared and denied the right of the committee to compel a disclosure of the private affairs of their customers. Judge J. S. Black argued this point in behalf of the witness.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $346,162 49; for the month to date, $1,278,788 39; and for the fiscal year to date, $76,548 176 46. Customs receipts to-day, $418,012 79; for the month to date, $1,796,801 76; and for the fiscal year to date, $101,608,481 89.

The Treasury now holds $356,295,750 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,721,500 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day are $79,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $781,900, making a decrease in the outstanding circulation of over seven hundred thousand dollars. The national bank circulation outstanding is $345,415,456, of which $2,099,199 are gold notes.

Following are the receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,908,000	$1,021,000
Boston	256,000	1,380,000
Philadelphia	85,000	176,000
Chicago	82,000	106,000
Cincinnati	52,000	27,000
Miscellaneous	669,000	849,000
Total	$3,062,000	$3,559,000

Receipts to-day, $818,999.

An arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department with the Dominion Government, by which the system recently inaugurated for the exchange of money orders between the United States and Canada, is extended to Newfoundland.

The department gives notice that the steamer Atlas, scheduled to carry a mail to Hayti and Jamaica on the 9th inst., will not sail until the 11th.

Andrew K. Cook and William B. Gragg were to-day appointed storekeepers for the District of Kentucky.

Lieut. Charles H. Rockwell is ordered to the store-ship New-Hampshire. Lieut. Charles W. Ruschenberger is detached from the receiving ship Potomac and ordered to the store-ship New-Hampshire. Lieut. Daniel Delhanty is detached from the iron-clad steamer Catskill, and ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California, on the 1st of April next, Ensign Walter S. French is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Catskill.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector General, is ordered to proceed to New-York City, and report for duty to the Major General commanding the military division of the Atlantic, relieving Major E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector General, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report for duty to the commanding General of the Department of the Platte, relieving Major A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry, from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General of that department.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 5—1 A. M.—Clear or fair weather continues in the district on the Atlantic coast, with decidedly high barometer and higher temperature; the thermometer has fallen in the remaining districts, with easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature, and clear or fair weather, except in the South-west, where rain has prevailed; the barometer is decidedly low in the Upper Missouri Valley, and brisk southerly winds prevail in the North-west. The Mississippi River has fallen eighteen inches at Cairo and Memphis. The Ohio River has fallen ten inches at Pittsburg, and risen twelve inches at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, with south-east to south-west winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rising temperature, with east to south winds, and high, but falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, warmer, threatening weather, and rain, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, probably followed by rain, rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the lake region, increasing cloudiness, stationary or rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and rain in the upper lake region.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, local rains and continued warm weather, with southerly winds and falling barometer during the day, probably followed by variable winds and lower temperature during Sunday night.

The Mississippi River will fall slowly at St. Louis and stations below.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	21°	23°	3:30 P. M.	34°	41°
6 A. M.	21°	23°	6 P. M.	31°	37°
9 A. M.	26°	26°	9 P. M.	27°	35°
12 M.	28°	34°	12 P. M.	25°	34°

Average temperature yesterday............31⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year............26⅝°

	1875.	1876.
Weekly Average	25 3-7°	28 6-7°

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.947 inches; maximum, at 11 A. M. March 4, 30.375 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, 29.761 inches; range, .614 inch. Thermometer—mean, 26.7°; maximum, at 1 P. M. March 4, 34°; minimum, at 6 A. M. March 3, 16°; range, 18°. Remarks—Feb. 28, snow and sleet from 0 A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water, .29 inch. Feb. 28, rain from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.; amount of water, .01 inch. Feb. 29, snow from 1 A. M. to 8 A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. March 1, snow from 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .09 inch. March 2, snow from 0 A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .02 inch. Total amount of water for week, .44 inch. Depth of snow, 3¾ inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,010 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

With the view of meeting the greatly increased want of shipping accommodation at London, very extensive works are now in progress for the enlargement of the St. Katherine and Victoria Docks, in the carrying out of which a large portion of the Essex marsh land will be absorbed, reclaimed, and rendered comparatively a healthy district. The entrance to the new docks will be near Barking, and at least two years will be required for the completion of the works.

The fine collection of French armor transferred from the Musée d'Artillerie to the Hôtel des Invalides is now in course of rearrangement, and ten or twelve equestrian figures are being prepared illustrative of the armor of different periods, from the first mail armor of iron rings sewed upon leather of the eleventh century, through its different varieties of the thirteenth, when it passed for a century into mixed plate, and then expanded into the magnificent suits of complete plate armor, damascened, embossed, gilt, and engraved, which continued till the seventeenth century.

The Paris Police, while searching lately a very old house in the Rue Saint-Honoré for some stolen property, came upon a door which apparently had not been opened for many years. The door opened on to a staircase, at the foot of which was found an empty coffin, which had almost crumbled to dust. From inquiries which have since been made, it has been ascertained that this secret chamber was a hiding-place for several Huguenots during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and that Henri IV. took refuge during that terrible night in the house, which is close to the entrance to the old Louvre.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that the School Boards of that State have the right to expel pupils who absent themselves in violation of the rules of the board. In the case brought before the court a number of children of Roman Catholic parentage were absent on Corpus Christi day, and other "days of obligation."

The private collection of the King of the Belgians has just been enriched by a very important sketch by Rubens, representing "Christ Triumphing over Sin and Death." It was the last of the famous series executed by Rubens to serve as designs for the tapestries of the Count Olivares. The Museum of Madrid possesses all with the exception of this last sketch, which was carried off during the Spanish war. Besides this new acquisition, his Majesty has already in his collection a celebrated sketch by Rubens, the first design for the magnificent picture of the Antwerp Museum, "Saint Theresa Petitioning Christ for the Saints in Purgatory.

The German papers have published the second official report of the excavations at Olympia during the three weeks ending Jan. 29. From this document it appears that in addition to numerous more or less perfect separate figures and groups, several square bronze plates of different thicknesses have been found, which are stamped with the name and symbols of Zeus, and are believed to have served as weights (of fifteen, thirty, and sixty Attic drachma.) Near the western limits of the excavations various graves have been reached, from which bronze weapons, vessels, and little bells have been extracted, together with numerous Roman and Greek coins.

An English paper remarks that the feat performed by Weston of walking 100 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours is not unprecedented. A man named Powell, on Sept. 27, 1787, who was fifty-three years old, traveled on foot, according to the *Annual Register* of that date, 112 miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-three and one-half minutes. Leaving Canterbury at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he arrived at London Bridge at 2:50 o'clock on the following morning. He was at Dartford, on his return, at 7 A. M., at Rochester at 10 A. M., and he came "running into Canterbury, amid thousands of spectators, at 3:53½ o'clock." On the 6th of July, 1789, another feat of a similar description is recorded. A man set off for a wager to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours. The ground was measured on Blackheath. He walked in a circle, which was an exact mile, 100 times round. He won the wager with ease in twenty-two and one-half hours, and at the conclusion of the performance "did not appear much fatigued."

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

WATERTOWN, March 4.—Francis Grappotte, a farmer in Leroy, fatally stabbed Simon Hoover this afternoon, and afterward made a violent attempt to take his own life. Grappotte's mind has been unsettled during the past Winter owing to domestic difficulties, but Hoover was in no way connected with them. Grappotte owed Hoover money on which the latter has tried to collect the interest, and to-day when a payment was being made Grappotte suddenly attacked Hoover with a knife, inflicting wounds which caused death within an hour.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "Know thy opportunity; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, &c., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the Autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know just what my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. QUIS.

—*Advertisement.*

The World Judges by Appearances.

Pure crystals, with a diamond surface, are as beautiful and lasting as the most costly stones. These are PARISIAN DIAMONDS. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, New-York, opposite Stewart's, sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

R. P. K. NORTHALL, Dentist, has removed his office from No. 51 East 30th st. to No. 46 East 31st st., between 4th and Madison avs.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TILL 2.—The SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, worn easy during sleep. Sold by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway. Supersedes metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

CABINET OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, free to visitors daily, at No. 737 Broadway. Competent examiner in attendance, for analyses of character, from 9 till 6 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

Act wisely and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, at No. 744 Broadway, before buying any other. —*Advertisement.*

From Seymour Thatcher, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

The Smooth and Pleasant Taste of Milk of MAGNESIA makes it especially desirable as a remedy for children's diseases, in which it always succeeds.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Electricity, its magic power over disease scientifically demonstrated at No. 7 West 14th st.; circulars forwarded.

A.—Rupture Cured by Dr. Marsh, (Principal of late Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Keep the teeth clean and white.

White Teeth.—Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder is a great luxury. Druggists sell it.

MARRIED.

McNIDER—BARTINE.—At Morristown, N. J., March 2, by Rev. Dr. Bartine, JAS. MCNIDER, of New-York, to JENNIE S., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PELL—CRESS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, in Rome, by Rev. Dr. Nevin, WILLIAM CRUGER PELL to MARGARETTA CRESS, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Brantley, of Charleston, S. C.

RICE—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, March 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Clement French, JAMES RICE, Jr., to JENNIE BALDWIN. No cards.

DIED.

BILL.—At Paris, France, Feb. 9, 1876, GEORGE COOPER BILL, son of Chas. E. and Mary H. Bill, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRONSON.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 4, ANNIE L. SEARS, wife of T. A. Bronson.

Funeral services at her late residence on Monday at 4 P. M. Steam-boat leaves at 3 P. M. for Quarantine Landing.

DORMAN.—On Friday, March 3, at the residence of her parents, No. 13 Prospect place, RACHEL R., eldest daughter of Rev. Lester M. and Susan A. Dorman.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner of 10th st., on Sunday, March 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HERRICK.—On Friday, March 3, RICHARD P., Jr., only son of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Funeral, Sunday, 2 P. M., from No. 24 West 50th st.

KOHLSAAT.—Very suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 4, JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OKIE.—At Jersey City, March 3, PHEBE M., wife of Frank Okie, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 6, at 1 o'clock, from the First Universalist Church of Good Shepherd, near Library Hall, Jersey City.

SEDGWICK.—At Cambridge, Mass., March 3, 1876, FRANCIS E. SEDGWICK, son of the late William Ellery Sedgwick, of this City, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services in the chapel of Harvard College, on Sunday, March 5. The remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for burial, on Monday, March 6.

SMITH—WATSON.—Thursday, March 2, 1876, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., JACOB W. SMITH to MARY A. WATSON, daughter of the late John Watson, all of this City. No cards.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 2, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av., corner 20th st., Monday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, March 3, Mrs. ABBIE VAN RENSSELAER, widow of Sanders Van Rensselaer, of Albany, N. Y.

WARREN.—Suddenly, in Hull, England, on Feb. 13, HENRY F. WARREN, of this City.

☞ Milwaukee and Chicago papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—On Thursday, March 2, near Wilmington, N. C., while en route home, W. LUSK WEBSTER, of New-York, grandson of the late Sylvester Lusk, of Enfield, Conn., aged 31 years.

WHEELER.—In Washington, D. C., March 2, 1876, MARY K., wife of Hon. William A. Wheeler, and daughter of the late William King, of Malone, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE!

Now on Exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

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between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.

To meet the wishes of the aged, and large numbers in the suburbs of the city who are unable to attend the evening services, there will be a day service at 4 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 7. Subject, "BLOOD." To be repeated in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, March 8. Subject, "BLOOD." To be repeated in the evening.

THURSDAY, March 9. Subject, "HEAVEN." To be repeated in the evening.

FRIDAY, March 10. Subject, "HEAVEN." To be repeated in the evening.

Admission only by ticket. Can be obtained on application, in person or by letter, at office Hippodrome, 4th av. and 26th st.; bookstore, Madison av. and 26th st., or at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th av. and 23d st.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription.

Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London, also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* this evening, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 o'clock.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., the minister in charge, will officiate at morning and evening services. Lenten services in the chapel Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A. M., and on Wednesdays at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning, 11. Subject—"The Christian idea of Minding One's Own Business." Evening, (seats free.) Subject—"Oreb and Zeeb; or, The Law of Retribution in Kind." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

ADVENT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—This church will be reopened for Divine service this morning, March 5. Morning prayer and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, the Rector, will preach.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky, Bishop-elect of China, will preach in the morning, Rev. J. W. Paige in the evening.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association.—The next monthly meeting will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on Thursday evening, March 9, at 7:30 o'clock.

The lesson—Absalom's Rebellion—will be taught by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of this City, and an address, "The Teacher Taught," will be delivered by Rev. Harwood Pattison, of New-Haven.

WILLIAM PHELPS, President.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject, "The Boyhood of Jesus; and its lessons." Evening subject, "Relics."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Morning prayer at 9:30; litany, with holy communion at 11 A. M. Evening service at 7:30. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11; communion after regular service. Evening at 8, vespers and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Wednesday evening, lecture at 8 P. M. Rev. Samuel Cooke.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Jared D. Flagg, D. D., will preach.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning—"Objections against Joining the Church." Evening—"The Eye of God." Young Men's meeting, Wednesday evening; Prayer and Praise service, Friday evening at 7:30; Sunday school at 3.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., on the parable of "The Prodigal Son," and evening at 7:30 o'clock, will repeat by special request, discourse on "The Recognition of Friends in the Future State."

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

COOPER INSTITUTE AT 7:30.—REV. HENRY Morgan's first lecture, "Traits, Tricks, and Conversion of a Live Yankee."

DR. WILLIAM ORMISTON
Will speak at 7:30 o'clock,
after Service of Song,
SUNDAY EVENING, March 5,
at Association Hall.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st. Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of Song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D.; at 3:30 P. M. Lord's supper; at 7:30, Sunday-school meeting, singing, addresses, &c.

LENTEN SERVICES

in St. Ann's Church, East 12th st. On the Sunday evenings during Lent the "Stabat Mater" will be sung in place of Vespers at 7:30 o'clock. A series of discourses upon our Lord's Sermon upon the Mount will be given by Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Authority in Religion." Afternoon lecture at 4—"The Christs of the New Testament."

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRAtional speaker, lectures at 10:30 A. M.; subject from questions given by the audience; at 7:30 P. M., subject selected. At the hall of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) TEMple on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Chauncey Giles will expound the curse laid upon the woman described in Genesis iii., 16, explaining what is really meant by multiplying her sorrow and conception, bringing forth children in sorrow, and the supremacy of the husband.

REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL PREACH in the New Church Swedenborgian Temple, on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Service at 11 A. M. Sermon—"The Curse of the Serpent." The sensual principle in man typified in Genesis by the serpent-seduced man, a free agent, from a celestial and spiritual plane of life and subjected him to the rule of the bodily senses. The immutable law of man's being renders consequent debasement and misery inevitable, and this appears to man on the sensual plane as a punishment of curse from the Lord, but is really self-inflicted, as are all our disorders to-day, moral and corporeal, for "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail."

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, March 5; services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.; adult Bible-class, 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., at 7:30 o'clock, on Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope, of Trinity Chapel. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector will officiate. Lenten services in the church Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M., and evening prayer with sermon at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service, 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st. Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, March 5: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 A. M., afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, 20TH ST., opposite Gramercy Park, will hold meetings to-day, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M. John P. Pennington, Luke Woodard, Elizabeth Comstock, and other ministers will be present. The public are cordially invited.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30 A. M.; 7:45 P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, preaches in the morning; Rev. Samuel Osgood in the evening.

VIVISECTION IN ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION THINK IT UNREASONABLE TO PREVENT EXPERIMENTATION—VAST BENEFITS ARISING FROM IT.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes a review and abstract of the report of the Commissioners which has been laid before Parliament. They have taken a great body of evidence from all sides, and conclude, on grounds which they state at length, that it would not be reasonable, even if it were possible, to prevent experimentation on living animals. They refer to the whole history of medicine as pregnant with examples of benefits to humanity derived from such experiment. They quote, as illustrations, Harvey's great discovery of the circulation of the blood, the discovery of the action of the lacteal and lymphatic system of vessels, and the discovery of the compound function of the spinal nerves. These lie at the foundation of our present knowledge of the laws of natural life. Harvey's discovery, almost wholly due to vivisections, is the foundation of all the treatment of the diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and in surgery bridges the interval between the old practice of searing the stumps with red-hot irons and the present use of carbolized ligature. A great mass of similar and hardly less important facts is furnished in the evidence. At present, investigations by experimentation are in progress, some under the auspices of Government, having relation to cholera, consumption, pyæmia, typhoid fever, sheep-pox, snake-bite, and the use of disinfectants. Experiments such as these have resulted, and these are likely to result, in the mitigation, or possibly even the removal, of some of the severest scourges which afflict the human race. In respect to the charges of cruelty, the Commissioners say that the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals readily acknowledges that he does not know a single case of wanton cruelty, and they rebut the accusations which have been made against teachers and students of medicine by "assuring her Majesty that a general sentiment of humanity on this subject appears to pervade all classes in this country." They reject the proposition to render unlawful any experiment made for the mere advancement of science, on the ground that Harvey's great discovery and Galvani's were, at the time they made them, "mere scientific discoveries;" "the germ of a great discovery is often so small as to be scarcely perceptible, and yet it may contain in it the grandest results." Demonstrations in medical schools they hold to be necessary and permissible under existing conditions, viz., that they be performed under anæsthetics. Adopting, then, in all respects, the principles of the well-known resolution of the physiologists assembled at the British Association in 1871, they propose to give them legislative force by "imposing the reasonable superintendence of constituted authority" through the licensing and registration by the Home Secretary of all persons employed in experiment, under conditions in accordance with the above principles, and through the appointment of an inspector. The *British Medical Journal* expresses its satisfaction at the completeness and result of the inquiry; it sees no reason to anticipate that the proposed legislation would in any material way alter the existing facilities for research, or impede the progress of research; while it would calm the needless apprehension, and put an end to the odious misrepresentations which have recently been rife respecting this subject, and which have been in ignorance adopted by persons of consideration, who will probably in future take more pains to be correctly informed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call Monday at No. 253 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO SPEAKS good French and English; has good references; prefers growing children; can sew by hand and machine. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

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NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, OR will wait on a lady; no objection to travel; two years' reference. Address M. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; don't smoke or drink; is a first-class driver; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended; understands the training of young horses to saddle or harness. Address A. D., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his busines; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; trustworthy man; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; also, the care and management of fine stock, &c.; highest testimonials and references. Address D. K., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable and trustworthy man; thirty; understands the care and management of horses, strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Address Thomas, Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, single, as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address at present employer's, No. 38 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended by former and late employers. Call or address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING of his horses, for his coachman; is a competent man, and thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good appearance; City or country; good reference. Address G., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; three and a half years' City reference. Address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR USEFUL man round a gentleman's place; wife to act as general servant. Call at No. 171 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER—DAIRY, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble man and wife (Protestants) in the country; man as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; or would superintend a farm; wife would take charge of dairy, do chamber-work and waiting; first-class reference. Call on J. H., No. 39 Chambers st., Burton's old theatre.

GARDENER.—FREE TO ENGAGE WITH A GENtleman, where great practical experience and trust are required; would superintend a farm in connection with garden, if wanted; Scotch; married; no incumbrance; references good. Address Horticulture, Peter Henderson's seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for one week.

GARDENER.—SCOTCHMAN, UNMARRIED; EXtensive experience with flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the general management of a garden; excellent references. Call on or address, J. S., at D. Foulis', florist and landscape gardener, No. 1,466 Broadway.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, ONE CHILD; UNDERstands the raising of flowers, vegetables, and the care of hot and cold graperies thoroughly; will be found willing and a good worker and well recommended. Address N. W., 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN FAMILY (SMALL) who understands the care of a gentleman's place, green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable garden; also farming, if required. Call or address P. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family; is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City or country; is a first-class man. Address H. D., at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—AT PRESENT OR 1ST OF APRIL; has been educated in all its branches; man of family. Address Mulghun, No. 418 South Broad st., New-Jersey.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener, (single,) competent in all branches; twenty years' experience in this country. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av., New-York.

JANITOR.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN HAVing experience in taking care of houses; would like to take charge of a number of them; best of reference given. Address H. C. Martine, No. 8 Union square.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A RELIABLE colored man; good city reference. Address E. W., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STOVES.—A MAN POSTED IN THE STOVE TRADE from New-York to San Francisco, and with best recommendations, is open for an engagement. Address B. L. D., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious man, (single,) as coachman and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; plain gardening, milking, &c.; very willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS of age to make himself generally useful; will work for his board. Address O. H. D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business; City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman; speaks good English; understands his business thoroughly; best of references; no objections to go to the country. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HELP WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—FOR A FARM, A MIDDLE-AGED couple for one year; man must be a good farmer; woman must understand all house-work, washing, and ironing; an industrious couple can find a good home; references reqired. Address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER; hardware business; competent single man; salary moderate; experience necessary; security required. Address, with reference and full particulars, CUTLERY, Box No. 193, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, PROTESTANT, AS seamstress; must sew neatly by hand and machine, and know something of dress-making. Address, with references and wages, SEWING, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS CITY COLLECTOR, ONE WHO IS competent and honest, and can furnish security. Address in writing, stating salary expected, &c., MANAGER, No. 26 Union square.

WANTED—SEVERAL LIVE ENERGETIC SALESmen to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Apply at No. 2,294 3d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO COOK and do general house-work in a small family. Inquire at Arnould's confectionery, No. 934 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

CANCER CURED

By DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Penn

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE LOW—A VERY RICH PARLOR suit, rosewood and brocatel, with curtains for windows to match; also, gilt mantel mirror, French plate, and a very handsome chiffonnier, inlaid with pearl, ivory, and buhl. Mrs. L., 222 East 40th st., this week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND black-walnut book case, in good order, about 7 feet high and 5 or 5½ feet wide. Address, giving description and price, M. B. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, and seal sacques bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF BIDWELL & PAYNE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM PAYNE retiring. HENRY C. BIDWELL is alone authorized to settle the business and sign the firm name in liquidation.
HENRY C. BIDWELL,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm.
HENRY C. BIDWELL.
MARCH 4, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE,

are now offering in all their departments
FULL LINES OF THE LATEST STYLES
IN

SPRING GOODS.

Plain and Fancy Colored SILKS at $1 25, $1 50, and $1 85 per yard.

BLACK SILKS of all the leading manufactures.

Would call special attention to the CELEBRATED CACHEMIRE (satin finish)

BELLOU, TULLARD & GUINET'S

SHAWLS.

All the newest designs in both foreign and domestic makes at exceedingly low prices.

LADIES' SUITS

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

BLACK SILK SUITS from $50 and upward.

BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, (trimmed with silk,) from $22 to $40

COLORED SILK SUITS, $45. Also, Suits in Black Alpaca, Mohair, Lustre, and Serge at very low prices.

A full line of SWISS and TARLETON EVENING DRESSES. WRAPPERS in every style.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

In this department will be found a well-assorted stock of SWISS and ORGANDIE SUITS, OVERSKIRTS, and BASQUES for Misses and Children, from $2 30 to $6 and upward. Also, MARSEILLES DRESSES and CALICO WRAPPERS in every style.

MOURNING SUITS for Ladies and Children on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

CLOAKS.

All the latest styles in Ladies' DRAP D'ETE and CASHMERE SACQUES at very low prices.

LACES.

Would call attention to their large and varied stock of LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, &c.; REAL BLACK GUIPURE LACES from 50c. to 85c.; REAL YAK, ECRU, and CASHMERE LACES; NETS, SCARFS, TIES, and JABOTS. Also to their immense assortment of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, which they are offering at less than cost.

500 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, (hemmed,) at 96c. dozen.

300 dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, all Linen, at 20c. each.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

This department is now being filled with all the latest styles of SPRING HATS and BONNETS in various colors.

In the Flower Department will be found WREATHS, SPRAYS, BRIDAL WREATHS, and FLOWER TRIMMINGS in great variety; also all the new and desirable shades of GROS GRAIN and DIAGONAL RIBBONS, in various widths, to match Hats and Silks; Ornaments in gilt, steel and pearl combinations.

LADIES' TIES, with Lace and Silk Fringes, in great variety.

In the

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

will be found all the novelties of the season for Boys' and Youths' wear, which have been manufactured from fine and medium fabrics, including the new "Centennial" Suit, also the Continental, Young America, and the Gilmore Suit.

Otis Brothers' improved railroad elevators convey customers to every floor.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

KINZEY.

SPRING OPENING.

FRENCH PATTERN
BONNETS.
SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS,
ORNAMENTS. ALSO ENGLISH AND
FRENCH BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.
LATEST
PARIS STYLES.
OPENING
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 8 AND 9.

WM. KINZEY,

767 AND 769 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE NOW ON HAND FULL LINES OF GUINET'S, BELLON, BONNET'S, JURE AND GIRAUD RICH FAMILY BLACK SILKS, all of which are well known as the **SATIN GLACE** and **CASHMERE** finish.

A special line of BELLON'S BLACK gros grain heavy-corded silks at **$2 10** and **$2 30**, especially adapted for dinner and promenade dresses, and guaranteed to wear.

RICH ASSORTMENT of STRIPES and CHECKS at unusual bargains, **65c.** to **$1** a yard.

LYONS TAFFETAS, raye, **60c.**, worth **70c.**

LYONS TAFFETAS, raye and quadrille, at **85c.**, worth **$1 10.** Of superior finish, and especially recommended for wear.

LYONS TAFFETAS, raye and quadrille, at **$1** per yard; purchased at auction at great bargains.

LYONS TAFFETAS, raye, at **$1** a yard, former price **$1 25.**

LYONS TAFFETAS, raye, at **$1 25** a yard, former price **$1 50.**

FULL LINE plain COLORED SILKS, purchased at recent auction sales, at **$1** a yard, former price **$1 30.**

ALSO,

THE NEW SHADES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FAYE UNI, 22-inch, **$1 75,** formerly **$2 25.**
GROS GRAIN, 23-inch, **$2,** formerly **$2 25.**
CACHEMERE DE SOIE, 24-inch, **$2 50,** formerly **$3.**
POULT DE SOIE, 24-inch, **$3,** formerly **$3 50.**
LYONS BROCADED SILKS in all the FASHIONABLE TINTS for STREET and EVENING WEAR.
26 inches, **$2 75,** reduced from **$3 50.**
26 inches, **$3 50,** reduced from **$4 50.**

A complete line of WHITE GROS GRAIN, **$1 25** to **$3 50** per yard, just received per steamer.

COLORED and WHITE SATINS, **$1 50,** good value for **$2** per yard.

The firm guarantees every article advertised by them to be in stock and to be as represented.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000—A PART INTEREST in a Health Lifter and Cross-bar Exerciser, adapted to home use, ranging in price from $20 to $60, having a spring lift of six inches; graduated from ten pounds to 800 or 2,000 pounds. Purchaser must have sufficient capital to put in an equal amount with the patentee after having purchased a part of the patent. The patterns, engravings for book, &c., &c., nearly complete. Unexceptionable business references given and required.
J. Y. NEWBROUGH,
No. 128 West 34th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st., New-York, for the return of a gold hunting stem-winder WATCH, No. 41,479, H. Beguilen's Son, Locle; with vest chain, and no questions asked

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

FANCY SILKS,

STRIPED AND CHECKED.

"CORRECT SPRING STYLES."

HIGH NOVELTIES FROM THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURES IN SILK LOUISINE AND OTHER NEW FABRICS; TOGETHER WITH OVER

5,000 PIECES

OF CHECKS AND STRIPES BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET AT PRIVATE AND AUCTION SALES DURING THE DULLEST TIMES, AND ARE VERY MUCH LOWER THAN CAN BE SOLD FOR ELSEWHERE.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

200 PIECES 19-INCH HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $1 50; PRICE LAST SEASON, $1 75. HAVING BEEN COMPELLED TO EXTEND THIS WELL-KNOWN BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT, WITH MORE CONFIDENCE THAN EVER, WE PRONOUNCE OUR SELECTION OF QUALITIES CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE. LEADING COLORS FROM $1 TO $6 50 PER YARD.

BLACK SILKS.

BARGAINS IN

Bonnet, Guinet, Bellon,

AND OUR UNRIVALED

"Cachemire Sublime de Novi,"

PURITY OF COLOR, KID GLOVE FINISH, AND WARRANTED TO WEAR.

MOURNING GOODS.

NOW OPEN, GRENADINES, STRIPED AND CHECKED IN RARE NOVELTIES; VELVET AND GRENADINE, STRIPES AND CHECKS, IN TWENTY STYLES. CASHMERES, MERINOES, HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CELEBRATED

Widow Jouvin Kid Glove.

NEW ASSORTMENTS FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR, IN FROM 1 TO 6 BUTTONS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 6, IN THEIR

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Housekeeping Linens and Domestics.
Bargains in Linen Sheetings.
Bargains in Table Damasks,
Napkins, Towels,
Crashes, &c., &c.

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

UNDER MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA UTICA NONPAREIL, 12½ cents.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM, 9 and 10 cents, LONSDALE, 10 cents.

Bargains in Quilts, &c.

600 COUNTERPANES, MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES, SLIGHTLY SOILED; AT NEARLY HALF-PRICE.

SPRING OPENING
OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST.,
CORNER OF CHRYSTIE,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large assortment of the above goods, consisting of an immense stock of

CARPETS,

ALL NEW IN DESIGN AND COLORING.
Also
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &C. LINOLEUM A SPECIALTY.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of
Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-Room Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c., on hand and made to order. FEATHERS of all kinds.

LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, GILT and WALNUT CORNICES. PIER and MANTEL MIRRORS in every style.

HOLLAND and OPAQUE CLOTH for SHADES, in all colors and widths. Gilt shades on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

HARTSHORN SPRING ROLLERS, warranted for three years.

LAMBREQUINS made to order in every style.

TABLE and PIANO COVERS. Also LOOSE COVERS for FURNITURE.

HONEY COMB and TOILET QUILTS, from 75c. to $3 50.

COMFORTABLES from $1 to $6 50. BLANKETS from $1 25 to $2 per piece.

DAMASK and DAMASK CLOTHS in all widths and prices; 4-4 SHIRTING LINENS, 25c. to $1 per yard; 9-4 and 10-4 SHEETING LINENS, from 70c. to $1 25.

BUCK and DAMASK TOWELS, DRUGGETS, CRUMB CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and DOYLIES, all at greatly reduced prices.

A SPECIALTY.

YARD-WIDE PERCALES, 8c. per yard. YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard. A large lot of prints, 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., per yard. FRENCH CAMBRICS reduced to 18c. and 20c.

Otis Brothers' Improved Railroad Elevators convey customers to every floor.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE ST.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1; Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS!

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LINENS
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
10-4 Linen Sheetings at 75c., former price 90c.
10-4 Linen Sheetings at 90c., former price $1 12.
10-4 Linen Sheetings at $1, former price $1 25.
BARNSLEY AND FRENCH SHEETINGS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Richardson's PILLOW-CASE LINENS, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
A full assortment of Richardson's SHIRTING and FAMILY LINENS.
One case extra fine French Bosom Linens.
Shirting Linens, yard wide, at 25c., former price 35c.
Shirting Linens, yard wide, at 35c., former price 45c.
Shirting Linens, yard wide, at 45c., former price 65c.
A great variety of PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS in the newest designs.
TABLE CLOTHS and TABLE DAMASKS of FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and BARNSLEY MANUFACTURERS.
7-4 Damask at 50c., former price 65c.
7-4 Damask at 60c., former price 80c.
7-4 Damask at 80c., former price $1.
8-4 Damask at $1, former price $1 25.
8-4 Damask at $1 30, former price $1 50.
Fancy-colored Lunch Cloths in Turkey Red, Buff, Pink, Blue, &c., &c., with and without colored borders. Doylies to match.
⅝ and ¾ Napkins to match Table-cloths.
⅝ Napkins at 80c. per doz., former price $1.
⅝ Napkins at 90c. per doz., former price $1 10.
⅝ Napkins at $1 per doz., former price $1 25.
⅝ Napkins at $1 50 per doz., former price $2.
⅝ Napkins at $2 per doz., former price $2 50.
¾ Napkins at $3 per doz., former price $3 50.
¾ Napkins at $3 50 per doz., former price $4.
Huck Towels $1 per doz., former price $1 25.
Huck Towels $1 25 per doz., former price $1 50.
Huck Towels $1 75 per doz., former price $2.
Huck Towels $2 per doz., former price $2 50.
Huck Towels $3 per doz., former price $3 50.
ALSO,
A large assortment of Damask, Turkish, Bath, and Glass TOWELS, Towelings by the yard, Dusters and Wash Cloths, Linens, Druggets, and Crumb Cloths, Stair Crash, Burlaps, Russia Sheetings, cotton and linen Diaper, &c., all hemmed and laundried at short notice.

Also,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

The sale of COTTON GOODS will be CONTINUED at CASE PRICES.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS at 6c., and UNBLEACHED at 5¼c.

All the POPULAR BRANDS OF MUSLINS, viz., New-York Mills, Utica, Art, and Wamsutta at 12½c. per yard. Lonsdale, 10c., and Fruit of the Loom 9c.

All width SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS. A specialty in TWILLED SHEETINGS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS ASKED TO THE BEDDING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

HAIR and FEATHER PILLOWS and BOLSTERS.
HAIR MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, SPRING COTS.
GERMAN LINEN BED COVERS, COMFORTERS, BLANKETS.
FEATHER BEDS, SHEETS, and PILLOW CASES.
A large importation of FRENCH and ENGLISH MARSEILLES QUILTS, in choice and elegant designs. Also, CROCHET QUILTS at $1 40, and JACQUARD 10-4 QUILTS at $1 65.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN, from 50 cents a yard upward, and TABLE OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

☞ **THE FIRM GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED BY THEM TO BE IN STOCK, AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.**

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

EUGENIE'S

SECRET OF BEAUTY,

OR CREME BLANCHE, a beautiful invention of the eminent chemist Dr. F. Coudray, of Paris, by which means the Empress **EUGENIE** was enabled to preserve her beautiful complexion, warranted to be absolutely free from all injurious substances, and highly recommended by the highest authorities. **$1 PER BOX.** Imported and warranted by
L. SHAW, { No. 54 West 14th st., near Macy's.
Sole Agent. { No. 364 Bowery, corner 4th st.
The celebrated F. Coudray's **AURORA,** to bleach any color of dark hair to a fine, golden blonde, without any injury to the hair. Price for a 3-ounce bottle, $1 50; for a 6-ounce bottle, $2 50. Imported and warranted by
L. SHAW, { No. 54 West 14th st., near Macy's.
Sole Agent. { No. 364 Bowery, corner 4th st.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The largest and finest assortment, positively retailed at wholesale prices, at
L. SHAW, { NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, NO. 364 BOWERY, Corner 4th st.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.
The most modern styles of coiffures on hand, in great variety. Hair-dressing, 50 cents. Combings made up by the newly-invented method, 50 cents per ounce. Hair taken in exchange. Gray Hair and Invisible Fronts a specialty.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS

AND

JACQUARD BANDS

AT

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

KEEP'S PATENT
PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN AMERICA.
Made from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen bosoms, three-ply, all linen.
Men's, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.
Boys', six for $4 80; less than six, $1 each.
All sizes, elegant styles, perfect fitting.
Our prices are 25 per cent. less than retail cost of material, viz.:

3 yards Wamsutta muslin, 13 cents	$ 39
1 fine linen bosom, (three-ply, all linen)	60
1 pair fine linen cuffs	25
	$1 24

KEEP'S SHIRTS, elegantly made and perfect fitting, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.
Samples of bosoms and muslin, with instructions for self-measurement, mailed free.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st. and No. 500 Broome st.
Retail store No. 571 Broadway, New-York

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

THE KOHN COLLECTION.

LOUIS LELOIR'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE SLAVE!!!

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Many of Leloir's works have been seen here, but none we think at all equal to this in any respect. It is a large work and an important one.—*New-York Times.*

It is a picture of strong conception and masterly treatment. There is a power of expression and a dramatic force in this work exhibited in no other picture representing Leloir's name in this country.—*New-York Evening Post.*

In technical finish the work is as notable as in its powerful tragic suggestion.—*Home Journal.*

In Leloir's painting we find the most masterly execution in some respects that we have ever seen in any work. It is impossible to do justice to this masterpiece by trying to describe it in words; it must be seen.—*New-York Evening Express.*

In dramatic force the work is a masterpiece.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The whole collection on free exhibition at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st.
To be sold
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 8 and 9, at 8 P. M.,
in Association Hall,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

N. B.—A limited number of seats will be reserved for parties applying at the Kurtz Gallery.

ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
A choice collection of American and Foreign
OIL PAINTINGS,
To be sold at AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
MARCH 9 AND 10,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON THE FOURTH AVENUE SECTION WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK OF

Domestic Prints,

SIDE BAND FANCIES,

Only 5 Cents Per Yard.

VERY CHOICE STYLES,

Domestic Prints,

Only 6 1-4 Cents Per Yard.

1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE
PRINTED PERCALES,
VERY HANDSOME, ONLY 8 CENTS per yard; good value for 10 cents.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS PRINTED PERCALES,
JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c.,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND VERY CHOICE QUALITIES; PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
500 CASES
BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS,
COMMENCING at the LOW PRICE of 6¼c. per yard.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, AND UTICA SHIRTINGS,
FULL YARD WIDE, at 12½c. per yard.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

And they REQUEST SPECIAL ATTENTION to THEIR STOCK of
POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
IN PLAIN POPLINS, SERGES,
CAMAIEU PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, &c.,
At 20c., 25c., and 35c. per yard—ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN on MONDAY, MARCH 6.
100 PIECES of HAND-TWISTED and HAND-WOVEN
BACK SILKS,
THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
CACHEMIRE ROYAL,
IN FINE BLACKS.
CACHEMIRE BRILLIANT,
IN CHOICE COLORS.
The BEST and CHEAPEST PRODUCTS of AMERICAN LOOMS.

300 PIECES BLACK AND COLORED
FANCY SILKS,
PURCHASED at LAST WEEK'S LARGE AUCTION SALES, at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THEY WILL also REPLENISH THEIR STOCK of
FANCY STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS,
PRICES FROM 60c. to $1 per yard upward; fully 25 to 33⅓ per cent. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

AND THEY WILL OPEN 2 CASES
"BONNET"
CACHEMIRE PARFAIT
BLACK SILKS
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their BEST RETAIL TRADE, EXCELLING ALL OTHER MAKES for BRILLIANCY, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS.

A FRESH INVOICE of
LOUISINES
AT 90 CENTS PER YARD,
ABOUT ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the LATEST
PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN PLAIN AND FANCY
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AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON,
BERLIN AND DERVENTER CARPETS,
VARIOUS SIZES, IN ONE PIECE.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS,
VERY CHOICE, RECEIVED DIRECT, AT PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

A LARGE LINE OF
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS.

ONLY $1 75 per yard; recently sold at $2 25.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
only $1 10 per yard; recently sold for $1 25.

INGRAINS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., at specially low prices.

They have also opened a great variety of the latest
NOVELTIES
IN PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, and
VELVET CARPETS,
By the yard, the greater portion confined styles and very choice; prices extremely low.

Extraordinary inducements in
LACE CURTAINS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
CRETONNES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN FURNITURE COVERINGS
and CURTAIN MATERIALS.
PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
a large assortment of **CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,** in all the new Spring shades, 25 inches wide, at **75c.** a yard.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS ASKED TO THIS LINE OF GOODS, AS THEY ARE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

Also, full lines of 45-inch goods, **NEW SPRING COLORS,** at **$1 25, $1 50, $2,** and **$2 50.**
A splendid assortment of **SPRING CAMEL'S HAIR,** suitable for overdresses, in **STRIPES** and **PLAIDS,** 45 inches wide, at **$2 50 a YARD.**
A popular line of **CAMEL'S HAIR,** in all shades, at **60c.** a yard—superior value.
SILK and **WOOL PONGEES** at **POPULAR PRICES.**
SILK and **WOOL MOHAIRS,** plain and plaid, in all the newest colorings.
6-4 CASHMERE and **MERINO SERGES** and diagonals.
6-4 ALL-WOOL GRAY and brown mixed **CASHMERES.**
TWILLED and plain **DEBEGE,** 24 and 48 inches wide.
ALSO,
FULL LINES of POPULAR DRESS GOODS, in all the newest fabrics and colors for Spring, at **12 1-2c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 37 1-2c.** to **50c.** a yard.

YARD-WIDE COMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, Opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

SAFES.

SAFES.—THREE FOR SALE LOW AT NO. 80 NASSAU st., second floor. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 1 noon. WM. PORTER, JR., Administrator of estate of M. Leopold.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will on MONDAY, March 6, offer choice lines of

SPRING NOVELTIES

IN

All Wool and Silk and Wool DRESS MATERIALS,

"GRANAT," "FACONNE," AND "DAMASSE" SILKS, PLAID LOUISINES, FANCY STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS.

The newest shades in
PLAIN COLORED FAILLE SILKS,
FOR PROMENADE AND EVENING WEAR.

BLACK SILKS,

From the leading Manufacturers.

MOURNING GOODS.

The largest and most desirable stock in the City.

SHAWLS.

All the leading Spring Styles.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS,
PERCALES, CRETONNES, &c.
In new effects.

Ladies' Furnishing

DEPARTMENT.

MISSES' and INFANTS' OUTFITS,
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, &c.
Everything appertaining to these branches,
Ready-made or to order, at short notice.

Housekeeping and White Goods.

A Full and Complete Stock of the very best makes, and at the
LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, and PRIVATE DWELLINGS furnished complete with CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, BED LINEN, &c., with dispatch.

Broadway, corner 19th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.'s

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

CARPETINGS

NOW OPEN.

PRIVATE PATTERNS, strictly confined to this house and containing many NOVELTIES in DESIGN and COLORINGS.

French Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons and Tournays.
Crossley's Velvets and Tapestries,
English and American
Body Brussels,
the choicest assortment ever before offered in this MARKET.
Three-ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil-cloths,
&C., &C.,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND CHOICE COLORINGS,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS ON FORMER PRICES.

LADIES are PARTICULARLY INVITED to MAKE a CRITICAL EXAMINATION of THIS MOST VALUABLE STOCK.

REDUCED from $2 25 to $1 90.
REDUCED from $2 50 to $1 59.
REDUCED from $3 75 to $1 75.

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER:
One case of beautiful BLACK and SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS for SPRING WEAR.
At $58, good value at $90.
At $75, good value at $110.
At $100, good value at $130.
Two cases PAISLEY SHAWLS for CARRIAGE WEAR, new colors, slightly damaged, offering at one-half former prices.

THOSE IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS SHOULD CALL EARLY.

CARPETS.

AN ENTIRE BANKRUPT STOCK. JUST RECEIVED.
BODY BRUSSELS at $1 50 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 per yard.
INGRAIN'S from 40 cents upward.
ALSO,
A large line of goods from auction, (slightly imperfect) about one-half their usual price.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

A LOT OF MISFIT SHADES

AT 50 CENTS EACH.

CRETONNES, REPS, CORDS AND TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the art public that the entire collection of high class paintings, statuary, bronzes, and library of art belonging to MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY, will be offered at auction on or about March 25, at the Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway. Mr. Webb having concluded to convert his private residence, together with the adjoining property, into a hotel. Due notice of the date of sale will be announced in the daily journals.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STORE FIXTURES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 913 Broadway, by order of E. H. Wootton, assignee of Union Adams & Co., all the store fixtures contained in above store, consisting of iron safes, show-cases, counters, stools, mirrors, shelving, tables, desks, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BILLIARD TABLES, (KAVANAGH & DECKER'S,) BALLS, CUES, RACKS, TABLES AND FIXTURES, including steam heater and room furniture.
AT NO. 14 BEEKMAN ST.,
On TUESDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Although there is no season of the year in which an experienced housewife need be really embarrassed as to the elements of an excellent dinner, the markets are not always equally well supplied, and often some favorite dish must be dispensed with. Thus, at present, and since March 1, game has been outlawed, and, until Sept. 1 grouse, partridges, and wild fowl generally will be missed from the table. On the other hand, wild ducks and wild pigeons are abundant, and so are hares and rabbits, while snipe are expected in a short time. Seasonable vegetables—and it is to be regretted that the French habit of serving choice *légumes*, artistically prepared, as distinct courses should not prevail as generally in private houses as in the chief restaurants of New-York—are just now plenty. Bermuda sends new tomatoes, onions, and potatoes, Florida supplies green peas, and the South contributes kale and spinach, while Northern hot-houses furnish lettuce and cucumbers. In the way of choice fruit, the markets offer Catawba grapes, Florida strawberries, and pears from California, luxuries Springlike enough in semblance and flavor to banish from a dining-room any thoughts of Winter winds and snows suggested by a previous glance at the thermometer out of doors. If local epicures are ever led to make unfavorable comparisons between the attractions of Paris and London and those of New-York, they certainly cannot found their views upon the limited resources of this City, though they may do so on the well-known proverb as to the heavenly source of viands and the lowlier origin of cooks.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

RICE CUSTARD.—Boil rice slowly, without stirring much, until it is tender; turn it into a mold to cool; make a boiled custard thin, and sweet, and pour over the rice before it is served.

SOUR APPLE JELLY.—Take good sour apples and stew them tender; squeeze through a coarse cloth, add sugar to taste, and simmer down as thick as desired.—FANNIE.

JELLY ROLL.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour; pour it thin into a baking pan; bake slowly; spread jelly over it, and roll it up. Wrap it in a cloth.

ONE-EGG CAKE.—One and one-third cups of flour, one-third cup of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, one egg, and two teaspoonfuls baking powder.—LIDA.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, one-half cup each butter and lard, one cup cold coffee, two eggs, one tablespoonful cinnamon, and one of cloves, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda, flour, one pound each currants and raisins.—JEANNIE.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of lard, two-thirds cup of boiling water, one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one tablespoonful ginger, one tablespoonful soda, and one teaspoonful of salt.

COCOA-NUT CAKE.—Sugar, two cups; butter, one-half cup; sweet milk, three-fourths cup; whites of six eggs; flour, two and one-half cups; two teaspoonfuls baking powder.—A SUBSCRIBER.

AUNT CARRIE'S SNOW-FLAKE CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup and a half sugar, half-cup butter, half-cup milk, half-teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, two cups flour, whites of two eggs, half-cup of sugar, beaten together. Bake in jelly-cake tins, frost each layer, and sprinkle with grated cocoanut. This is excellent.

GELATINE ICING FOR CAKE.—One scant tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of hot water, mix with powdered sugar till quite stiff, spread on the cake and smooth with a knife dipped in hot water. I have tried it and find it does not crack after becoming dry.—A SUBSCRIBER.

ORANGE CAKE.—Mix two cups sugar with the yolks of two eggs, then add the whites beaten to a froth, next add a large tablespoonful of butter, then one cup of milk, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder dissolved in it, and last of all flour; flavor with lemon extract; bake in jelly pans. Filling: Two oranges, one lemon, grate the rinds and add the juice, one cup water, one cup sugar, tablespoonful of corn-starch; boil until smooth; cool before putting between cakes.—JEANNIE.

SQUASH PIES.—Boil and sift a good, dry squash; thin it with boiling milk until it is about the consistency of thick milk porridge. To every quart of this add three eggs, two great spoonfuls of melted butter, nutmeg, (or ginger if you prefer,) and sweeten quite sweet with sugar. Bake in a deep plate with an undercrust. C. F. W.

LEMON MERINGUE PIE.—Boil three lemons until they are soft enough for a straw to penetrate the rind; mash them up fine with a tablespoonful of butter, one cup and a half of powdered sugar, and the yolks of six eggs; make a thin crust; put in the mixture and bake it; when cool, beat up the whites of the eggs with one and a half cups of powdered sugar and spread it over the pie; brown it a nice color.—D.

EGG AND OYSTER OMELETTE.—Beat up four eggs, and season to suit; chop up six large oysters; make a batter of a half a cup of flour and a half a pint of milk; mix the whole together, stir well, and fry slowly, adding by the teaspoonful.

YACHT OYSTER STEW.—Strain, cook, and skim the juice of twenty-four oysters; boil celery and quarter of a small onion in a little water for half an hour or until the celery is well cooked; then add a pint of milk or cream, a tablespoon of butter, a tablespoon of pounded crackers, a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, the oysters, and cooked juice, and boil all three minutes, or until the edges of the oysters survel.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Take 100 oysters; must be large; rinse thoroughly in cold water; then cook them slightly until they begin to swell; place in a jar the following spices: One dozen laurel leaves, half dozen blades of mace, two dozen black peppers, (whole,) two dozen allspice, (whole,) a tablespoonful of salt, and a pinch of ground red pepper. When the oysters are sufficiently cooked pour them hot on the spices; mix the oysters and spices well with a wooden spoon; when all is cold pour on one pint of best cider vinegar, and they are ready for use.—A. V. M. C.

STUFFED EGGS.—Cut carefully in halves six hard-boiled eggs; take out their yolks and mash them with parsley and onion finely chopped, a teaspoon of butter, the yolk of a raw egg, salt and pepper, or anything else you prefer; with this refill the white halves, place them in a baking-dish, add white sauce, sprinkle over a little pounded cracker, and set the dish in an oven a few minutes.

DRAWN BUTTER.—Take one pint of sweet milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two or three tablespoonfuls of flour or corn starch; rub the butter and flour together; when the milk is boiling, stir in the butter and flour; have ready two hard-boiled eggs; take off the shells and chop or slice them; stir them in as you take the butter from the fire; pepper and salt to taste; send to table immediately.—JANE P.

NEUDLE PUDDING.—Three eggs, beat light; add a little salt and flour to make a paste that will roll; roll the paste an eighth of an inch thick; fold the paste and shred fine; boil in clear water, with a little salt; put them in the water while it is boiling, and do not allow them to stick together, or uncover the pot for ten minutes; take them out and drain well; bake them one hour; beat two eggs light; mix them in a quart of milk, and stir in the neudles; add salt, sugar, and spices to taste, and bake as custard.—ANNA.

YANKEE PLUM PUDDING.—Take a tin pudding boiler that shuts over tight with a cover. Butter it well. Put at the bottom some stoned raisins and then a layer of baker's bread, cut in slices, with a little butter or suet strewed over; then raisins, bread, and suet, alternately, until you nearly fill the tin. Take milk enough to fill your boiler, (as they vary in size,) and to every quart add three or four eggs, some nutmeg and salt, and sweeten with half sugar and half molasses. Drop it into boiling water and let it boil three or four hours. Be sure the cover fits tight, or your pudding will be water-soaked. Serve with wine sauce.—C. F. W.

TO MAKE GOOD MOLASSES CANDY.—One pint white coffee sugar, one pint molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of butter; cook slowly a long time, until it "strings" from the spoon when dipped up; pour upon a greased tin pan; then pull it till it becomes white.—M.

OLD-FASHIONED MOLASSES CANDY.—One quart of best New-Orleans molasses, a piece of butter half the size of a hen's egg; boil until [a little tried in cold water] it becomes hard; pour in a buttered dish until cool enough to handle; then work by passing from one hand to the other; when white, cut in small pieces.—T.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one please give a plain and easy receipt for corn bread—not the crumbling kind?—and oblige ORANGE.

Will some one please tell me how and where to keep fruit cake so as to prevent it from getting hard and dry? Also give me a good simple receipt for baked Indian pudding? I have tried several of THE TIMES' receipts and always with satisfaction.—BROOKLYN.

Can any lady inform me how I can obtain garments after the Reform Dress style, or if patterns for the same can be gotten? I am heartily sick of the present dress for myself and children, and would like at least to try the one adopted by the Reform Dress Association.—LILLIAN.

Will some of your correspondents please give a receipt for a salad made of cold potatoes (not potato dressing?) Also one for "picked up cod-fish" with tomato sauce? They are both French dishes, I believe.—G. L. B.

Will some of your contributors be kind enough to give a receipt for making Graham bread? and oblige A STATEN ISLANDER.

Will some one of your readers please give through your valuable paper the way to prepare cod fish cakes (salt) for breakfast; also rules as to preparing tea and coffee, say for a family of six persons?—BRIDGET.

Will some one please inform me how to keep cucumber pickles hard after they are taken from the brine, and also how to make delicious gingerbread?—FANNIE.

I wish some of your readers would tell me how to prepare dressed beef for smoking? How shall I destroy the insects that collect on my rose bushes—on the body, limbs, and outside of the leaves? I would like some very nice receipts for wedding cake.—GRATIA.

Will you please favor me with a good receipt for canning sweet corn?—AN OBERLIN SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of your readers please tell me how to cook hominy? Also how to make good potato soup, and to prepare pickled tongue?—M. I. N.

Will some one, in return for many receipts, give me an explicit one for making clear beef jelly of a handsome brown color, suitable for ornamenting game, poultry, &c.?

Can some of your readers give me a receipt for making good blackberry brandy, also currant wine? Please tell me how to make chocolate caramels, as I fail every time I try them. How long must the preparation boil?—M. S. G.

Will some of the readers give me a rule for making starch, and the manner of using it?—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

ANSWERS.

COD-FISH BALLS.—The first and most important thing to be remembered is, have the ingredients cooked on the day you wish them to be eaten. Put your cod-fish to soak a day and a half, then boil until tender. Have your potatoes boiling, too. When the fish is done, pull every lump, no matter how small, apart, until it is light and feathery. Mash the potatoes until they are perfectly smooth; add a little cream or milk, and a little butter, but not enough to color them; mix all thoroughly; roll into flat, small balls, about one-half inch thick. Be careful to make them a good shape. A little raw onion, chopped fine, is delicious mixed through them, just sufficient to flavor. Fry a good brown, in plenty of hot lard. Cooked oysters, laid on before eating, make them still better. Remember, the beauty is to have them fine and white inside, like a cream puff.—MRS. V.

SALT FISH.—To be used to advantage must be soaked the afternoon previous to using, the water changed before bedtime, and again early in the morning. Once more change the water after breakfast, put it on the back of the range or stove and never allow it to boil, scarcely simmer until you find it soft enough to pick apart very fine with a fork. It must not be chopped but carefully picked, it takes more time but is the only right way. For codfish cakes have the potatoes nicely mashed with milk and a little butter, proportion of one cup of fish to three of potatoes, a little pepper, red or black. Dip in egg or not, as you prefer, before frying brown. To be made in cakes not too thick.—RIDGWOOD.

CLAM CHOWDER.—Twenty-five clams chopped fine, six potatoes chopped fine, two onions chopped fine, a piece of salt pork, also chopped, and butter about the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste; the clam juice and one pint of milk and the same of water; six crackers rolled, one nutmeg grated, teaspoon celery-seed. Boil these slowly for at least four hours, adding water if it becomes too thick; half an hour before serving add coffeecup of tomato catsup and two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. When ready for table add tumbler of sherry; cut a lemon in slices and serve with it.—R. A. M.

EXCELLENT PICKLED OYSTERS.—Wash and hang over the fire, with just enough water to cover them; very little of the oyster liquor is abundant. To 100 fine, large oysters, add one handful of salt. Let them come to a scald, watching for them to swell; then remove directly, with a skimmer, and place to cool on flat dishes. Add one-third part vinegar to the liquor, after you have strained it, with whole white pepper, blade mace sparingly, as also allspice, whole; let all boil up once together, and pour over oysters in a stone jar, not glazed. Keep in a cool place; ready for use in twenty-four hours.—RIDGEWOOD.

RED CABBAGE (PICKLED.)—One red cabbage chopped fine, one quart of vinegar, if very strong reduce it by taking one-half water, one heaping tablespoon ground mace, one heaping tablespoon ground cinnamon, one heaping tablespoon ground cloves, one heaping tablespoon ground allspice; make a bag for these spices and put them in the vinegar; two tablespoons of salt, one tablespoon of pepper, a small piece of alum, and some whole cloves. Boil all together about five minutes.—R. A. M.

BOILED APPLE DUMPLING.—One pound of suet; one pound of flour; heaping teaspoonful of salt; chop the suet in a little of the flour to prevent its caking; chop very fine—as fine as meal; then add flour and mix thoroughly; then add cold water enough to make a paste; roll as thin as pie crust; pare a dozen large apples, quarter and core them, keeping each apple by itself, place the quarters together again and cut the paste in a square to cover the apple; tie each dumpling in a square cloth leaving a very little room to swell. Boil an hour, putting them into boiling water; serve with hard sauce.—ORANGE.

OLD FASHIONABLE BAKED INDIAN PUDDING—(Made, as it should be, without eggs.)—Take a large cup of meal and a teacupful of molasses and beat them well together; then add to them a quart of boiling milk; some salt, and a small piece of butter; let it stand awhile in the dish you are going to bake it in until it thickens, and when you put it into the oven pour over it from half to a pint of milk, but do not stir it in as this makes the jelly. Bake two or three hours.—C. F. W.

The following is a receipt for Baked Indian Pudding which has been handed down from mother to daughter for many years back in a New-England family: Boil a quart of milk; stir into it gradually three gills of yellow Indian Meal and half a pint of molasses; scald thoroughly and add two tablespoons of powdered ginger and a teaspoonful of salt; butter a brown earthen pan; put into it half a pound of beef suit chopped fine; turn in a quart of cold milk; then add the pudding and stir up well; bake five hours. Serve either plain or with hard sauce; my rule for the sauce being a cup of granulated sugar to half a cup of butter well beaten together, and flavored with either vanilla, lemon or grated nutmeg.—MAUDE MURRAY.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, beaten one minute; one and one-half cups of white sugar beaten five minutes; one cup of flour, beaten one minute; one-half cup of cold water and another cup of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beaten one minute; bake in a slow oven.

ICING FOR CAKE.—Can be made very easily by merely mixing the white of eggs with sugar, and adding to each egg one teaspoonful of ice-cold water. This takes more sugar than when the egg is beaten to a froth, but it will keep soft for some days. To make the icing very thick, it must be put on in two or three layers, as otherwise it will be thick on the edges of the loaf and thin on the top. It will not pile up like old-fashioned icing.—G. D. S.

LEMON PIES.—Two and one-half cups of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, juice and grated rind of two lemons, and two cups of sifted apple. Bake in an under crust.—C. F. W.

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS LEMON PIE.—Grate the rind and pulp of one lemon into one cup of maple molasses, add a half-teaspoonful of flour, butter the size of a shell-bark, dropped in little pieces over the mixture; make a good puff paste for top and bottom. Bake in a quick oven.—AUNT SUE.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful ginger, one-half cup brown sugar, two cups molasses, two cups water or sour milk, one and one-half teaspoonful soda; do not stir very long; bake in a moderate oven.—MRS. S.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—Take two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar, two cups of butter, four teaspoonfuls of alum, put in two cups of boiling water, four teaspoonfuls of soda, and flour enough to roll out.—J.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.—Make a sponge over night as for bread, using nothing but yeast, flour, a little salt, and tepid water. In the morning beat it up well and pour into muffin rings upon the griddle. The batter should be just stiff enough to drop (not run) from a spoon.—BRIDGET.

CHICKEN-PIE CRUST.—Six cups of flour, one and a quarter cups of water, one and a half pounds of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of soda, sprinkled over the dough. This is crust enough for a pie of two chickens.—J.

In reply to the request for a floating island receipt, I send the only proper one—the correct New-Jersey receipt—all others being imitations. Floating Island—Separate the whites from the yolks of six eggs, and put the whites in a very large bowl; beat the yolks smooth and pour upon them one quart of sweetened milk well boiled, stirring to the right until the consistence of cream; a little salt in the custard; to flavor, pare the yellow rind of a lemon as an apple is pared, and drop it in the boiling milk; let the custard become cold. For the float, beat the whites with one very large tablespoonful of currant jelly until the whip or egg-beater will stand erect. Any other kind of jelly is too sweet and insipid. Drop the float on the custard. If properly beaten it will pile very high.—O. H.

STOCK.—Meat of any kind, boiled down to jelly, strained, and ready for use for soups or gravies. Keep in a cool place; water to cover in boiling; salt or not, as you fancy.

POTATO YEAST.—Two good-sized potatoes, grated raw; pour on half pint boiling water, half cup of white sugar, teaspoonful salt; when cool, put in half cup good yeast; let it rise; when light, put in a bottle and cork tight. Half cup makes two loaves of bread; reserve half cup every time to raising.—MARY.

CURRY.—Take pieces of beef or mutton, or better, both, and stew them to shreds; to one quart of stew add one tablespoonful of fresh ground coriander-seed, one teaspoonful of tumeric, one teaspoonful of salt, one bird pepper, or a little cayenne pepper; fry one medium-sized onion and add; if the gravy is thin, thicken with a little flour. An economical housekeeper will use remnants of beefsteak and mutton-chop to advantage.

A DISH OF CURRY, EAST INDIA STYLE.—Try out a large slice of fat salt pork; take out the meat and add to the fat half a pint of boiling water; stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of curry powder mixed together smoothly with a little cold water and a little salt; let it boil up once and it is ready for the meat. The best meat for a curry is cold poultry, duck, or chicken; next to these fresh pork is best. Cut up the chicken, carefully separating each joint, but not cutting the meat from the bones, and put it into the gravy; cover close and let it stand on the back of the range to simmer a short time; let the rice be nicely boiled, white, and dry. Some persons dish the curry into the middle of a platter and garnish with the rice. I prefer to dish it in separate deep dishes for the convenience of keeping hot, which is very important. An excellent dish for breakfast or dinner. Almost all gentlemen like it, and many ladies. If you wish to use uncooked meat, fry it a light brown in the fat before adding the curry.

TO TAKE WHITE STAINS FROM DARK WOOD.—Use equal parts of vinegar, sweet-oil, and spirits of turpentine; shake all well together in a bottle; apply with a flannel cloth and rub dry with old silk or linen.—G. D. S.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar has appointed Andrew Gilsey Aid de Camp on the Second Brigade Staff.

The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will drill at the armory to-morrow evening.

The late Private Louis Rex, of Company B., Thirty-second Regiment, was buried with military honors last Sunday.

The sixth band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, took place at the regimental armory last evening.

The annual ball of the Fifth Regiment will be held at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Monday evening, March 20.

The Forty-seventh Regiment will drill by wing on March 7, 10, 13, and 15, and the entire regiment will assemble for drill on Wednesday the 22d inst.

The seventh band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will be held at the armory, in Clermont avenue, next Saturday evening, at o'clock.

An election will be held at the head-quarters of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 16, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Brig. Gen. J. V. Meserole.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Burger commanding, paraded for battalion drill at the armory last Thursday evening, being equalized in eight companies, of eight files front.

The drum corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment is preparing a testimonial, which is to be presented to its late Treasurer, John M. Rankin, who, after serving for nine years in the drum corps, has enlisted in Company A.

The right wing of the Twelfth Regiment paraded for battalion drill at the armory last Monday evening, equalizing in four commands of twelve files. Lieut. Col. S. V. R. Cruger was in command, and the multifarious movements were performed with precision.

Lieut. Col. Charles Schurig, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was serenaded at his residence last Thursday evening, the occasion being his fiftieth birthday. Besides the officers of the Fourteenth, nearly every other Brooklyn regiment was represented.

A stated meeting of the military order Loyal Legion of the United States was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, last Wednesday evening, at which Major Gen. George A. Custer, Lieut. Col. Seventh United States Cavalry, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, was elected a member.

Capt. Alonzo Dutch, of Company C, of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment, has issued a circular to the members of his former command, inviting them to attend a meeting at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, next Tuesday, at 8 P. M. The object of the meeting is to consider the project of enlisting as a separate company in the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. P. H. Briggs, commanding, drilled at the armory last Tuesday night, parading eight commands of twelve files front. The occasion was the first battalion drill of the season, and the movements were generally well performed. Such details as were executed imperfectly were ordered a second time, with the view of attaining perfection.

A regular meeting of Company K, Seventh Regiment, was held at No. 43 Washington square, last Friday evening. Corp. David B. Ogden, President of the company, having resigned, Private Beckwith was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. On the same occasion, Capt. W. W. Astor, Lieut. John H. Iselin, and B. C. Macy were elected honorary members. An election will shortly be held in this command to fill the office of First Lieutenant, rendered vacant by the resignation of Francis W. Bacon.

Companies B, F, and G, Twelfth Regiment, will give an exhibition drill, dress parade, and reception at the Lexington avenue Opera-house, on Monday evening, April 17. Capt. C. J. McGowan will assume command of the division; Capt. "Charlie" Burns, Chairman of the Floor Committee, and Capt. S. V. Healy, Chairman of the House Committee. Under such auspices there is no reason to doubt the success of the entertainment. Boxes can be secured after the 10th inst. from Capt. C. J. McGowan, corner of Greene and Houston streets.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held the first of a series of instructions in rifle practice last Tuesday evening, at the distance of 183 feet; position, standing. Following are some of the best scores:

						Total.
Lieut. Martin Heldt	4	4	4	5	4	—21
Private Werner	3	4	4	4	5	—20
Private Dillenburg	3	4	5	4	3	—19
Sergt. Tippinger	5	3	3	3	4	— 8
Sergt. C. J. Feiten	4	3	4	3	4	—18
Capt. Karl Klein	3	3	4	4	3	—17
Private Joseph Klein	3	3	3	3	5	—17
Private Müller	5	3	3	2	4	—17

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. John B. Meyenborg commanding, paraded for drill at the armory last Thursday evening. Line was formed with four companies of twelve files front. First Lieut. Kugler, of Company A, performed the duties of Adjutant in a very passable manner in the absence of Adjt. Dietrick, who was suffering from illness. At the close of the drill, Col. Meyenborg called attention to the proposed change of uniform, and announced that there would be no further drills until the first week in April, when he expected to see every man present in the new dress. It is probable that a ball will be given on that occasion.

The Seventh Regiment Armory Fund yesterday, received a handsome contribution from Mr. Stewart. Following is a copy of his letter to Mr. Royal Phelps, inclosing a check for $2,500:

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1876.

Mr. Royal Phelps:

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to become a subscriber to the Seventh Regiment Armory Fund, of which you are one of the Trustees. Our citizen soldiers have made a history of which our people may well be proud, and especially should we be so of the patriotic and gallant record of the Seventh Regiment.

It gives me much pleasure to contribute the inclosed check for $2,500 to the building fund.

Very sincerely yours,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

The several companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, will assemble for inspection in the new fatigue uniform as follows: Companies A, B, and G, to-morrow evening; D, F, and H, Tuesday evening; C, E, and I, Wednesday evening; and Company K on Thursday evening. Assembly on each occasion at 8 P. M. Lieut. Col. John T. Camp will inspect the companies on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Major W. J. A. McGrath on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers will report in the new fatigue uniform to Lieut. Col. Camp on Tuesday evening. A court-martial for the trial of Private Louis Bauer will take place at the Armory on Monday, the 13th inst.

The Twelfth Regiment will parade in chasseur uniform for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The commandants of Companies H and K are directed in orders to detail one-half file each for guard duty, with instructions to report to the Sergeant of the Guard at the Arsenal, at 7:30 P. M. The following commissions are announced: John Munroe to be Captain, and David Vannett First Lieutenant of Company I; Corp. Edward McLaughlin, of Company B, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty. The non-commissioned officers will drill at the armory next Tuesday evening. The commissioned officers of this command will hold a theoretical drill at the armory next Wednesday evening.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will drill during the present month as follows: Right wing, Thursday, the 16th inst.; left wing, Thursdays, March 9 and 23. The right wing held a drill at the armory last Thursday evening, parading six companies of eight files. Lieut. Henry Vanderwyck, of Company A, has been detailed to command Company F. The "Calico" hop given by Company B at Bowery Garden last Tuesday evening—"Fastnacht"—was well attended, and reflected credit upon the managers. A number of unique costumes were presented, among which "Centennial" fashions were not forgotten. Col. Edward Gilon, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Peter Hammer, late of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and ex-Chaplain George E. Kasmire have been selected honorary members of the Board of Officers of this command.

The several companies of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, are under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform with white belts at the armory for drill in the "School of the Battalion," as follows: Companies D and G, Mondays, March 6 and 27; E and F, Tuesdays, March 14 and 21; C and K, Wednesdays, March 8 and 29; B and I, Thursdays, March 16 and 23; A and H, Fridays, March 10 and 31. Assembly at 8 P. M. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Examining Board; First Sergeants, John R. Andrews and William B. Carrington; Sergeants, E. B. Bensel, E. W. Curtis, and John B. Holland; Corporals, J. E. Camerden, William J. Cassiday, C. A. Denike, George W. Gibson, Samuel J. Hersey, J. L. Kellinger, W. E. Magnusson, W. E. Turner, Willis Van Winkle, and W. J. Wilson. Privates Charles F. Hauver and James C. Duke, have been expelled from Company G.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal for drill and instruction in the school of the battalion, on Wednesday, March 15. The regiment will drill by divisions at the armory as follows: Companies F and H, Monday, March 6; E, G, and K, Wednesday, March 8; B and C, Thursday, March 9; A and I, Friday, March 10. The course of instruction will be the manual of arms and "loading and firing." The officers and non-commissioned officers of Companies A, B, C, F, H, and I are under orders to report at the armory next Tuesday, for drill and instruction in the ceremony of "guard mounting." On Tuesday and Saturday evenings until further orders the regimental drill-rooms will be allotted to the recruit classes. Commandants of companies are directed in orders to detail a non-commissioned officer to take charge of the recruit classes and instruct them in the school of the soldier. Company E will drill on Wednesday evenings. Black dress hats have been adopted for full dress ceremonies, and members are directed in orders to obtain them by April 1. "Head-quarter nights" will hereafter be on Thursdays. Quartermaster David P. Arnold having resigned his position, Col. Scott pays him a handsome compliment in orders for his long and faithful term of service in the regiment. Announcement is made in orders of the following elections: Lieut. Col. Francis A. Schilling; W. H. Carman, First Lieutenant, and Edwin S. Bennett, Second Lieutenant, of Company C. The following resignations have taken place: Capt. John Penberthy and Lieut. Thomas Davis, of Company D; Capt. A. L. Whitelaw, of Company F, and First Lieut. W. J. Douglass, of Company B. Capt. A. L. Whitelaw has been appointed Quartermaster. Capt. Frank McAuliffe, of Company G, having absented himself from his company for a year, his commission has been vacated. Owing to the large number of recruits enlisted during the past Winter, the drill season in this command will not close until June 1.

The unfortunate action which the National Rifle Association of England has taken in regard to the acceptance of an invitation from the National Rifle Association, of this City, to send a team to this country to represent England in the Centennial rifle matches, is very much regretted by all riflemen who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Wimbledon marksmen. It seems that the officers of the National Rifle Association of England understood the invitation to be a challenge, as many persons in this City did, who had not read the original document. Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British Team, has written a letter to Mr. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, in which he quotes the exact words of the communication from the National Rifle Association, inviting an English team to visit this country, as follows: "Any team you organize will be accepted, English, Scotch, Irish, or mixed," thus showing that the communication was intended as an invitation, and not a challenge. Sir Henry considers it "unfortunate" that "some people in Ireland and Scotland understand that they are at liberty to get up independent teams" which he hastens to assure the association will "in no way be recognized by the National Rifle Association of England." In concluding his letter he says, "Should an independent Scotch or Irish team compete, (in the match for the championship of the world,) no British and no English one will enter." The original resolution, a copy of which was sent to all the leading nations on the globe, was as follows:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the National Rifle Association be authorized and requested to notify, in the name of this association, riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, &c., and all other countries having rifle associations or clubs, of the opportunity presented to them to participate in the competitions instituted.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY CREWS.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—CRITICISMS ON THE STYLE OF THE TWO CREWS—THE AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 16 has an excellent article on the subject of the crews to row in the university race, at London, April 8. It says: "The four requisites for excellence in a university eight on the day of the boat race are, strength, style, condition, and uniformity." It then proceeds to consider the strength and style of the two crews now in practice, as follows: "As to the composition of the two crews: Oxford have six of their old oars in the boat. All of these have naturally thickened and filled out a little since last season, and may be expected to average a few pounds heavier per man than they did last Easter. The two absentees are Way and Courteney, and the new men are at present Mercer, of Corpus, and Burne, of Keble. These two will weigh together some twelve pounds at least heavier than the absentees did, and, with the slight increase of weight in the old hands, will raise the average weight of the crew to some four pounds at least per man more than it was a year ago. Cambridge, on the other hand, have only one old oar rowing, namely, W. Close. This in itself need not be a bad sign. When Oxford won last year they had only two old oars, and in 1861 they had only one veteran. A young crew is painstaking, and if composed of good material is as likely to succeed as one composed of old stagers. The Cambridge crew contains only three men over twelve stone, (168 pounds,) but most of the others so nearly reach twelve stone that the average weight comes to about that weight. This is a trifle lighter than Oxford, but not sufficient to be a bar to success if the men were all hard-working, good stayers, and rowing in good style. But we remarked some time ago that we did not think that the Cambridge crew, as then constituted, by any means represented the rowing talent of the river. So long as the Cambridge crew remains made up as it is, we shall not consider that it is the best that Cambridge can produce; in fact, till Hockin was introduced we should have felt confident of being able to select a crew out of residents in the university which could have well beaten the university eight then rowing. That such a thing could be possible does not say much for the manner in which the present crew has been selected.

The style of Oxford is in a general way very much the same as it was last year. There is the same long stroke, the same firm catch at the beginning and long swing back; the legs do their work well, and the slide is, with one exception, at the proper moment. There is not, at present, the same polish that was shown in last year's crew while at Putney; the time is not yet perfect; but that matters little at present if general style is not against the eventual acquisition of time, and in this case it is not so. The recovery is fairly brisk, but in one or two cases it is not so elastic as it was last year. Last year the cleanness of the Oxford feather was remarkable; this year some of the men are not so accurate, and feather more or less under water. Neither of these faults is, however, so exaggerated as to be difficult to cure with ordinary care. Edwardes-Moss at stroke is taking up the good points of Way's style, and promises to be a good successor to him. He keeps the stroke even and long, and marks the beginning well. Bankes makes a steady No. 7, and is stronger than he was a year ago; but we are not sure, remembering how Stayner rowed No. 7 to Way in 1874, that the President would not be even better in that place. Boustead and Michison had been rowing rather carelessly some days ago; the former with a slouching finish, the latter with over-reaching shoulders, but both have mended lately; Michison, however, wants plenty of coaching to get him out of his old faults of last year, of which over-reach is the worst. Marriott has some of the latter fault, but works very hard and in fairly neat form. Mercer does not swing with a rigid back, though he does plenty of work. He slides rather too soon, and feathers under water (so also does stroke.) Burne is a sturdy-built bow, hard-working, but not so elegant as some that we have seen in that place. Williams, of Corpus, who has been rowing in the crew till the last few days, and may be seen again in it, scales 178 pounds, and works with a straight back and in good form. He went out when Bankes became established, but Mercer is no better than he, if so good. Besides Williams, the reserve men are Hobart, of Exeter, and Brinton, of Christ Church.

The style in which Cambridge are rowing is radically bad. It wants life in recovery; either hands or bodies, or both, hang at the finish in the case of every man except Brancker. There is no catch at the beginning of the stroke, and the entire work is done in a sleepy style. The men row long—this they could hardly fail to do, considering that they hardly row more than twenty-five a minute; if they could not keep such a slow stroke long they would be hopeless. But the oars come slowly sweeping through the water without the least dash, and even for the slow stroke the pace is very moderate. They are better together than Oxford, but their hang will be fatal to them when they come to a racing stroke unless remedied beforehand. Not only will it loose valuable time and entail bucket and hurry in the middle of the swing to make up lost ground, but further, inasmuch as the extent of the hang is varied in each man, they will not all start to swing forward at the same moment. While the stroke is very slow, those who hang most can catch up those who hang less, and can reach the full swing forward at the same time; but when the stroke quickens they will be at sixes and sevens, and their uniformity will break up unless they soon mend their ways. Gurdon, Lewis, Hockin, and Brancker are hard workers, each for his weight. Hockin has rather an ugly shrug of the shoulders, but is valuable; the other three row in good form, and if led by a livelier style in front of them would be really fine oars. Of the rest, stroke and No. 7 do not row straight; the former has one shoulder higher than the other and a dead hang at the chest when he finishes; the latter screws, as he did last year, though he works respectably. No. 5, Pike, has not a vestige of catch at the beginning, no life in his recovery, is fairly bent in form, but does not do half enough work for his weight. No. 2, A. C. Dicker, is elder brother to No. 3 of last year. He rows fairly hard, but in very ugly, humped-up form, and with little swing. The crew feather cleaner than last year's crew, but Nos. 7, 3, and 5 feather more or less under water. If the right men are put into the boat, Cambridge can still make up a very fine crew. From what we saw of their trial eights in December, we had a high opinion of their material; but at present they are shelving at least three of their best men, and are utilizing second-class oars with whom they can well afford to dispense, and all have got to work in a radically bad style. Oxford are rowing with stroke on starboard, or what is ordinarily the bow side."

The crews at present stand thus:

OXFORD.	Pounds.	CAMBRIDGE.	Pounds.
1. W. H. Burne, Keble	154	1. P. W. Brancker, Jesus	161
2. F. R. Mercer, Corpus Christi	164	2. A. C. Dicker, Lady Margaret	170
3. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose	171	3. T. W. Lewis, Caius	166
4. J. M. Boustead, University	178	4. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	178
5. A. M. Michison, Pembroke	185	5. L. G. Pike, Caius	173
6. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	175	6. C. Gurdon, Jesus	171
7. J. E. Bankes, University	166	7. W. B. Close, First Trinity	166
8. F. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose	173	8. C. D. Shafto, Jesus	167
Craven, Worcester, coxswain	104	C. L. Davis, Clare, coxswain	96

It will be seen that there is but little difference in the average weight of the crews, that of the Oxford eight being 170¾, while that of Cambridge is 169 pounds to the man.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 M.K.&T.S.F. 60	100 Mich. Central.... 61⅜
71 U. S. Express.... 74	200 do.... 61¼
35 N. Y. C. & Hud....115½	150 do.... 61
20 do....115¼	900 Lake Shore.... 64⅝
26 do....c.115½	1500 do.... 64¼
400 Erie Railway.... 18⅜	1000 do.... 64⅛
200 do....b3. 18⅜	500 do.... 64
500 do.... 18	3000 do.... 63⅞
500 Western Union.... 70⅜	2000 do.... 63¾
900 do.... 70¼	1100 do.... 63⅝
200 do.... 70⅛	1800 do.... 63¾
1250 do.... 70	700 do.... 63⅞
1000 do.... 69⅞	1300 do.... 63¾
1800 do....s3. 69¾	1500 do.... 63⅝
50 do.... 70	100 do....c. 63¾
700 do.... 69⅞	700 do....s3. 63⅝
200 do....b3. 70	500 do....s3. 63⅜
900 do.... 69⅞	600 do.... 63⅝
1500 do.... 69¾	500 North-western.... 43½
500 Pacific Mail.... 26	300 do.... 43⅜
500 do.... 25⅞	400 do.... 43¼
600 do.... 25¾	300 do.... 43⅜
2000 do.... 25⅝	200 North-west. Pf.... 64⅞
2700 do.... 25⅜	400 do....b3. 65
2700 do.... 25⅝	800 do.... 65
3100 do.... 25¼	26 N. J. Central....107½
900 do.... 25⅛	1200 St. Paul.... 43¾
100 do....c. 25⅛	100 do....s3. 43⅝
1700 do.... 25	200 do.... 43⅝
25 do.... 24¾	600 St. Paul Pf.... 80
300 do.... 25⅛	100 do....b3. 80⅛
400 do.... 25¼	100 Rock Island..b3.110⅝
410 do.... 25⅛	300 do....110⅛
500 do.... 25¾	600 Ohio & Miss.... 21⅜
1300 do.... 25¼	500 do....c. 21⅜
1300 do.... 25⅛	100 do....s3. 21¼
13 Adams Express....108	100 do.... 21⅜
200 N. J. Southern.... 1	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65....118	$25,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 R....b.c.118½
5,000 do....b.c.118⅛	5,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.121½
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '65,N....119½	10,000 do....12.121½
50,000 do....12.119¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81....12.119
10,000 U.S.5-20,R.'65, N....119½	10,000 U.S. 6s, C..b.c.127⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$23,000 Mo. 6s, Long bds....b. c.104	25 Ill. Central..b. c.102⅞
1,000 N.Y.S.B'tyL.R.104¾	100 Erie R'way.b c.s3. 18
10,000 N.C.6s,Is.N.C. R ex-C.J.&J. 45	400 do.... 18
	1000 do....b3. 18⅛
	600 Pacific Mail..b c. 25⅛
10,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 72½	2850 do.... 25
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 43½	100 do....c. 25
3,000 Am.D.I.Co.7s.105	700 do.... 24⅞
7,000 M.&St.P.C.SF. 89¼	300 do.... 24¾
11,000 do.... 89½	500 do.... 24⅝
8,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. D..b c. 95	400 do.... 24½
	500 do.... 24⅜
4,000 M&StP.7 3-10. 97½	1300 do.... 24⅜
1,000 C.&N.W.I.bds.105½	2000 do.... 24
1,000 C.&N.W.C.C.G. 92⅛	600 do.... 24¼
4,000 do.... 92	100 do.... 24⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. C..103¾	100 do....c. 24⅛
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.110¾	500 do....s3. 24⅛
2,000 Chic. & A.1st.115½	600 do.... 24¼
1,000 M. & Es.1st.C.108½	700 do.... 24⅜
4,000 C., B.&Q.C.7s.109¼	300 do.... 24½
1,000 D.,M.&Tol.1st.101	1000 do.... 24⅝
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 91¾	2100 do.... 24½
1,000 N. J. C. 1stC.c.112	1100 do.... 24¾
10,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.103¼	100 do....s3. 24⅝
5,000 do....b. c.103	100 do....s10. 24½
10,000 P.of Mo.1st.s3. 90	100 do....s5. 24½
2,000 P.R. of Mo. 2d. 75	400 do.... 25½
50,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105⅝	200 Union Pac....b. c. 67¾
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.... 69½	190 do.... 68
	20 do.... 68¼
5,000 G. West. 2d.... 66	1100 L. S.&M.So.b. c. 63⅛
5,000 do.... 66⅛	1600 do....s3. 63⅜
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.2d.108	100 do....c. 63⅜
1,000 Jefferson 1st.. 70	500 do.... 63¼
2,000 W. Pac. Bds....101¼	700 do.... 63⅛
7 Central Nat. Bk..100½	1700 do.... 63¼
29 Park Bank....126	400 do.... 63⅜
10 Met. Bank....b3.129	300 do....s3. 63⅜
50 Imp. & Tra. Bk..191¾	2100 do.... 63½
95 Del. & Hud. Can..120	100 do....s3. 63½
5 do....b.c.120	2200 do.... 63⅝
100 Consol. Coal.b. c. 44⅞	300 C. & N. W....b. c.. 43¼
10 do.... 45	200 do....b3. 43¼
100 At. & P. Tel...b.c. 19½	100 do.... 43⅜
200 do.... 19	100 C.&N.W.Pf....b.c. 65
100 Mich. Cen.b.c.b3. 61	200 do.... 64¾
56 U. S. Ex....b. c. 74	200 Tol., W. & W.b.e. 3⅞
5 Adams Ex....108	250 Cleve. & P.G.b. c. 94¼
20 do....b. c.108	20 do.... 94½
100 West. Union...b.c. 69¾	12 do.... 94¾
100 do....b3. 69⅞	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 18⅞
300 do.... 69¾	200 do.... 18¾
2100 do.... 69⅝	50 H. & St.Jo.Pf.b.c. 28
200 do.... 69½	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 43⅝
1000 do....s3. 69½	300 do....s3. 43⅝
100 do....c. 69⅝	100 do.... 43¼
1100 do.... 69⅝	100 do.... 43⅛
600 do.... 69¾	700 do.... 43⅝
700 do.... 69⅞	100 C.M&StPPf.bc.b3. 80¼
200 do....s10. 69¾	200 do.... 80⅛
1100 do.... 69⅞	100 do....b3. 80¼
100 do....s5. 69⅞	400 do....b3. 80½
1900 do.... 70	100 do....c. 80¼
700 do....s3. 69⅞	30 C., C., Cin. & I.... 51½
100 do....c. 70	15 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.155
800 do.... 70	100 S. L.,K.C.&N.P.bc. 31¾
500 do....s3. 69⅞	100 St. L., I.M.&S.b.c. 25¾
600 do....s5. 69¾	500 Mo., K. & T..b. c. 13
100 do....s3. 69¾	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 12¼
200 do....b3. 69⅞	500 C., C.&I.C.b. c.s3. 4⅞
700 do.... 70	100 Ohio & M....b. c. 21⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.104⅛	200 Erie Railway.s3. 18⅛
2,000 Tol.& Wab.2d. 66¼	100 do.... 18
22,000 do.... 66½	100 Kansas & Texas.. 12½
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis D.. 69½	1000 Lake Shore..b3. 63¾
	100 do....c. 63⅝
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89½	100 do.... 63⅝
4,000 St. P.1st,I.&D. 91½	200 do.... 63¾
5,000 R.,W.&O.1stC. 95⅞	100 do....s3. 63¾
19,000 Un. Pacific 1st.105⅝	300 do....s3. 63⅝
4,000 T. Haute 2d Pf. 92	800 do.... 63⅝
200 A. & P. Tel.... 18⅞	100 North-west...b3. 43⅜
200 do.... 18½	100 do.... 43⅜
400 do.... 18¼	300 St. Paul....b3. 43¾
400 Western Union... 70	5 do.... 43½
200 do....s3. 70	200 do.... 43⅞
1600 do.... 70⅛	500 do.... 43¾
100 do.... 70¼	100 North-w. Pf...b3. 65
100 do....b3. 70¼	100 St. Paul Pf....c. 80⅜
200 do.... 70⅛	10 do.... 80⅛
20 U. S. Express.... 74½	100 do....b3. 80½
400 Pacific Mail.... 24½	100 do.... 80⅜
500 do.... 24⅜	400 do....b3. 80½
200 do.... 24½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Con. C. of M.b. c. 45	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 43¼
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 18⅛	200 do.... 43⅛
100 do.... 18¼	100 do.... 43
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 24⅜	400 do.... 42⅞
100 do....b3. 24⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 4¾
400 do.... 24¼	47 C., Cin., C. & I.... 50¾
800 do.... 24⅜	100 do....b. c. 51
200 W. U Tel....b. c. 70⅛	25 do.... 51½
800 do.... 70	100 C. & R. I..b. c.b3.110½
500 do....s3. 69⅞	300 do....s3.110¼
100 do....b3. 70	300 do....c.110¼
700 do.... 69⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79¾
1000 do.... 69¾	700 Chi.,M.&St.P.b c. 43⅞
2400 do.... 69⅝	100 do.... 43¾
100 Clev. & P. G..b. c. 94½	100 do.... 43⅜
800 Erie Railway.b.c. 18	200 do.... 43⅛
200 do.... 17⅞	900 do.... 43
900 L. S.& M.S.b.c.s3. 63½	600 do....s60. 42⅝
2300 do....s3. 63⅜	400 do.... 43
700 do.... 63¼	200 do.... 42⅞
500 do.... 63⅛	100 do.... 42¾
100 C. R. of N. J..b. c.107½	100 Ohio & M....b. c. 20⅞
200 Ill. Central.....102½	200 do....s3. 20¾
100 do...b. c. c.102½	400 do.... 20⅞
300 St. L., I. M. & So. 26	15 Morris & Es..b. c.105½
96 do....b. c. 26	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Hud.R. 2d,S.F.115	100 Mich. Central.... 60½
6,000 N.Y. C. 1st. C.123½	800 Lake Shore.... 63⅛
5,000 Har. 1st, C...119½	2400 do....s3. 63
2,000 Jeff. R. 1st.... 70	2600 do....s3. 62⅞
10,000 B.,H. & E. G'd. 25	2800 do....s3. 62¾
100 Consol. Coal.... 44¾	1100 do.... 62¾
60 do.... 45	100 do.... 62⅞
300 do.... 44¾	2900 do.... 63
200 do.... 44½	100 do....s3. 62⅞
1100 West. Union.... 69⅝	500 do....s3. 62¾
500 do....s3. 69½	400 do.... 62¾
2600 do.... 69½	400 do....s3. 62⅝
500 do....s3. 69⅜	400 do....b3. 62¾
900 do.... 69⅜	100 North-western... 42¾
600 do.... 69¼	200 do.... 42⅝
100 do.... 69⅝	100 North-west. Pref. 64⅝
500 do.... 69½	10 do.... 64⅞
1300 do.... 69⅜	100 N. J. Central.....107¼
400 do.... 69¼	100 Rock Island.....110⅜
400 do.... 69⅜	100 do.....110½
4800 do.... 69¼	100 do.....110⅜
800 Erie Railway.... 17⅞	100 do.....110¼
500 do.... 18	100 Toledo & Wab... 3⅞
1700 Pacific Mail.... 24¼	100 do....b3. 4
800 do.... 24⅛	100 do.... 3⅞
1700 do....s3. 24	50 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 28¾
100 do....s15. 23⅞	500 St. Paul.... 42½
800 do.... 24	500 do....s60. 42⅛
700 do.... 23⅞	400 do.... 42½
500 do.... 23¾	100 do.... 42⅝
1000 do.... 23½	100 de.... 42¾
500 do.... 23⅜	100 do....s10. 42⅝
100 do.... 23¼	100 do....s3. 42⅝
800 do.... 23⅜	400 do.... 42⅝
800 do.... 23½	600 do.... 42¾
100 do....s3. 23½	200 St. Paul Pref.... 79¼
200 do.... 23⅝	100 do.... 79½
800 do.... 23½	100 do....s60. 79
600 do.... 23⅜	100 do.... 79½
1600 do.... 23¼	100 do.... 79¼
100 do.... 23⅛	200 do....s60. 78¾
2900 do.... 23⅜	200 do.... 79½
700 do.... 23½	200 do....s60. 78⅞
100 Mar. a. p.... 7¼	300 do.... 79⅜
100 do....s3. 7	100 Kansas & Texas.. 12½
100 Harlem.....142½	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12¾
50 Ohio & Miss.... 21	200 do.... 13
100 do....s3. 20⅝	200 do....s3. 13

SATURDAY, March 4—P. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a decrease in the excess over lawful requirements of $594 750, the banks now holding $13,040,200 above the legal limit. The changes in the different items were more important than usual, especially in specie and legal tenders. The former showed a flattering increase on account of the disbursements by the Treasury for March interest and called bonds, while the latter average was over $2,000,000 lower, the decrease being by reason, it is supposed, of payments by the City banks into the Treasury for the redemption of country bank notes.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week compared with the last:

	Feb. 26.	March 4.	Differences.
Loans	$268,480,000	$270,162,800	Inc. $1,682,800
Specie	20,706,200	22,701,600	Inc. 1,995,400
Legal tenders	49,013,100	46,945,200	Dec. 2,067,900
Deposits	224,337,400	226,426,400	Inc. 2,089,000
Circulation	17,022,000	16,832,500	Dec. 189,500

On the Stock Exchange to-day the earlier business developed considerable strength in the Granger stocks and North-west and St. Paul advanced; but in strong contrast to the firmness in these shares, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore exhibited weakness which became more marked in the afternoon and finally culminated in a sharp decline, especially in Pacific Mail, the effect of which was finally to drag down the entire list, not even excepting the Granger stocks. Late in the day the bears made a vigorous demonstration against the market, and succeeded in producing a feeling of demoralization, their success in this respect being in no small degree due to the putting out of those seller 60 options which, in a weak market, always seem to send a cold chill through the veins of bull speculators. There was a pressure to sell some of the active stocks at intervals, especially Pacific Mail, which broke down to 23⅛—1⅞ ⅌ cent. lower than the lowest point during the panic of 1873—which also had a depressing influence on the general list. The transactions for the day aggregated 164,000 shares, of which the great bulk was in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Western Union. The extreme range of the first-named was 26 and 23⅛, the closing transactions having been at 23½. The next greatest decline was in Lake Shore, which fluctuated between 64⅜ and 62⅝, the stock closing at about the lowest point. Western Union fell off from 70¼ to 69½, and after a recovery to 70¼ declined to 69¼. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was weak, and declined from 19½ to 18⅛. North-west common declined from 43½ to 42⅝, and the preferred from 65 to 64¼. St. Paul rose to 43⅞ and 80½ for common and preferred respectively, but sales were afterward made at 42½ and 79¼. The difference between transactions in the regular way and on seller's options was ⅜ for the common and ⅝ for the preferred. Union Pacific advanced from 67 to 68, and Missouri Pacific from 12¼ to 13. Kansas and Texas rose to 13, but afterward receded to 12½. Rock Island declined from 110⅝ to 110¼, Ohio and Mississippi from 21⅜ to 20¾, Erie from 18⅛ to 17⅞, and Michigan Central from 61⅜ to 60½. Investment shares were firm on small transactions.

The money market was easy, and the rates for call loans ranged from 4 to 2½ ⅌ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000, making a total for the week of $3,560,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities weak and lower on the failure of a house in the leather trade with liabilities of $200,000. The Bank of England gained £38,000 sterling on balance to-day. Consols declined to 93⅞@94 for money, and to 94¼ for the account. Old 1865s closed at 105, 1867s at 107½@107¾, 10-40s at 106, and new 5s at 106⅛. Erie advanced to 16@16⅛. The sterling exchange market was dull, with actual business at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for prime bankers' 60 days bills, and $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand. The gold speculation was somewhat weaker in tone at the opening on the announcement that the shipments of gold coin to Europe would probably foot up only $100,000. The price declined to 114½, against 114¾ at the close yesterday, but in the afternoon recovered to the latter figure, notwithstanding the large increase in specie by the banks for the week. On gold loans the rates ranged from 4 to 2½ ⅌ cent. for carrying. The gold shipments to Europe to-day were $100,000. The reason for the non-shipment of the $500,000 engaged on Thursday last, of which $250,000 was withdrawn yesterday, was the sale of a considerable amount of sterling bills on London by a prominent banking firm at rates slightly below the specie shipping point.

Government bonds were a fraction lower, in sympathy with the decline in gold and securities at London. The market was quiet, especially during the afternoon. Railroad bonds were firm, and as a general thing higher prices prevailed. The dealings were well distributed. In State bonds the leading feature was Missouri long 6s, which advanced to 104@104⅛. Tennessee old sold down to 43½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March, 4, 1876.

Gold receipts	$542,068 75
Gold payments	681,428 06
Gold balance	44,551,735 37
Currency receipts	613,144 39
Currency payments	514,046 88
Currency balance	36,384,493 94
Customs	480,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	114⅝	114¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	119	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121½
Bills on London	$4 85¾	$4 85½@¾
New-York Central	115⅜	115¼
Rock Island	110⅝	110¼
Pacific Mail	26¾	23½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43¾	42¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	80	79⅜
Lake Shore	64¾	62¾
Chicago and North-western	43⅜	42⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref.	64⅞	64¼
Western Union	70¼	69¼
Union Pacific	66¾	68
Toledo and Wabash	3¾	3⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118½
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼
Panama	133½	133
Erie	18¼	18
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅜	20⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	141	142½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18½	18¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28¼	28½
Michigan Central	61¼	60½
Illinois Central	102½	102½
Missouri Pacific	12½	12¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Harlem	142½	142½	100
Erie	18⅛	17⅞	5,166
Lake Shore	64⅜	62⅝	49,900
Wabash	4	3⅞	500
North-western	43½	42⅝	3,400
North-western Preferred	65	64¼	1,900
Rock Island	110⅝	110¼	1,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅞	42½	10,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	80½	79¼	4,000
Pittsburg	94½	94¼	372
C., C., C. and I.	51	51	205
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¼	250
Michigan Central	61⅜	60½	650
Illinois Central	102½	102½	125
Union Pacific	68	67	410
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅞	4¾	600
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅞	18¾	250
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅜	20¾	2,250
Missouri Pacific	13	12¼	800
Western Union	70¼	69¼	44,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19½	18⅛	1,300
Pacific Mail	26	23⅛	52,375
Iron Mountain	20	25¾	496
Consolidation Coal	45	44½	860
Adams Express	108	108	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	31½	31½	100
Mariposa	7¼	7	200
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	200
Kansas and Texas	13	12½	700
Total sales			183,809

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	127	127⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅞	123
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅜	123⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121½	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123½	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123½	124
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $187,000 for interest, and $200,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$44,374,000
Gold balances	2,191,780
Currency balances	2,736,557

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$70,647,842
Currency balances	3,873,670
Gold exchanges	2,923,404
Gold balances	627,467

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$458,072,743
Currency balances	23,129,708
Gold exchanges	32,476,483
Gold balances	6,894,766

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 31	H. & St. Jo. due '76.101
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 31	H. & St. Jo. due '86.102¾
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 31¼	H. & St. Jo. due '87.102¾
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 31¼	N. Y. R. R. Loan....104⅝
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 40	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.104⅝
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 15	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91.120
Ark.7s, Mem. & L. R. 15	N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '76.110
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 17¼
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 15	N. C. April & Oct.... 17¼
Ark.7s,Ark,Cen.R.. 15	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J.. 55
Connecticut 6s....105	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O. 55
Georgia 7s, new bds.104	N.C.N.C.R.C.o.J.&J. 43
Georgia 7s, indorsed.101	N.C.N.C.R.C.o.A&O. 43
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds...104	N. C. Fund'gAct '66. 11
Indiana 5s....102½	N.C. new bondsJ.&J. 9½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..102½	N.C.newbondsA.&O. 8½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..102½	N.C.Spl. Tax, class 1. 3
Illinois War Loan...102½	N.C. Spl. Tax, class 2. 2⅞
Kentucky 6s....102½	N.C.Spl. Tax, class 3. 2¾
Louisiana 6s.... 44	Ohio 6s, 1881....105
La. 6s, new bonds... 44	Ohio 6s, 1886....108½
La.6s, n., Float. Debt. 44	Rhode Island 6s....105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44	South C. 6s, J. & J.. 35½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 40	South C. 6s, A. & O. 35½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 40	S. C. Funding Act, '66. 35½
La. 8s, L. bds.of 1875. 44	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J. 35½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101	S. C. Non-fund. bds... 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101	Tennessee 6s, old.... 42
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..102	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 40
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..102	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40½
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..102½	Virginia 6s, C. bds.. 75½
Fund. bs., due 1894-5.103½	Va. 6s, ex m. Coup... 69
L. bs., due'81to'91incl.104½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
Asy. or Uni., due '92.103½	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st....115	Clev., P. & A. n. bds..105
Alb. & Sus. 2d....109	Det., M. & T. bds...101
Alb. & Sus. 3d....100	Buf. & Erie new bds.106
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 20¾	Buf. & St. Line 7s...103
Bos., H. & Erie, G... 23	Kal. & W. Pig'n 1st. 95
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 36	L. Shore div. bds....104½
Ches. & Ohio 6s,exC. 33¼	L. Shore con.-reg. 2d. 99
Chic. & Alt. 1st....115½	Mar. & Cin. 1st....105
Chic. & Alt. 1st. Inc.107	M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902.103½
St. L., J. & C. 1st....102	N. J. So. 1st 7s.... 21
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.114¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..105
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..109⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..105
C., R. I. & Pac.1st,7s.109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.102½
C., R. I. & Pac. S. F.	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..102½
Inc. 6s, '95.... 98¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C..123
Cen. of N. J.1st,Con.112	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F..'85.112
Cen. of N. J., Conv.109	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.118¾
Am.Dock & Imp.bds.105	North Mo. 1st.... 91¾
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.116	Ohio & Miss.con.S.F. 98⅞
M.&StP.2d,73-10.PD 97	Ohio & Miss. con.... 98
M.&StP.1st.7s,GRD 98	Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 77½
M.&StP 1st,I&M.D. 94¾	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..108¾
M.&StP.1st, C.&M.. 98¼	Cen. Pac., S. J. B'ch. 97
M.& St.P. 1st, C.S.F. 89¼	Cen.Pac.,C. & O.1st. 95
M. & St. P. 2d.... 97	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 99
Chic. & N. W. S. F..106	Un. Pac. 1st bds....105⅝
Chic.& N.W.Int.bds.105½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....103
Chic.&N.W.Con.bds 103½	Un. Pac. S. Fund.... 91¼
Chic.& N.W.ex. bds. 95	South Pac. bs. of Mo. 70⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st...103¼	Pacific of Mo. 1st.... 90
C. & N. W. c. g. bds. 92	Pacific of Mo. 2d.... 75
Galena & Chic. ex...105	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..117
Penin. 1st Conv'ble.100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..108
Chic. & Mil. 1st....100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..103
Winona & St. Pet.1st 85	Cl. & P. Cons. S. F..110
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7s.S.F.110¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..102⅞
Morris & Essex 1st..116½	Col., Chi. & I. 1st.... 54
Mor. & Es. 1st Con..102	R., W. & Og. C. 1st. 94¾
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71....109½	St. L. & I. M. 1st....100
Mor.&Es.1st con.Gd.108½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 75
Erie 1st Extended..109½	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf. 92
Erie 2d 7s, 1879....102	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s... 92
Erie 3d 7s, 1883....101¼	T., P. & W., W. D... 81
Erie 4th 7s, 1880....102½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d... 45
Erie 5th 7s, 1888....104	T., P. & W. Cons. 7s. 45
Long Dock bds....104½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.. 90
B.,N.Y.&Erie1st,'77. 95	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 69
B.,N.Y.&E.Large bs. 95	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 65¼
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.. 75	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 47½
Ced. Falls & M. 1st. 87½	Han. & Naples 1st.. 35
Ind., Bloom. & W.1st 35½	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 90½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 2d 11½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.. 66
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..103½	Quin. & T. 1st, 1890. 55
M.S.N.I.S. F. 7 ⅌ ct. 109	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 82¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106½	West.Un.bs.,1900, C. 98¾
Cleve. & T. new bds.105½	

And the following for City bank shares:

Butchers'&Drovers'.135	Man'rs' & Mer'ts'...145
Central National....100	Market....112½
Chatham....136	Mechanics'....138½
City....300	Mercantile....106
Commerce....115	Metropolitan....128
Corn Exchange....132	Nassau....103
First National....200	Ninth National.... 80
Fourth National.... 85½	North America.... 99
Fulton....150	Phenix.... 94½
Gallatin National....128	Shoe & Leather....140
German American.. 74	Tradesmen's....140
Imp'rs' & Traders'.190¼	Union....146

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	143	—
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅛	57¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21¼
Northern Central Railroad	40	40½
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106¼	106⅜

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from this port for the week ending to-day:

Feb. 29—Steamer City of Mexico, Havana—Spanish gold	$278,477 00
Mexican gold	50,000 00
March 1—Steamer Russia, Liverpool—Silver bars	8,800 00
March 2—Steamer Suevia, Hamburg—Silver bars	42,377 32
March 2—Steamer Suevia, London—Silver bars	42,262 10
March 2—Steamer Suevia, London—Silver bars	60,000 04
March 2—Steamer Suevia, Plymouth—American gold	350,000 00
American gold	50,000 00
March 2—Steamer Suevia, Paris—Gold bars	31,529 46
March 2—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Havana—American gold	315,000 00
March 4—Steamer Lafayette, Havre—American gold	100,000 00
Silver bars	85,000 00
March 4—Steamer Republic, Liverpool—Mexican silver	10,000 00
Total	$1,423,445 92

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money; 94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds—1867s, 107⅜; new 5s, 106⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 16. New York Central, 104.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £38,000.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101¾.

PARIS, March 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales after regular closing yesterday, 5,000 bales; receipts, 17,900 bales, of which 14,600 bales are American. Cotton to arrive steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 7-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6⅜d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive active and firmer. Sales of Middling Uplands, low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery at 6 5-16d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,900 bales were American; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery at 6 11-32d.; also sales of the same at 6⅜d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive quieter. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery at 6 5-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 13-32d.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, March 4—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3.—Exchange on London, 25⅝. Coffee—Good Rio firsts, 5,800@5,950 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. The market is quiet, and prices are maintained.

SANTOS, March 3.—The Coffee market is quiet, and prices are maintained. Superior Santos, 5,600@5,750 reis ⅌ 10 kilos.

A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN EXCITED.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Express* of Friday says: "Nearly every one who had business on our principal streets this morning heard the report that Secretary Belknap had killed Gen. Grant! Of course no one believed it. Not so in Columbia, however. The news reached there last night, and the loyal blood of the citizens was so aroused that the bells were all tolled, and the people rushed into the streets, thinking the whole town was in a blaze. Upon hearing the report the consternation became very great. Indignation and patriotism took the place of alarm, and various were the suggestions made as to what should be done. The big 'Major' talked of raising a company to go on to Washington as a body guard. Wrightsville, too, was aroused from its slumbers by the clamor at Columbia, and they were put in fear that the rebels might be again coming from the eastern side, and some one spoke of setting fire to the bridge. The bells were kept tolling until 2 o'clock this morning."

PRODIGIOUS PYROTECHNICS.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that the Mayor of that city has received a letter from an English firm, noted for the grandeur of its pyrotechnic displays, soliciting a contract for an exhibition of their skill, and suggesting a programme which seems to surpass in gorgeousness anything to which we have heretofore been accustomed. An illumination extending over an area of two square miles, a series of very loud reports high in the air, the ascension of a fleet of magnesium balloons, the scattering of myriads of stars, grand special designs, eagles flying to and fro, cascades of fire, and a bouquet of 20,000 large colored rockets form part of the proposed display.

A PARISIAN EVENT.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

"L'ETRANGERE" AT THE FRANCAIS—MODERN SOCIETY TYPIFIED ON THE STAGE—THE STORY OF THE COMEDY—A SINGULAR COMPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

Although Paris is in the midst of one of the most heated political campaigns known since 1848, the main event of the week has been the appearance of a new drama by Alexander Dumas at the Comedie Français. The long-expected "Etrangère" has at length been produced. Some months have elapsed since this piece was first announced, and many weeks have passed away since the rôles were distributed and the parts given out to the different artists. And during this period there have been a thousand difficulties to overcome. It was not without a world of trouble that the principal artists of the Français could be brought to accept the rôles assigned to them, for when a theatre is rich and important enough to have half a dozen of the best French actors in the world among its company, it is by no means easy to say which shall have the chief rôle in any new piece, and which the second. The natural jealousy existing among artists does not help matters in the least, and when the author of a new piece is so popular a man as Alexandre Dumas, each actor wants to be first. It is said that Dumas had to make some material changes in two of his secondary characters out of deference to the demands of the actors to whom those parts were assigned. But at length the rehearsals were over, and on Monday evening last "L'Etrangère" was produced before one of the most brilliant audiences that has assembled at this theatre for many a day. Marshal and Mme. De MacMahon, the diplomatic corps, the prominent Generals, the eminent men in literature and the arts, and the leading members of the high society of Paris, all crowded into the Français on this evening. Some very handsome compliments are due to M. Perrin, the director of this theatre, for the way he has mounted this piece, and for the perfection of all his arrangements. M. Perrin was formerly director of the Opera, and should be so again, for no man ever held this important position that gave greater satisfaction. In him French art finds a devoted friend and a very zealous champion.

Although a dramatic work ought not, strictly speaking, have a greater influence upon the public mind than the general elections that are to determine the future of the country, there is no denying the fact that the elections were nearly forgotten on this occasion. In France literature and the drama have become leading elements of the national power, and such men as Dumas can raise controversies upon the stage that have as much force as many real battles. In no other country in the world could a literary man attain so proud a position, or one which places so much power in his hands for good or for evil. I have followed with great attention the evolutions of this attractive and remarkable genius, always struggling against the public, always giving rise to general discussions, and often triumphant in his moral battles. Sometimes I have thought him wrong, as when he opposed our modern legislation in discussing the Marambat affair and illegitimacy in general, but, at the same time, I have always found him brilliant, forcible in a way, and very entertaining. In the present instance, M. Dumas does not attack any article of the code nor enter a plea against our legislation, as Augrès does in *Madame Caverlet*, but tries to show up some of the bad features of modern society. Whether or not he has accomplished his aim in "L'Etrangère" remains to be seen. I have my doubts. There are several points in this drama to which at first blush I feel inclined to raise objections; but I shall not do so now, when all Paris is in a state of enthusiasm over it, and when all the critics are calling it a *chef d'œurre*.

I send you some summaries of the piece, and need not repeat here the main features of the new drama, but may remark upon one or two points. It is evident that Dumas wanted to make an odious character of the *Duc de Septmons*, since he likens him to the *vibrion* or lowest of parasites, but I do not think that he has succeeded. In spite of all the bad things said about the Duke, we find him acting like a gentleman on all occasions, and showing so much nobility of character that we are attracted to him. His manners, too, are very captivating, and in comparison with those of *Girard*, the "good boy" of the story, they are very striking. And when the Duke detects his wife in something approaching criminal relations, he pardons her with such an air of nobility of character that every one expects and looks for a reconciliation. Instead of that the Duchesse, who is the daughter of a shopkeeper, heaps insult upon her husband, and acts more like a woman of the street than one having a noble name. It must be remembered that all the bad we know about the Duke comes solely from gossip; all that we see of him is noble and excellent. I have heard it hinted that this impression made by the Duke was due to the genius of Coquelin, who has entered too much into the character to suit the author's ideas. He has given us a real Duke, when Dumas wished a caricature. It is not at all improbable that he will make some changes in his character, for if he desires us to detest the *Duc de Septmons*, in conformity with the general tenor of the dialogue, he must make him do something dishonorable or vile upon the stage. Mere gossip will not do. All that we see of the *Duc de Septmons* leads us to feel a sympathy for him, and to think that he is, after all, not so much of a sinner as scandalous tongues have pictured him.

In connection with this we may also remark that *Mrs. Clarkson* is accused by the same gossipping coterie of being the Duke's mistress, and it turns out that their relations have been innocent. *L'Etrangère*, being an adventuress, is charged with the social crime of having many lovers, all of which is proved false; and where suffering virtue, represented by the Duchesse, has yielded to temptation and fallen into crime, she shows herself a virtuous woman and a truer wife than *Mme. De Septmons*. M. Dumas wants us to sympathize with the Duchesse because she is married to a *blasé* Duke, who has run through the pleasures of life, yet he makes her fall, and at the very moment that the Duke shows a nobility of character that would, with any woman of noble heart and gentle birth, have compensated for a thousand previous faults. When he interrupts the letter which his wife has written to *Girard*, he takes all the blame upon himself; says that he has been in the wrong; that he will try to make amends by future devotion; that he has no reproaches to offer; and only asks that his wife may hold out to him some hope that the time may come when she will write such words to him as those addressed to her lover. In all this the Duke is on the right ground, and his position is, by all present social laws, perfectly correct. He does not address the *tué-la* of M. Dumas' pamphlet to his erring wife, but offers her forgiveness, and promises to make amends for all his own faults in the past. What should the wife do but confess her faults also, and join the Duke in his new resolutions? But her criminal love for *Girard* again draws her from the path of virtue, and she calls her husband a robber and thief for having intercepted the guilty letter, and heaps numberless reproaches upon him, some of them of a very indelicate nature. These are among the points in this play which appear to me, at first blush, as I have remarked above, to be a little incongruous. I do not exactly see what M. Dumas is driving at. If he wants us to detest the *vibrion* Duke, he has utterly failed by making him too graceful, too well-bred, and too noble. If he wants us to sympathize with Mlle. Mericeau, *Duchesse de Septmons*, he has made her character too detestable, and her career too criminal. If he wants us to look down upon the adventuress, *Mrs. Clarkson*, he should not have absolved her from social vice, or made her a purer woman, in the usual sense, than his heroine.

These reflections upon the summary of the piece that I send you will doubtless suggest several more. For example, the character of *Clarkson*, the husband of the *Etrangère*. This part is very well worked out, and Fevre plays it excellently, though with a make-up that resembles too much the typical Yankee of the comic journals—the figure chosen by the caricaturists to represent Brother Jonathan—but the rôle played by the American suggests some critical remarks. He is brought in like the *Deus ex machina* of the ancients; his part is that of fate. He is, indeed, to take off the Duke at the right moment in order to leave the Duchesse free to marry her first lover, and does it in a way which shows how firmly the idea that we are semi-barbarians is fixed in the French mind. Violence had to be done; a Duke had to be put out of existence; it would have been shocking to have this done by a Frenchman, who is always too refined for such work, and hence an American barbarian, who thinks as little of human life as of the life of a rabbit, is called in to stamp out the parasite. The tendency of French authors to go across the Atlantic for their barbarians is very general, and when violent means have to be taken the help of some man from Boston or the Far West is nearly always needed. My impression is that French art suffers from this habit of going abroad for savages, instead of having the plot carried out to the end by what would appear to be the natural means. M. Dumas certainly has talent enough to do this, but that he has followed the traditional melodramatic rule shows how difficult it is, even for writers of genius, to get out of the deep furrows made by time. I had no intention of criticising "L'Etrangére" when I began, but have run into a bit of criticism without reflection. Perhaps it would have been better, had I waited, for I have yet to learn just what moral M. Dumas wishes to draw from his drama. I have taken the generally accepted version of his intentions, and written upon it, but the author may have motives that have not yet been developed, and conclusions other than these we suppose which he wishes to draw from this brilliant but incongruous mass of social and philosophical reflections.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that Journal: The question of the Channel Tunnel is steadily advancing. An international company, it is well known, was formed, with a capital of £160,000, to be furnished in equal moieties by French and English shareholders. This first step succeeded, and the English company, which was behindhand in raising its capital, has for some time been provided with the requisite sum. A second step was then taken. The promoters were told that as they meant to risk 4,000,000 francs, it was better that they should immediately appeal to capitalists, and constitute themselves definitively. This advice was not followed. They thought it better to risk their own capital, and not appeal to the public, until experiments had been made, and nothing was left to chance. This determination was promptly justified. The preliminary expenses have only amounted to an insignificant sum, and the promoters have already acquired a certainty that they may make decisive experiments; and when these have been made, they will resolve either on the entire abandonment of the scheme, or on a definitive enterprise guarded against all eventualities and miscalculations, so that whenever they present themselves before the public they can precisely determine the time, cost, and nature of the undertaking. It still remained to agree on an international convention regulating the relations of the two countries as regarded the future tunnel. Here there were numerous difficulties which took some time to adjust, for it was a question of creating a veritable international tribunal to decide without appeal on the numberless unforeseen cases which may arise in such a work. This difficulty, however, has been overcome. It has been decided that an international tribunal should take the place of an international consultative commission, the special mission of which will be to smooth over the difficulties, leaving to each Minister, as to each country, the task of settling the particular questions resting with it or within its jurisdiction. On these bases the International Convention will shortly be signed, immediately after which the experimental company may be considered definitively formed, and will enter actively on its functions.

SUIT AGAINST FATHER HYACINTHE.

The London *Echo* of Feb. 15 has the following: "A case of some interest will come on for hearing before the Tribunal of the Seine on the 22d inst., viz., an action, by the family and representatives of the late Comte de Montalembert against M. Loyson, better known as Père Hyacinthe, for publishing their distinguished relative's work on 'Spain and Liberty' in the Lausanne *Bibliothèque Universelle*. The publishers, being Swiss, are of course beyond French jurisdiction; but an order has been obtained for seizing all copies of the book on sale in Paris, though so brisk has been the demand for it that only two copies were to be found at the booksellers'. Père Hyacinthe's contention is that Montalembert, on sending him a proof of the work, which he had been induced to withhold from publication, expressly authorized him to issue it after his death; that, when that event happened, he caused inquiries to be made of the family and Executors, and was informed they intended publishing it among the Count's posthumous papers; but that the lapse of several years showing their intention to suppress it, he felt it his right and duty to send it to the press. On the other side it is alleged that, moved by the remonstrances of trusted friends like the Duc de Broglie, M. De Falloux, and, above all, Mgr. Dupanloup, against his denunciation of the Spanish Inquisition, Montalembert relinquished the idea of publishing the work in question unless he lived long enough to make all needful corrections, and that in his will he took special precautions against its publication. The hearing of the case will no doubt show which of these two versions must be regarded as correct; meanwhile, simply on *à priori* grounds, we should incline to accept the latter. Not only are Montalembert's relatives, including, presumably, his son-in-law, M. De Meaux, who holds the portfolio of Commerce in the present Cabinet, likely to be better informed as to his last wishes than Père Hyacinthe, but being the man of high courage that he was, he was not one to allow that to be done after his death from the consequences of which to himself, while living, he shrank. There is no improbability in supposing that Père Hyacinthe, being desirous of believing his old friend more in unison with himself than he was, should have put a wrong construction upon his words."

A TEMPERANCE BALL.

A reform club, formed in Quincy, Mass., now numbers 600 members, and at the first meeting, a night or two ago, Mr. Henry H. Faxon made the proposition that if the club would erect a suitable building he would give them a lot of land in the town, valued at $20,000, subject to conditions which he would make known to a committee. Mr. Faxon bought the property to prevent its being devoted to objects of intemperance. He thought each member could contribute $10 or more, and that $20,000 could be raised to erect a brick or granite block as a monument to temperance. The block could have stores on the first floor, a reading-room, hall and amusement rooms above, and be self-supporting. Mr. Faxon said in conclusion that he would not mind giving $100 additional toward the project in behalf of those who had not the ability to contribute $10. Mr. John R. Graham offered $500 toward the object, Eugene Conner $100, and many others $50, $25, and $10.

AN UNFORTUNATE JACKASS.

A ludicrous incident at a recent ball in Denver, Col., is thus described by the *News*: "Among the masks worn by the burlesque Mænnerchor during their stage performance was a donkey's head of enormous size, worn by a St. Louis gentleman who had just reached town, and was almost an entire stranger here. The mask was unfortunately so constructed that the wearer couldn't have seen his sweetheart if she had stood right before him, and consequently he trusted to his comrades to lead him on and off the stage, and also to remove his mask, which was strapped and buckled like a pack-saddle. They led him on the stage all right, but forgot to lead him off! And there he stood, like a veritable donkey, for half an hour, entirely helpless, fearing to move and unable to speak."

INDIA.

LORD NORTHBROKE'S RESIGNATION.

THE VICEROYALTY OF THE EAST—PAST AND PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE—WHY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RESIGNED—A CONFLICT BETWEEN COMMERCIAL ENGLAND AND COMMERCIAL INDIA—THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

From a Special Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Jan. 21, 1876.

The news of the week is the resignation by Lord Northbroke of the Viceroyalty of India, and the appointment of Lord Lytton, the son of the great novelist, to reign over us in his stead. Before the invention of the telegraph, and when a journey to India took four long months around the Cape of Good Hope, the Governors General of India were almost independent monarchs. It is true that in the far background the Board of Control held its mysterious sittings and issued at intervals long-winded minutes conveying approbation or reproof to their deputy in Calcutta, but by the time these stately missives reached the Hooghly the policy shadowed forth had long before given place to action, and it mattered little in those stirring times, when the deed trod impatiently on the footsteps of the word, whether the ponderous document approved or censured the action of the Governor General. So it is that the history of our earlier Governors bears upon its face the distinct impress of the personal character of each ruler. We talk of Lord Dalhousie as one of our greatest men, or wax doubtful over the unequal abilities of Lord Auckland, because we can trace in the policy of each the distinctive marks of personal feeling guiding their views to the very end. In those times, also, it was necessary that our Governors should not be hampered by too much control. The British Empire had not been consolidated—the gloom of imminent war always hung as a black cloud over the political horizon—and so it fell out that our rulers were autocrats, gifted with an enormous political power, which even the Russian Czar need not have despised.

But since the great Sepoy mutiny of 1857 we have changed all this. Nowadays Viceroys come out here having a definite line of policy sketched out for them, which, like obedient children, they are supposed to carry out under the immediate control of the Secretary of State. In times of difficulty or doubt the telegraph wire is always at hand, and it is so easy to shift the responsibility of an immediate decision on the shoulders of Lord Salisbury and his Council in London. On occasions of course it does happen that the views of the Viceroy and his immediate superior do not coincide; but in the present well-regulated condition of the country this difference need not be one of vital importance, or even of such serious character as to necessitate the resignation of the Viceroy. Practically the Secretary of State has his way. The Queen's representative in this country gracefully succumbs, and the matter is hushed up in a very short time. An instance in point is the now famous attempt to poison the Resident by the Guikwar of Baroda. The home and local papers were never wearied of attributing weakness to the Viceroy in the policy adopted by him at that trying time, and to those who fail to read between the lines every page of that history is an eloquent witness to the irresolution of Lord Northbroke. But since the publication of official blue-books in England, and the gradual leaking out of well authenticated facts in this country, it is now apparent that this seeming irresolution of the Viceroy is attributable solely to the fact that the Secretary of State insisted on being fully informed of every minute step taken in connection with this matter, and that on more than one occasion the views of Lord Salisbury and his advisers had to be given effect to, in spite of the contrary opinion of the local Government. This sudden and unexpected introduction of a foreign element into the programme sketched and in part carried out by the Viceroy, necessarily exercised a very disturbing influence, and the very attempt made to patch up the opposing theories into a consistent line of policy disclosed only too accurately the weakness and indecision of the whole structure.

The resignation of Lord Northbroke has been attributed to various causes. I believe the matter was intended to have been kept secret until after the departure of the Prince of Wales, but the fact was published in England, and further reticence on Lord Northbroke's part was considered unnecessary. There can be little doubt, however, that the announcement has been singularly ill-timed. Natives here, with a readiness to accept the wildest theories, assert that the Viceroy has been compelled to resign through his unpopularity with the Prince during his visit to this country. There is, of course, not a word of truth in this story, which would never even have reached the dignity of a rumor had not the intelligence of the resignation been flashed to Calcutta at the very moment when the Prince was bidding the city good-bye. I don't think we need travel further for the reason than the fact that Lord Northbroke is a wealthy English nobleman, with an assured career at home, and naturally tired of the troubles and responsibilities of his position in this country. There is, however, a section of the public who affect to believe that Lord Northbroke has been induced to limit his stay here through a serious divergence of opinion between himself and the home authorities on the question of the Indian Tariff bill. The cloth-looms of India, worked for the most part by hand, have been famous for generations, and until a few years ago the weaver class was a well-to-do, thriving body of men. With increase of trade, however, came the import of Manchester goods, which soon found a ready sale in India, being cheaper and more durable than the home-made article. Slowly but surely the native manufactures were driven out of the market. Some fastidious inmate of a harem may still prefer the softer smoothness of the more delicate Indian fabrics, and a languishing trade is still kept up to supply these wants, but as a rule Manchester has eclipsed India in piece goods, and has it all her own way. Latterly she has grown overbearing in her prosperity, and now sternly demands that India shall do away with all duties on the imports of piece goods. There have been several large meetings in Manchester and Liverpool on this subject. Young members of Parliament, or hopeful aspirants for similar honors, have been trotted out on various platforms, to express their views on this important matter. Deputations have waited on the Secretary of State for India and demanded this concession, and now we have among us the permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Louis Malet, to spy the land, and go back to his chief with methods cut and dried how best to serve the imperious desires of Manchester manufacturers.

Agitation in England has been followed in this country by the passing of the Indian Tariff act, which pleases neither party. The Government declare, with no uncertain note, that it is not their intention either to reduce or abolish the impost on piece goods; at the same time they take the opportunity of introducing a new tax of five per cent. on long staple cotton other than that grown in Ceylon or Continental Asia—in short, on all imported American cotton, for that is what it practically comes to. Within the last ten years has sprung up in Bombay and elsewhere in India a well-founded belief that cotton can be worked up into cloth cheaper and more expeditiously in India, once the requisite mills have been established. Companies have been formed, money expended in the purchase of the requisite plant and machinery, and at this present moment more than thirty mills have been established at Bombay. The idea has extended to Calcutta also, and along the banks of the Hooghly may now be seen the tall chimneys of jute and cotton mills. News of this new industry has, of course, reached Manchester, and terrible has been the alarm it has occasioned. Once the local markets are able to supply goods manufactured in India, there will be little or no sale for foreign goods. This infant industry must therefore be strangled at its birth. The Indian Government, while refusing to abolish its duty levied on import piece goods, yet holds out a sop to Manchester in the shape of a five per cent. tax on imported long staple cotton. This in once sense will equalize matters and make the price of Indian and foreign piece goods approach as nearly to one another as possible. It may be asked why India cannot consume her own cotton, which it is known grows in large quantities in various parts of Hindoostan. The simple answer is that Indian cotton does not lend itself easily to the manufacture of the kind of cloth in request here, and that American cotton answers the purpose admirably. Manchester, however, is not satisfied with this concession to her power, and an attentive reader of the extra-parliamentary speeches in England will see that she is quite strong enough to keep the matter in agitation. The rumor, therefore, is that the Secretary of State for India is of opinion that further concessions must be made, while the Viceroy insists that enough has been done and refuses to be the instrument to further taxation. The presence of the permanent Under Secretary of State for India, who is known to be favorable to the Manchester view of the matter, has, in the minds of some, been associated with the fact of the resignation of the Viceroy a year before the term of his office would probably end. This, of course, may be so, but I still incline to the belief expressed in an earlier part of this letter, that Lord Northbroke is really tired of India and is anxious to get back to the management of his property and his parliamentary life once more.

The Prince has been with us, and as my last letter informed you, has gone northward; the last telegram places him at Jummoo, the capital of Cashmere—the garden of India as it has been poetically called—and no doubt the fertile valleys and purple hills of that favored country remain in the grateful remembrance of the traveler from the dusty plains all the more beautiful from the violence of the contrast. But there are hundreds of spots in the Himmalayan range, equally deserving of the name. I fear the Prince will have little time to indulge in sport. Game in the Himmalayas cannot be driven into a "hot corner" and shot at leisure; days of hard marching over precipitous crags and snow-covered passes are the inevitable preface to a good week's shooting in the loftier ranges, and I question much whether the Prince has either the time or inclination for such rough work. The journey northward has been in slow stages, the royal party staying for a day or more at some of the larger cities of the north-west. Benares and Delhi each entertained the Prince for a while with fire-works, long processions, and the usual ball. At Delhi there was a grand review of troops, sham-fights of more or less elaborate structure, the firing of big guns, useful not only as healthful practice for officers and soldiers, but as an instructive picture for the powerful semi-independent chiefs who follow the Prince's footsteps. The holiday time is, however, near at hand, for the Prince will shortly be on his way to Nepaul for three weeks' shooting. A mighty line of elephants has been got together which will sweep the virgin jungle for miles. The file firing all day will be continuous, for game abounds in large quantities, an ample recompense for all the stiff ceremonial etiquette which has hitherto persistently dogged the footsteps of his Royal Highness. Now that the Prince has left Calcutta, we have a good deal to say about his manners and appearance. Ladies as a rule are unanimous in praise of his affability, but this wholesale approbation is, however, qualified by one fact they find it difficult to forget, and that is the Prince on occasions preferred the whiff of a cigarette to their company when specially assembled to do him honor. Opinion is also divided on the taste displayed in the choice of partners for a dance. As a rule the Prince chose indiscriminately from the crowd. So it happened that some who considered they had just claims on the royal notice were left out in the cold, and the discussions which followed were decidedly acidulated in flavor. But in telling this I am only relating with a little less emphasis perhaps what is the story of every large ball. Human nature, I conclude, is much the same everywhere, and feminine idiosyncrasy is on occasions quite as palpable in America as in this favored city of Calcutta.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Disraeli has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The *Fiji Times* learns from what it considers a trustworthy source, that it is the intention of the French Government to annex the New Hebrides.

The *Opinion d'Anvers* publishes a rumor that the stokers of an Antwerp steamer, having on board 150 passengers, had discovered seven packages of gunpowder among the coals.

The works of Charles Dickens are about to be translated into Portuguese and published in Lisbon, with a view of "imparting a healthier tone to the light literature of Portugal."

During the past year 6,865 horses, asses, or mules were delivered for consumption in Paris, and yielded 1,249,190 kilogrammes, (2,748,218 pounds,) or over four hundred pounds each of meat.

Fifty heads of families of the parish of Palidano, in the Diocese of Mantua, recently entertained at a banquet their priest, Don Paolo Orioli, and his curates. Toasts were drunk to the principle of parochial plébiscites and to Mr. Gladstone.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Para, writing on the 4th ult., says: "I have been assured that the Turkish troops in the Herzegovina have nothing but bread and onions to live upon, and that they frequently do not eat meat for a whole month."

A private belonging to the British Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot has walked eighty-two miles in twenty hours, carrying sixty pounds. His object was to walk 100 miles in heavy marching order in twenty-four hours, but he was unable to complete his self-imposed task.

The English Society for the Abolition of Vivisection has published an appeal to ministers of religion "on the awful subject of the dissection and torture of living animals by men of education," which it denounces as "a most dreadful iniquity, and the greatest sin against God which has ever degraded and polluted the human race."

The Winter has been severe in Paris, and the *Figaro* asks why the Belgian system of roughing horses should not be adopted there. In Belgium the horses' shoes are pierced with holes in which the drivers themselves can screw pegs, which is effected rapidly, without losing time and without the least difficulty. The idea is practical.

A London grocer has been fined for selling adulterated tea. For the defense it was urged that the article had been sold as it was purchased in bond. The Magistrate observed that possibly the defendant really did not know the tea was adulterated, but added that if one merchant did not give him a warranty he should go to another who would do so.

The dock laborers of Liverpool, to the number of 19,000, have memorialized the Dock Board, asking them to abolish the use of steam engines in the discharge of ships' cargoes, the men's argument being that machinery diminished the demand for manual labor. The Dock Board have informed the memorialists that they cannot comply with the request.

The Archbishop of Rheims has just received a letter from the Minister of the Interior, informing him that the Government have voted a sum of 2,000,000 francs to be applied toward the restoration of the cathedral of that city. The cathedral of Rheims is one of the finest buildings of the Gothic style now extant in France. It is there that the Kings of France have from time immemorial been anointed.

A general convention has been concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and Tunis, by which it is stipulated that there shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the dominions of the two Governments upon the basis of the "most favored nation." Both powers engage to do their utmost to secure the suppression of slavery and piracy, and privateering is declared to be forever abolished.

Parlor skates, which it appears were first known in England about thirty years ago, have got into such general use there that many accidents have been recorded from overcrowding at the rinks. Ladies have had legs broken, ankles dislocated, shoulders sprained, and have suffered numerous injuries, till at last a call is made for strict regulations in the pursuit of this new and otherwise healthful amusement.

Works have just been commenced at the Père-Lachaise Cemetery with the object of restoring the tombs of Molière and Lafontaine, which, with the lapse of years, had fallen into a most deplorable state of dilapidation. Some months since a sum of 3,500 francs was allotted by the Ministry of Fine Arts for the execution of the repairs necessary, and the monuments will ere long have assumed a more creditable appearance.

LATEST FASHIONS.

PARISIAN MODES OF THE PERIOD.

THE FEVER FOR LACE—FOLIAGE FOR THE ADORNMENT OF DRESSES—WONDERS OF A FRENCH STATE BALL—HINTS FOR ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

The excessive use of lace at present warrants some remarks on the subject. Few ladies are judges of lace, and can distinguish the difference between the numberless "points" which are now made, and even connoisseurs are often surprised at the innumerable specimens exhibited by some houses. The "antique" and Louis XIII. styles are among the most elegant specimens, and are particularly favored by the fair sex. One of the latest bridal dresses made was trimmed with lace of this kind; it was draped and fastened under orange blossoms. The Juive tunique of Spanish lace has already been mentioned, but the richest laces for this tunique are chantilly or white thread lace. A dress had just been completed in Paris of which lace forms the most prominent part; it was of light blue faille, cut in Princess shape, and low in the neck. It was covered with a long white lace tunique, forming the cuirass in front, and covering the entire back of the train, which was taken together in the middle, and fastened by a garland of many-colored geraniums, with velvet leaves. The same flowers are on the waist.

Lace scarfs are also used with the most happy results, for state occasions. The elegant point lace and appliqué show to the best advantage over velvet, and black lace over light-colored failles and silks. These lace scarfs are accompanied by flower trimmings, feathers, and pearl ornaments. At the various receptions given of late among the Parisian élite, it was noticeable that more garlands were worn of brownish, bronzed leaves, than of flowers. When these leaves are employed, the hair is dressed to correspond with the foliage on the toilet. The waists are invariably trimmed with leaves or flowers placed on in the form of berthas, or simply across the top of the sleeves, with bunches front and back. With regard to the placing of these garlands on the skirts, sometimes they are laid on the back between the gauze puffings which form cascades extending to the lower part of the train; and sometimes the garlands are fastened to a drapery and taken diagonally across the front of the skirt, and then arranged in several fanciful turns, and fastened down very far from the starting point. Rose leaves, vine leaves, and ivy are most employed for these garlands. This fashion is most suitable for young girls, as a lady past a certain age would subject herself to the criticism made recently in a parlor about a venerable Baroness whose toilet was profusely ornamented with ivy leaves, and of whom an uncharitable guest remarked that ivy always grew upon ruins.

Toilets a la Grecque are much worn in Paris, for the opera. The dress is of white cashmere; the tunique is draped in antique style over the white cashmere skirt, and trimmed with a deep band of black velvet, worked with chenille roses and Autumn leaves. The waist is thoroughly Greek; it is rounded, and has large "godet" plaits front and back. It is trimmed with black velvet bretelles, worked with the same roses as adorn the trimmings of the tunique. The hair is ornamented with pink velvet roses and velvet leaves.

A very pretty reception dress, composed of navy blue velvet and faille, can be made with a long train skirt, surrounded by a plaiting surmounted by a shell-shaped heading, which is independent of the plaiting. The long velvet tunique is trimmed with a deep knotted fringe in scallops, and headed with small velvety tufts. This tunique is open at the side of the back, and one part is fastened to the train in a puff; the other is taken over and fastened on the opposite side under a shell-shaped trimming. The front of the tunique is cut out at the bottom in two large points; from one of these points starts a scarf, arranged in three plaits; this crosses the apron diagonally, is fastened on the hips, and terminates in the above-mentioned shell-shaped trimming. On one side of the apron is a plaited faille pocket, with heading, ornamented at the bottom with a ribbon bow and ends. The velvet cuirass has a flat postilion in the back; golden buttons are placed in two lines in front and on the postilion. The falling collar is bound with faille. The faille sleeves have velvet cuffs bound like the collar and ornamented across with three lines of golden buttons.

At the Elysée ball, presided over by the Maréchale De MacMahon, the toilets were superb. It was at this ball that the change in la mode was most noticeable, as the skirts of the royal guests were perfectly plain. Heavy, thick materials, such as brocatelles, velours frappés, brochés and façonnés, seem to have the preference among the elite. Plain skirts have a noble and graceful appearance, and however rich and elegant the material may be, they are never conspicuous. The long folds are exceedingly graceful and give a certain air of style to the most ordinary figure. When it is added that these skirts make the wearer seem taller and show the figure to advantage, it will be readily understood that they met with the greatest success at the Elysée ball.

The Duchess de Magenta wore a blue satin de chine dress covered with blue tulle raised under garlands of pale tea roses and leaves. The hair was dressed with roses mixed with a light torsade of blue tulle, and a superb diadem of diamonds. The Duchess wore the pink ribbon of the Order of the Ladies of Portugal, cross-wise. The Countess de Moltke was attired in a white satin dress, with a tulle overskirt. On the left side of the waist, among the ruchings and puffings with which it was trimmed, was a brown butterfly with fiery wings. This was unique and handsome.

The Princess Blanche d'Orleans wore a charming white tulle dress, and the Princess Radziwil Tiflis, a gauze dress with pale pink stripes, trimmed with silvered Turkish lace.

An elegant toilet worn was of toile d'argent with pink gros-grain train. This toilet, which was made by one of the first Parisian dress-makers, had a royal air, and the faille and gauze dresses with which all the young ladies were attired, suffered sadly by comparison. The toile d'argent tunique had only two long twists of flowers and leaves, intermixed with silver and velvet up the front. These flowers were placed on a pale pink, bushy fringe with silver border. From under the lower part of the skirt came a pink faille plaiting, lined with a muslin and Valenciennes plaiting. Two twists of flowers started from the shoulders and marked a pointed low neck, joining over the breast in a bunch, and then separating again to form a double festoon on the lower part of the train. This train formed a court mantle, trimmed with two large bunches of flowers, with garlands and falling sprays, surrounded by magnificent Brussels point lace. A silk fringe like that mixed with the flowers of the tunique served as a heading to the lace. The toile d'argent cuirass was cut, front and back, in a deep pointed low neck, with bands of fringe across, and shell-shaped trimmings of Brussels lace mixed with malines tulle. The hair was dressed very high in puffs, ornamented with a long spray of roses and the Russian diadem of pearls. The necklace was of pearls and diamonds, and the three bracelets matched.

A magnificent toilet worn by a bride, was a princess-cut dress, of cream-colored drap de soie, with the apron wholly embroidered with white jet beads. Over the train was an immense cream-colored lamé gauze train plaited in large Watteau plaits surrounded by curled ostrich feathers with silvered flowers. The cuirass laced in the back, and formed a basque habit trimmed with feathers and embroidered with white jet beads. A large twist of flowers and velvet leaves fell on either side of the princess apron. Around the throat was a necklace of emeralds, and an appropriate comb ornamented the hair.

Brocaded tuniques, silvered and plain, were numberless. Materials at from eighty to one hundred francs a yard abounded. A brunette wore a cream-colored crêpe de chine tunique Juive embroidered with gold. The tunique inside was the leading feature of the most elegant toilets. The cream-colored faille skirt was surrounded by a deep flounce bordered with plaiting, and a double puffing formed the heading. Over this skirt was a crêpe de chine tunique embroidered with a fall grounding, half silk and half gold. The front of the tunique was tightly drawn back. The front of the waist had insertions and embroidery, and the back was worked in arabesque style. The sides were open over the hips and under the arms, showing the faille waist underneath; they were fastened under the hips by bouquets of bright-colored flowers. The open places at the sides and the upper part of the waist were bordered with a broad rich galloon; a band of the same formed the open parts under the hips. The back of the tunique terminated in a long point, which was draped up and the end taken under a bouquet, placed a little below the right hip and forming a small flap.

Large cream-colored tulle blonde veils and collets scarfs of the same were much used in place of opera cloaks. They were in all shapes and all equally handsome.

Opera cloaks were of white drap de soie, embroidered with black, gold, and white silk. They nearly all had feather trimmings or fringes, with bushy headings intermixed with gold or silver. One long white cachemire de l'Inde pelisse had large square sleeves, bordered with sable, and was embroidered in gold, red, and blue, in Smyrna designs. This was of a genuine Oriental type. Handsome embroideries were most lavishly used. Some middle-aged ladies wore over their dresses light faille princess aprons, worked with silk flounces in natural colors, and trains of velvet, satin, or brocade, also lined with faille, with one revers on the border of the train, worked with flowers to correspond. For persons who do not wish to follow these models in toile d'argent, satin brocaded with silver or silvered gauze, may be mentioned pale cream and blue faille dresses, with very long trains tightly drawn back in front, having silk gauze scarfs in the same shades or lighter. The rich fringes can be replaced by flowers, laid in silk tulle or gauze, shell-shaped trimmings, as a twist of flowers placed on the dress itself has a stiff appearance.

It has been the custom since time immemorial for gentlemen who are engaged to be married, to offer their intended brides a ring; this ring is worn until the wedding ring replaces it. There is a fashion for this as for everything else. The ring varies in value according to the position of the giver. There are certain stones more suitable than others for this purpose. Diamonds are not considered in good taste for a young girl, neither are pearls. The latter because they are perishable, and because it is said, too, that pearls are unlucky stones; in evidence of this, it is stated that pearls composed the favorite parures of Marie Stuart, Anna Boleyn, Marie Antoinette, and the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin, who all met with such terrible deaths. Consequently the stones most generally favored are emeralds and sapphires, the first being the emblem of hope, the second that of endless love, according to the Oriental belief. The emerald was for a long time the favorite stone of the Roman ladies. When emeralds are deep in color they are mounted in open work. When they are pale they are mounted on foil. Unfortunately one thing is against this stone—the facility with which it is imitated in glass colored by oxide of chrome.

TROLLING FOR TROUT.

HOW SETH GREEN THINKS IT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

Mr. Seth Green has addressed the following letter to Commissioner E. M. Smith:

SIR: Every year since 1872 we have been distributing salmon trout fry in many of our inland lakes. Those deposited in 1872-3 will be large enough to catch the next coming season, and there are but few people who know how to take them. I will give some hints on the different ways they are taken. They are taken with silver and brass spoon hooks, by leading the line so that the spoon runs near the bottom. But they are taken sometimes at the top of the water and sometimes half way down from the surface, and by trolling with three lines at one time—one at the surface, one half way down, and one near the bottom. Another way is to anchor a buoy out in deep water and cut fish in pieces, varying in size from a hickory-nut to a butternut, and scattering the pieces around the buoy for some days; then anchor your boat to the buoy, using a piece of the same kind of bait on your hook that you had been in the habit of scattering around your buoy; fish near the bottom and give a little motion by giving your line short jerks. The buoy should not be baited the day you go fishing.

Another way is to have a rod and reel and four or five hundred feet of fine strong line, and if the water is deep put a lead sinker weighing three-quarters of a pound on the end of your line, and tie a single gut leader twelve feet long on the main line twelve feet above your sinker. For hooks, you should use nine number 6 Limerick hooks, tied three together, back to back, so that they look like a three-pronged grapnel. Tie them on a single gut leader, about two and one-half inches apart, and you have a gang of hooks five inches long. Put two very small brass swivels on your leader. Use the kind of small fish for bait that the trout are used to eating in your lake. Hook one of the upper hooks through the under and upper jaw so that his mouth will be closed. Then hook one of the lower hooks through the back near the tail in such a manner that it will give the fish a curve and turn around like a trolling-spoon when it is drawn through the water. The most successful fishermen use three of this same kind of rigs in one boat; they fish one rig near the top with a light sinker, say four ounces, and one about half way down with an eight-ounce sinker, and the twelve-ounce sinker near the bottom. This is the most successful rig I have ever used. The boat should be rowed very slowly, so that you can feel the bottom with the heavy sinker nearly every time you raise it up and let it down. The bait should be raised up and down by a gentle motion, set the other two lines, one on each side of the boat, and they will take care of themselves. Live fish should be used for bait. Some use but eight hooks, one hook for the upper to hook in the minnow's mouth, and one to hook through the back near the tail, and two sets of three each between the two single hooks tied about one and a half inches apart. Be careful and keep your minnow looking as natural as possible. Do not rub any more scales off than you can help. When you let your lines out your boat should be in motion, to keep your bait from twisting around the main line.

Yours, SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 21, 1876.

A WILD BEAST STORY.

A REMARKABLE ENCOUNTER ON A LONELY SLEIGH-RIDE IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

A correspondent of the *Saratogian* writes from Conklingville, Saratoga County, one of the most remarkable stories of encounters with wild beasts that have lately been told. In brief it is as follows:

A man by the name of George Hinckley was, on Friday night, Feb. 25, driving from Corinth to Conklingville somewhat belated. There was no moon and the road was uncertain, owing to the rough weather which had prevailed in that section for two weeks or so past. He was in a light cutter, well protected from the cold by robes and blankets, and was driving a spirited horse. It was about 11 o'clock, and he was nearly at his journey's end. The road lay through some under-growth of woods. While the horse was jogging along at a moderate trot, suddenly he stopped, threw his ears forward, gave a furious snort, and refused to go further. The driver urged him to go, and finally struck him with a halter, the strap end of which was tied to the cutter in order to prevent its dropping out and becoming lost. The horse jumped forward in a frightened manner, but before he had taken three steps a huge panther sprang from behind a low evergreen close by the track and leaped into the cutter. As it struck the cutter its fore-paws came with great force against Hinckley's breast, and with one blow with its powerful nails the man's clothing was stripped clean from his skin. Hinckley had the halter with which he had just struck the horse still in his hand, and instinctively he laid it with all his might over the head of his assailant. By one of the blows the headstall passed over the panther's head. It being a slipping noose, the next effort to strike drew the noose tight about the panther's neck. Then a desperate, hand-to-hand, as it were, fight ensued. The man struggled to throw off the beast, but succeeded only so far as to prevent it from fastening its powerful jaws upon his now bare neck. The panther grabbed the man's left arm, which it bit through and through, the blood which flowed only seeming to make it more furious. With his strong right arm Hinckley tightened the slipping noose about the animal's throat. So tight was it drawn by that strength which comes of desperation that the panther was choked so that it let go its hold on the man's arm and gasped, at the same time stripping its victim's clothing and lacerating his skin with its sharp claws. With the first spring of the panther, accompanied as it was with a wild, fierce growl, the horse took fright and ran at full speed, every leap fairly lifting the cutter from the track. Thus, while Hinckley was struggling for life in the cutter, the horse was running away. But the running away of the horse proved to be the salvation of the driver; for in making a short turn in the road the cutter was overturned, dumping driver and panther out upon the frozen snow. The moment they struck earth, however, they parted company. One end of the halter being fastened to the cutter and the other end tight about the wild animal's neck, the latter was dragged after the flying steed, its body jumping and bounding along the road. The running away of the horse saved Mr. Hinckley's life. He was left by the roadside, whence he in course of time found his way to a habitation. The horse ran till he got loose from the cutter, and then he went to Conklingville. The cutter, badly shattered, was found half a mile from the spot where the panther leaped from behind the bush. The animal was dead, choked to death, and badly bruised. The substance of the correspondent's story is as given above, and we forbear from casting any doubts on so tragic a tale.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

In response to a resolution of the Virginia House of Delegates, Mr. Taylor, the Auditor of Public Accounts, has submitted a statement of the financial condition of that State, in which he states that the estimated receipts of revenue in currency from the 24th of February to the 1st of December, 1876, will be $897,735 73, while the disbursements for the same period will be $1,749,489 05, showing a deficit of $851,753 32. This large deficit results in a great measure from the item of $409,000 arrearages due the school fund. The Auditor says there are only two modes known to him by which this deficit can be provided for. First, by an increase of the rate of tax upon the value of land and property in the State, or second, by a stamp tax and a tax upon the consumption of whisky.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The General Synod of the Episcopal Church in Ireland will meet April 20.

Robert Laird Collier has in press in London a book called the *Essence of Christianity*.

There are nine German Baptist churches in this City, with over one thousand members.

The native Christians in India in connection with the English Church Missionary Society number 75,000.

The Baptists have dedicated a new church in Philadelphia, the Memorial Baptist Church, which cost $90,000.

The congregation at Montville, Mass., in the absence of a Pastor, is served by Mrs. Margaret Twing, who reads sermons Sunday.

Rev. Judson Smith, Professor of Church History in Oberlin College, has been chosen Principal of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.

Protestant missions were begun in Brazil in 1859. There are now fifteen organized churches in the Empire, and missionary work is everywhere successful.

Rev. Dr. Field, of the *Evangelist*, is now in India, having left Egypt in January. He writes that the last hours of his sojourn in Egypt were spent in the King's chamber of the Great Pyramid.

The Moravians report up to Dec. 31, 1875, the following statistics in the United States: Northern Province, 7,765 members, (a gain of 238,) 62 churches, and 60 ministers; in the Southern Province, 1,165 communicants, 15 churches, and 11 ministers.

A Protestant Episcopal parish has been formed at Key West among the Cubans. A lay reader has been licensed, and regular services are held every Sunday, with an average attendance of seventy persons. Forty are in preparation to receive the holy communion.

The Cathedral of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) Hamilton, Canada, has been formally opened, Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, participating in the dedicatory services. The cathedral is said to be the finest church in the new Dominion excepting the Jesuit Church of Montreal.

The Protestant Pastors of Dansville, N. Y., have issued a card to the public recommending that funerals on Sunday be avoided whenever practicable, and that a Pastor officiating at a funeral outside his own congregation should have all his expenses paid and be awarded a fair compensation.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has made good progress in Utah. When Bishop Tuttle and his missionaries went there in 1867 there were only one minister, one church, and twenty-six communicants in Montana, Idaho, and Utah. There are now in this missionary jurisdiction ten clergy, five candidates and postulants, five churches, and 402 communicants. There have been 920 baptisms, and the contributions amount to $102,412.

It is thought that the Anglican Church will soon appoint a Bishop for the new colony of the Fiji Islands. Rev. E. Selwyn, a son of the Bishop of Lichfield, who was placed in charge of the Melanesian Mission, (the islands of the South Pacific,) will be consecrated as soon as circumstances will admit, strong representations having been made to the authorities of the Church at home that the mission is likely to suffer if it has not a Bishop as its head.

The Catholic diocese of Boston, which was erected in 1810, now has 120 churches, exclusive of 18 in process of erection, 26 chapels and stations, 189 priests, 52 students in philosophy and theology, 1 college, 8 convents, 3 young women's academies, 16 parochial or free schools, 5 hospitals, and 6 orphan asylums with 565 orphan children. The number of baptisms during the year 1874-5 was 565, and the Catholic population of the diocese is estimated at about 310,000.

The Presbyterians have organized on the St. Lawrence River the Westminster Park Association of the Thousand Isles. The association will make a park at the foot of Well's Island, directly opposite Alexandria Bay. Fifty islands in the vicinity of the proposed park are already adorned with cottages. The park will be divided into lots and sold. A chapel capable of seating 10,000 people will be erected, and it is designed to make this a popular Summer resort for members of the denomination.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has five Bishops, as follows: Rev. George David Cummins is the presiding Bishop, and is stationed at Louisville, Ky. For the North-west, Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Chicago, Ill.; for the Pacific, Rev. Edward Cridge, Victoria, British Columbia; for the South, Rev. James A. Latane, Charleston, S. C.; for the Centre, Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., Philadelphia, Penn. Rev. Messrs. Cridge and Latane have not yet formally accepted their election.

A general convention of Baptist Social Unions will be held in Philadelphia May 30 and 31. The topics for discussion include the subjects: "How to reach the non-churchgoers," "How to meet church expenses," "How to conduct public worship," "How to retain and utilize the youthful element among us," "How to secure the religious training of our young people," "The secular side of Christianity," (embracing the relations of Christianity to pauperism, vice, ignorance, &c.)

On Jan. 23 Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, dedicated a new Anglican church edifice at Cairo, Egypt. The service was attended by many of the residents and travelers to the number of 200. The offertory, amounting to £100, was devoted to assist in paying off the debt still existing on the building. The church, to seat 220, is in the early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, and north transept, (intended for an organ,) with tower and spire at south-east corner of nave. It will have cost, when completed, £4,000, and takes the name of All Saints.

The Wesleyan Methodists in the Fiji Islands have sustained heavy losses from the epidemic of measles. The deaths from this disease include: Nine native ministers, nearly 200 catechists, 800 local preachers, 700 class-leaders, 8,000 members of the Church, and a large number of attendants on public worship—making a total of 35,000. The Church had, in September, of 1875, before the appearance of the plague, 10 missionaries, 48 native ministers, 785 catechists, 2,382 day-school teachers, 635 local preachers, 2,233 class-leaders, 16,838 members, 3,858 probationers, and 84,485 attendants on public worship.

A meeting of Jewish Ministers was recently held in this City. The *Jewish Messenger* says of the proceedings: "Mr. Kohn having stated that there are three missionary schools now in operation, whose main object appears to be the conversion of Jewish children to Christianity, and adducing sufficient testimony to show that immediate steps should be taken to counteract the effect of these schools, it was moved by Rev. Dr. Adler, and unanimously adopted, that a committee of three ministers be appointed, with power to add to their number, to ascertain the facts, and to draw up a comprehensive report as to what measures should be adopted to remedy the evil of permitting our children to be alienated from the faith of Israel."

It is now pretty certain that the project for synodical instead of presbyterial representation in the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly is defeated. The vote of the presbyteries at present is as follows: For—Palmyra, Rochester, Chemung, Syracuse, Washington, Chester, West Jersey, Long Island, Binghamton, Monmouth, Elizabeth, Redstone, Niagara, Cleveland, Dakota, Logansport, Utah, Philadelphia—18. Against—Lyons, Muncie, Pittsburg, St. Clairsville, Schuyler, Marion, West Virginia, Potosi, Genesee Valley, Oregon, New-York, Alleghany, Steubenville, Philadelphia Central—14. It is thought another project to reduce the size of the General Assembly, which at present numbers over five hundred members, will be sent down to the presbyteries for ratification by the next Assembly.

The report of the business of the Methodist Book Concern for 1875, the largest denominational publishing house in the world, makes the following showing of sales:

New-York	Books	$441,965 76	
	Periodicals	224,184 41	$666,150 19
Boston			74,430 40
Buffalo			50,121 13
Pittsburg			52,836 60
San Francisco			25,279 49
Syracuse—*Northern Advocate*			25,595 43
Total at New-York Book Concern and branches			$894,482 98
Cincinnati	Books	$182,859 90	
	Periodicals	217,011 64	399,871 54
Chicago	Books	88,016 56	
	Periodicals	96,398 38	184,414 94
St. Louis	Books	33,798 71	
	Periodicals	44,282 12	78,080 83
Atlanta	Books	4,868 23	
	Periodicals	5,478 12	10,346 36
Total for Western Book Concern			$672,713 66
Total Book Concern sales			$1,577,126 64

The report of the Methodist Missionary Society for 1876, gives the following statistics:

Foreign Missions.	Missionaries.	Members.
Africa	65	2,300
South America	9	450
Eastern China	10	1,874
Central China	9	44
Northern China	11	48
Germany and Switzerland	167	9,667
Denmark	8	699
Norway	69	4,377
Sweden	116	5,023
India	165	2,768
Bulgaria	8	62
Italy	7	600
Japan	10	18
Mexico	6	257
Total	662	27,057

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have also twenty-eight missionaries in the different countries named above. The Domestic Missions to Foreign Populations make the following showing:

	Missionaries.	Members.
Welsh	1	53
German	206	...
Scandinavian	73	5,942
Chinese	1	35
American Indian	16	2,683
Total	297	8,713

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE,

For sale low, with immediate possession.

Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY. No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OR BOTH OF THE FINE dwelling houses, Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., junction of Broadway and 42d st., and opposite the splendid new Rossmore Hotel; finely located for great increase in value; one of them must be sold, and can be had for about one-half it must command in a few years for business purposes; easy terms. Address Owner, No. 723 6th av., 41st and 42d sts.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP HOUSES FOR SALE.—57th st., adjoining 5th av., 22x69, ½ block; West 56th st., close to 5th av., 22x68, ½ block; 56th st., near 5th av., 25x60, ½ block; East 56th st., between 5th and Madison avs., 22x68, ½ block; West 37th st., near 5th av., 23x60, ½ block; West 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 23x50, ½ block. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

$35,000 ONLY FOR AN ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs., just thoroughly overhauled, painted, and frescoed throughout. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—At a bargain, first-class four-story full front high-stoop brown stone house, with all the latest improvements; will exchange for a house below 34th st. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE—AT $13,000, THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 320 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; size, 20x40x100; about twelve rooms; modern improvements, &c. Inquire of J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

37TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.

A beautiful four-story brown-stone house for sale in 37th st., close to 5th av.; two story dining-room extension, butler's pantry, back stairs, &c. Price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

$33,000 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in fee, on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; frescoed, and in fine order. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome and complete three-story high-stoop brick house; all improvements; 23.10x60x98.9; price low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable piece of property No. 61 Beekman st., fronting on Gold and Ann sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or WM. SHARP, No. 1,475 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR LEASE.—NO. 251 West 51st st., first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x55x102, with all improvements. Apply to S. KLABER, office Marble-works, No. 223 West 51st st.

A BARGAIN.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; (complete order;) well adapted for a physician.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE 18.9 foot house, recently overhauled and frescoed, in superb order, price $30,000, will be sold for want of use. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 607.—A VERY DESIRABLE full-sized house, in fine order; price very low. Others, on and near 5th av., all sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 14 WEST 50TH ST.—FOR SALE or to let, four-story brown-stone; one of the best locations in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or after 3:30 P. M., at No. 7 West 50th st.

$12,300.—FOR SALE, ON 30TH ST., NEAR Lexington av., a three-story brick house, 20 feet front, in good order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CLOSE TO 5TH av., a first-class, well-built, full-size house and lot, with extra lot and stable adjoining in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 WEST 39TH ST.; FOUR-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 55; possession May 1; permits at No. 35 East 17th and No. 3 Pine sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—5TH AV. and on cross streets, near 5th av., several first-class houses of various sizes. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

NO. 224 EAST 106TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—Handsome two-story brick basement frame house at auction, March 8, by RICHARD V. HARNETT. Maps of sale at No. 111 Broadway, Room F.

$32,500 WILL BUY FOUR-STORY brown-stone; 39th st., near 5th av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$25,000 WILL BUY FOUR-STORY brown-stone 55th st., near Madison av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$15,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick, 22d st., near 6th av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Three-story double frame house; lot 37.6x102.2. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NO. 76 6TH AV., WITH LOT ON 13TH ST., forming an L, for sale, March 7, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway; maps ready.

FOR SALE LOW—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house; fine location; in excellent order. No. 35 West 130th st., Harlem.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR TO LET, FOUR-STORY stone-house, No. 118 East 62d st.; immediate possession. F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 45th st., just east of 5th av., for sale low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$20,000.—FOR SALE, LEXINGTON AV., ON Murray Hill, a three-story marble house, 16.8x45. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY, LOT 16 feet square; plot, 32x24x32x24. Address OWNER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 5TH AV, AND 66TH ST., (CENTRAL PARK,)

To be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 7,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, as follows:

Three full-sized lots on 5th av., (Central Park,) between 66th and 67th sts., and including the corner lot on 5th av. and 66th st., and the lot in the rear, on 66th st.; 60 per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall st. and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the Five-story brick building, No. 84 Water st.

WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.

FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.

FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.

SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.

Sale absolute, without reserve or limit.

For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

No. 21 PARK ROW, New-York, will positively sell on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, to close the estate of LAMY & CARRELL, Valuable farm property of

44 ACRES AT RAHWAY, N. J.

On Westfield Road, just over city line, farm-house, barn, &c., one and a half miles from depot; thirty-eight acres high tillable land, balance timber, &c., on Rahway River. Also, at same time and place, valuable Brooklyn lots on Union, Hicks, and Sigourney sts. Maps, &c., at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

AUCTION SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, (SHERIFF's auctioneer,) will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable five-story brownstone buildings

NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 CANAL ST.,

between Baxter and Mulberry sts. No. 213 is rented for three years from May next, at $3,200 per annum, as an extensive furniture warehouse; No. 215 is rented for three years from May next, at $2,600 per annum, and No. 217 is occupied as a furniture house, for which business this street is the acknowledged centre. Maps and further particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brownstone, high stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

SOMETHING TO SUIT THE TIMES.—ECONOMY—A genteel mansard cottage, 20x36, seven rooms (four bed-rooms) and good cellar, heater, range, and water in kitchen; on lot 50x150; five minutes' walk to two depots; fifty minutes to New-York; will sell to make rent and expenses; $260 per annum. JOHN HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Well-rented property in Bridgeport, Conn.; plantation on the Mississippi River, Louisiana; fine residence at Saratoga Springs; large farm on Long Island; farm near Long Branch; villa residence, Rahway, N. J. DAGGETT & GUERNSEY, No. 19 University place.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—THE BEAUTIFUL and complete residence of the late Mrs. Robert Carter; has all conveniences of best City houses and extensive grounds finely planted and fruited; will be sold very low to close the estate. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WISCONSIN lands, 2,000 acres, Sauk County, two miles from depot at Kilbourn City, one of the best settled grain and hop counties in the State; will be divided to suit purchasers. For maps and information apply to GEORGE CODLIN & SON, No. 87 Liberty st.

FOR SALE.—AT YONKERS—FINE CORNER property, on the best avenue in the place; two minutes walk from depot; price, $17,000; worth $20,000. Inquire of W. N. POOLEY, Real Estate Agent, 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

YONKERS.—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON PALISADE av.; fine river view; grounds in splendid order; carriage-house, stabling, &c.; will exchange for City house. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

A LIST OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR sale and to let can be had on application to the Secretary of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, No. 197 Reade st.

FIFTEEN NEW COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE—Thirty minutes from New York, at prices from $5,000 to $15,000. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS.—A LARGE NUMBER OF country seats and farms for sale or exchange, also to let. SHOVE & CO., 1,238 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE AT A BARGAIN.—Photograph at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, JR., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS cottage on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT A REASONABLE RENT, A FINE TWO-story and basement stone house, about 50x45, containing twelve rooms, together with six acres of ground, good garden, plenty of fruit, and excellent water, situated on the road running from Westchester to Eastchester, one and three-quarter miles from Williamsbridge Depot, a quarter of a mile from Portchester Railroad Depot, and one hour from Fulton Market by Harlem boat; also a large house of twenty rooms, fully furnished, with three to thirty acres of ground. Apply to W. BYFIELD, corner Reade and Centre sts., first floor.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASANT house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES

In choicest locations; no bills on.

CLARKSON & CHANDLER,

No. 1 Pine st. and No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSES.

68th st., near Madison av., four-story.
71st st., near Park av., three-story.
73d st., near 5th av., four-story.
10th av., near 60th st., four-story.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A FURNISHED country place in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City Hall; convenient to steam-boat and railroad; the house contains fourteen rooms, one bath-room; the grounds consist of five acres; good fruit, grapery, and all necessary out-buildings. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

LEASE OF HOUSE, WITH SALE OF FURNITURE.—Central and desirable location; furniture must be sold, as owner is leaving City; possession when desired; house ready for immediate occupancy; A rare bargain. Address T. J. R., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AT LOW RENT TO GOOD TENANT—

West 51st st., near 5th av., 4 s. b. s. h. s. ......April 1
East 50th st., near 5th av., 3 s. b. s. h. s. ......May 1
West 23d st., op. London terrace, 4 s. b. s. h. s. ...May 1
University place, corner of 9th st., 4 s. b. h. s. ...April 1
Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West 20th st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE; 20x32; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry; has heater; hot and cold water; stationary tubs; bath, water-closet, gas, &c.; house in perfect order; will let for $35 per month to a first-class party. E. H. WINCHESTER, No. 504 3d av., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—IN NEWARK, TWO HANDSOME THREE-story brick houses adjoining, replete with every modern convenience; first-class location and surroundings; rent to good tenants, $600. Apply to owner, G. W. SMITH, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED or unfurnished, with stable, and spacious grounds; forty minutes from City on Harlem and New-Haven Road; rent only $400. Inquire at No. 415 West 54th st. Mr. LYCETT.

TO LET—FOR $1,600, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; commands a lovely view of the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid-transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, owner, 47 Walker st.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—FULLY and completely-furnished three-story brown-stone house to let, to a first-class family for three or five years. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET—ON NORTH SIDE OF EAST 23D ST., NEAR Madison av., a four-story English-basement brown-stone house, with portion of the furniture, to private family only. Apply to J. A. HAMILTON, No. 47 Walker st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FORT Washington, and vicinity, houses, furnished and unfurnished; all classes; cheap; within forty-eight minutes of City Hall. A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 10th av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN perfect order, suitable for boarders; furniture for sale; small house, $150 per month. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Will remove to No. 666 6th av.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT, unfurnished, to private family; four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 29th st., near 5th av.; rent moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET.—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner of 5th av. and 44th st., three suits of apartments, from April 1 and May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A THREE AND A half story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 314 West 58th st. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

FLATS.—FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; ALL improvements; brown-stone houses, from $900 to $1,200; vicinity of 61st st. and 3d av. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 42 MORTON ST.; two parlors, two basements, two or three rooms on third floor, with the modern improvements, to a quiet and respectable family; no children.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.—A residence centrally located, arranged for and occupied by a physician for the past fourteen years. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front dwelling; frescoed; No. 209 West 21st st.; May 1; rent $2,100. For permit apply at No. 146 Front st., up stairs.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—CHOICE three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 20x50x75. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER STORE, north-west corner Union Square and 15th st.; 26x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

NO. 115 EAST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY painted first-story rooms; also in second story; references.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE lists ready. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—TO A DOCTOR OR DENTIST A SUITE of three rooms, with private entrance, near 5th av. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDING store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 230 East 19th st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. This commodious dwelling. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COMmodious dwelling-house. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS!!!!—NEW complete lists ready. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 45 MORTON ST., FILLED with first-class boarders. Furniture for sale.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

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Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER FLOORS OF THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK. Can be enlarged, forming a frontal of 109 feet on 4th av., by 130 feet on 14th st., having elevators, &c.; constructed to suit applicants. For particulars apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 207 West 14th st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

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MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

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CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, March 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

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For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

FEB. 28, 1876.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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IF A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD like, in every respect superior accommodations in rooms and board, and where they can have almost exclusive use of the house in Summer, near Central Park, they can hear of just the place by addressing A. M., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH OR WITHout board, a large, well-furnished room, with every convenience; 31st st., between Broadway and 5th av. Inquire at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY WISH to let two rooms on third floor, with board; house has modern improvements, and location unexceptionable in every particular.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two large sunny rooms, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; single rooms also.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—A FINE SUITE AND single rooms, to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

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TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—Front rooms on third floor to let, with board; also one hall room.

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NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

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ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board; transients taken. No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EXTENSION ROOM, WITH BOARD, HOT AND cold water; also a large south room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant rooms; also fine basement for office.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; no moving; terms moderate; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders preferred, an unfurnished second or third floor of three rooms preferred, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, healthy and central, for a gentleman, wife, three children, (under five,) and nurse. Address, with full particulars, or not noticed, possession 14th inst., PERMANENT, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ADULTS, A LADY and her son, requiring two rooms adjoining; location must be first class; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address, stating terms, MURRAY HILL, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD, wholly or partly; none but respectable and responsible parties need inquire of Dr. HOLTON, No. 19 Great Jones st.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A LITtle boy, seven years old. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. A. G., No. 1,238 Broadway.

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A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, well-appointed room, (ample closets,) on second floor, to a single gentleman appreciating comfort and refinement; references exchanged. Address, with name, W. C. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished room, southern exposure; hall room connecting; also other rooms; prices to suit the times; references.

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A LADY WITH FOURTEEN YEARS' SUCcessful experience in teaching English in all its branches, Latin and French, desires to make another morning engagement as visiting teacher; Abecedarian pupils not desired; grammar, composition, and penmanship specialties; lessons will be given in any particular branches required, at teacher's residence, if preferred by adult pupils; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address, with name and residence, Mrs. M. R. J., No. 211 West 38th st.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES ANOTHER morning engagement of two hours to teach finishing, music, singing, and all foreign languages. Address Delta, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF Music for Seminary; lady for French, and piano for school; and a Professor of Elocution. Also wanted, boarding-school for boys near City. American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway.

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EAGLE THEATRE, Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 6.

Reappearance of the great burlesque actor, Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE.

Upon the return of Mr. Fortescue will be revived, for a few nights only, the Eagle's unequaled satire on "Rose Michel," now being performed at the Union Square Theatre to crowded houses, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL!

Mr. MACDERMOTT..................PERIMI-SHELL

Pronounced by press and public as the most wonderful imitation of Mr. Stoddard's acting that has ever been witnessed. Mr. Macdermott sings his original songs.

Mr. FORTESCUE..........as..........ROSEMI-SHELL

JOHN WILD with his dog and sneezing song. Other characters as before.

Reappearance of the favorite artists, Mr. HARRY KERNELL AND Mr. JAMES BRADLEY. Kernell and Bradley appear in a new sketch, entitled THE TWO ALDERMEN!

Reappearance of the very talented Messrs. CROSSLEY AND ELDER. Unequaled in their field sports. Reappearance of the favorite serio-comic vocalist, Miss JENNIE HUGHES.

First appearance of the wonderful equilibrist, Mr. JOHN LE CLAIRE.

John Wild and Larry Tooley in a new and laughable sketch, THE LAWYER'S CLERK.

Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

New-York | **THE CREATION.** GILMORE, STEINWAY HALL, Tuesday, March 7. CREATION. GILMORE. | CREATION. GILMORE. THE CREATION | Choral Union

LYCEUM THEATRE.

THURSDAY, March 9, at 8 P. M.
GRAND TOURNAMENT-AT-ARMS,
Under the direction of COLONEL T. H. MONSTERY,
By the members of the
NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF ARMS,

Assisted by the Leading Professors and Amateur Experts of this country. The entertainment will consist of Fencing with Foils, Sabre, Rapier, Bayonet, Sabre against Bayonet, Lance, Knife Play, Cane, Quarter-staff, La Savate, &c. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1.50. Tickets to be had, with programme, at Colonel Monstery's School of Arms and Boxing and Safety Shooting Gallery, 619 6th av., and the Theatre Box Office after 9 A. M. the day of the Tournament.

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MONDAY, March 6, 1876, POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF KATE FISHER AND HORSE WONDER.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinée, THREE FAST MEN and EAGLE EYE. | Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinée, MAZEPPA and THREE FAST MEN.

MATINEES: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

A. H. SHELON, LOUISE SYLVESTER, H. Stewart, Therese Wood, H. Colton, Nellie Sandford, L. R. Willard, H. Wilson, in WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,

The first representation of Edward W. Tullidge's great Jewish play, BEN ISRAEL.

Mr. J. H. Vidson, in the title rôle.
Miss Amelia Waugh, as Rachel.
Supported by a competent company.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway. THEATRE OF PHENOMENAL SENSATIONS, where lovely and accomplished ladies reign supreme. Grand variety olio of sixty shining stars. Evenings, 8; matinée Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2. Oneida Community, Phenomenal Cast, Grotesque Ballet, decidedly sensation. | Mlle. POULINE, Lilliputian Hippodrome, Pony Louise, | My Wife's Bonnet Statue Clogs, Musical Gems, Gymnastic Wonders. al. Massaniello and full corps de ballet.

"CREATION." GILMORE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, STEINWAY HALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

Grand Concert for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union, March 11, 1876, given by THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS ORCHESTRA, assisted by other eminent artists. Particulars hereafter.

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For Lungs and Limbs of sedentary lives. 25 cents. Goodyear's—and all bookstores.

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THOMAS H. DUDLEY, THOMAS T. WIERMAN, THOMAS RUTTER, Committee of Bondholders.

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Mr. C. D. HESS..........................Director

SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the season of KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

A brilliant repertoire for the closing nights.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, will be given the second representation here, in English, of Meyerbeer's grand spectacular opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. Julie Rosewald, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Lancaster, Mr. Conly, Mr. H. Peakes, and Mr. Joseph Maas all appearing.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, a special performance, for the benefit of HENRY PEAKES, will be given of Auber's sparkling opera, FRA DIAVOLO.

Mme. Jennie Van Zandt as Zerlina. Mr. PEAKES as Beppo.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, only performance of Gounod's grand opera, FAUST. Miss KELLOGG as Marguerite.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, for the benefit of Mr. JOSEPH MAAS, will be given, for the first time this season, Verdi's grand opera, RIGOLETTO.

Gilda..............................Mme. Jennie Van Zandt
Duke of Mantua.....................Mr. JOSEPH MAAS

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, Ambrose Thomas' beautiful work, MIGNON. Mignon, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg appearing.

SATURDAY NIGHT, farewell performance, Balfe's beautiful opera, ROSE OF CASTILE. Donna Elvira, Miss ANNIE MONTAGUE.

Reserved seats, $2. General admission, $1. Family circle, 50 cents. Sale of reserved seats at box office of the Academy of Music; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

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Mr. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY, in his BRASS.

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The quarto-centennial performance at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 11, will be commemorated by the presentation to each lady of a Memento Ring. REMEMBER, MATINEE, MARCH 11.

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JULIUS CÆSAR,

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CHICKERING HALL. CROMWELL.

Prof. G. R. CROMWELL has the honor to announce his entirely new ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, entitled,

THE OLD AND THE NEW,

commencing on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 8 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats, which can be procured at E. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square. Prof. F. F. MULER, Organist.

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Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

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SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD RENEWS HER OLD TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT PLAY NEVER SO WELL ACTED.
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TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker st., at Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., and Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq. Vocal music by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Miss Clementina Lasar; organist, John Zimdel. Tickets may be obtained, without charge, at the rooms of the Union, at Association Hall, and at the principal music stores.

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"CREATION." | TUESDAY NIGHT.
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Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Commences March 2.

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FINANCIAL.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR,

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it." BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, P. O. Box 4,317. No. 10 Wall st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH, THOMAS ST. JOHN, W. J. LEDYARD.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond. C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

A. S. JONES,

No. 7 New st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

$40,000 City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1903.

$5,000 St. Louis County Six per Cent. Gold renewal Bonds, due 1893.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

$50,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due in 1903. For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of ALLEN & STEAD, No. 46 Broad st.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

OF

"PIQUE!"

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA.

THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS

OF 1876.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(Every night at 7:45. Over at 11:05.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

87TH TO 94TH PERFORMANCE OF MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA,

"PIQUE!"

PIQUE! WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. | MOST SUMPTUOUS SCENERY AND AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST, INCLUDING MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 8, AT 1.

EXTRA SUBURBAN MATINEE OF PIQUE!

*** SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock, 17th Matinée of PIQUE!

The CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES of PIQUE begin MONDAY, March 13. The HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of PIQUE will occur on FRIDAY, March 17. *** DURING THAT WEEK MATINEES of PIQUE will be given MONDAY, March 13, WEDNESDAY, March 15, and FRIDAY, March 17. *** SILVER CHANGE will be given at EVERY PERFORMANCE except on the occasion of the 100th performance, when GOLD CHANGE will be given.

*** BOX SHEET for CENTENNIAL WEEK opens March 7.

PIQUE! | The TIMES says: "'Pique' has caught the favor of the town. The oftener it is seen the more certainly it will be set down as a remarkable play."

The *Tribune* says: "'Pique' blends comedy, sensation, and sentiment in a way that cannot fail to please."

PIQUE! | The *Evening Post* says: "It is pure even when it is most melodramatic."

The *News* says: "For dramatic interest, excellent acting, and magnificent scenery, we have never seen anything comparable with it."

PIQUE! | The *Herald* says: "'Pique' promises to extend its brilliant run far into the Centennial year. It is undoubtedly the best hit Mr. DALY has made, and in its cast are some of the best actors in New-York."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE EXTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEES of PIQUE will be resumed on and after WEDNESDAY next, March 8.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MR. LESTER WALLACK, having recovered from his recent severe illness, will reappear on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1876, when the representation of Goldsmith's glorious comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be resumed, with its FINE SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS and GREAT CAST.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....CHARLES MARLOW

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

N. Y. Choral Union, Mr. P. S. Gilmore. | **STEINWAY HALL.** CREATION.

The grandest work of the immortal Haydn, the ORATORIO OF THE CREATION, will be produced at Steinway Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, by the NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.

SOLOISTS—Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. A. SOHST.

ORGANIST—Mr. H. BIALLA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway, the principal music stores, and the hall.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

LAST TWO WEEKS OF ROSE MICHEL. | 107th to 114th PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year. Seats for any of the remaining nights may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be produced with entirely new and most remarkably beautiful scenery, and with a cast embracing almost every member of this company, SARDOU'S last and best comedy-drama, in four acts, entitled FERREOL.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.

"Singing of Birds," new anthem, with solos, for Easter, G. W. Warren, 75 cents; "Lullaby, oh! Baby Dear," cradle song, S. P. Wheat, sung by Mrs. Zelda Seguin, 40 cents; "Pond Lily Mazurka," Berg, 50 cents; "Wild Bells," song, Wand, 35 cents; new carols, "Ye Sons and Daughters of the Lord," J. R. Thomas; "Sweet Easter Bells," W. A. Pond, Jr., each 10 cents; "Bombastes Furioso" and "Don Quixote," two new marches by G. W. Warren, each 75 cents; "Emancipation Day," Braham, 35 cents; copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

"LIVE YANKEE" IN COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. HENRY MORGAN'S first lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7:30—or when the hall is full. TRAITS, TRICKS, AND CONVERSION OF A LIVE YANKEE. Yankee Sowing his Wild Oats. Yankee Whittling. Yankee Courtship. Yankee Cheating his Father-in-law. Yankee Leaving his Country for his Country's Good. Yankee Getting a New Heart and a New Name Without Petitioning the Legislature. Seats 10 cents. Few reserved, 25 cents.

Gilmore | **ORATORIO OF THE CREATION.** NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION. | GILMORE'S ORCHESTRA. STEINWAY HALL, Tuesday, March 7. | Creation.

STEINWAY HALL, MARCH 10,

A. P. BURBANK,

In readings and personations. Reserved seats, 75 cents. If secured before March 10, 50 cents; at Pond's, No. 39 Union Square, and Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

DR. JOHN LORD,

ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, AT 11:30. LORD BACON.

Tickets for remaining lectures, $4.

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LECTURES.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LAST LECTURE in America, at Masonic Temple, 6th av. and 23d st., on FRIDAY, March 10, at 8. Subject—THE ENGLISH STATE AND STATESMEN. Tickets, 50 cents; at Dutton's, Scribner's, Brentano's, and Putnam's.

DANCING.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THE CASE AGAINST R. B. IRWIN.

THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED BEFORE JUSTICE BIXBY—TESTIMONY OF THEODORE T. JOHNSON—FACTS ABOUT THE SIX CHECKS FOR $750,000—STOCKWELL'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The examination in the case in which Mr. Rufus Hatch charges Mr. Richard B. Irwin with having embezzled $750,000 of the funds of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was resumed yesterday morning in the office of Messrs. Vanderpoel, Green, & Cuming, before Justice Bixby. Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel appeared for Mr. Hatch, Mr. Henry S. Bennett in the interest of the Pacific Mail Company, and ex-Judge William Fullerton and Mr. Lebbeus Chapman for Mr. Irwin. Messrs. Hatch and Irwin were present. Mr. Clark Bell, who was to have produced four checks required in evidence, sent word that he was too ill to be present. Mr Vanderpoel said that he could not go on with Mr. F. W. G. Bellows' examination, which was begun at the previous hearing, without the checks in question.

Transcripts of the accounts of Eldridge & Irwin, the former San Francisco agents of the Pacific Mail Company, were produced, and Mr. Horace E. Merrill, a clerk of the company, was asked in relation to the accounts with reference to their being any entries in them of the payment to Irwin by the company of the six checks amounting to $750,000. The defense admitted that there was no record in the accounts of the receipt of the checks in question. Mr. Merrill said he would produce at the next hearing the pay-roll of the agency at San Francisco.

It may help to an understanding of the evidence to state that the position of the prosecution is that the $750,000 alleged to have been embezzled was taken from the company by President Stockwell and Vice President Bellows, without authority, and given to Irwin, and that whether he spent it to secure the subsidy or not, it was an act of embezzlement. The defense is that the money, if it can be proved that it was received by Irwin, was given him with the sanction of the company for the purpose for which it was used.

Mr. Theodore T. Johnson was called by Mr. Vanderpoel, and testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Plainfield, N. J.

Q.—What position did you hold in 1872 in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—Secretary, and in the absence of the Treasurer, Treasurer pro tem.

Q.—Did you know Richard B. Irwin? A.—I did.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Since the latter part of 1864.

Q.—Did he, in 1864, enter the employ of the company? A.—He did; in the Autumn, I think.

Q.—When did he leave the employ of the company? A.—I think in 1873.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was on Dec. 31, 1872? A.—It was.

Q.—Will you state when you first saw the six checks for $750,000 drawn on May 24, 1872? A.—On that date.

Q.—By whom were they filled out? A.—By myself.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I handed them to Mr. Bellows.

Q.—Had you previous to that, on the same day, filled out other checks for like amounts? A.—I had.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I delivered them to Mr. Bellows, the Vice President.

Q.—Did you know where Irwin was at that time? A.—In the Directors' room of the company.

Q.—What was done with these first checks? A.—They were returned to me, and, by order of the Vice President, I destroyed them; they were drawn payable to A. B. Stockwell; I was requested to draw the second ones payable to Richard B. Irwin, and I did.

Q.—Were the original six drawn from the check-book? A.—They were.

Q.—What book is this? A.—It contains the stubs of checks used by the Pacific Mail Company in May, 1872.

Q.—Were the original checks taken from this book? A.—They were.

Q.—Where did you get the blanks for the second checks? A.—From extra blanks that we had.

Q.—How were the first checks entered on the stubs? A.—"A. B. S., President." That was the only entry made on the date the checks were drawn.

Q.—Were any entries made subsequently? A.—Yes; to the best of my recollection, within thirty days.

Q.—Do you know by whose direction? A.—Yes; Mr. Bellows'.

Q.—What are the subsequent entries? A.—On the stubs of the first five checks are added the words, "Charge Eldridge & Irwin, agents," and on the stubs of the sixth check, which was drawn for $650,000, "Loan to Harriott & Noyes."

Q.—Do you know about the loan to Harriott & Noyes? A.—Only by the entry.

Q. (Showing a check.)—Was this check for $650,000 indorsed by Irwin? A.—That is the check, but I don't know the indorsement.

Mr. Vanderpoel—That it is Irwin's indorsement has already been proved.

Q.—How long was Mr. Stockwell President? A.—A few days longer than eighteen months, commencing in November, 1871.

Q.—During his Presidency did he sign the company's checks? A.—Not to my knowledge; they were signed by the Treasurer or Acting Treasurer.

Q.—At the time you made out those checks, or at any time, did Irwin or any officer of the company say what they were drawn for? A.—To pay for expenses incurred by A. B. Stockwell at Washington.

Q.—When were you so informed, and by what officer? A.—I don't know that any officer informed me.

Q.—In examining the accounts of the company have you found any entries of these checks in any other than the check-book? A.—I found entries of the amounts in the cash journal, without names; they were entered in it from the check-book.

Witness was shown the cash-book, and read the following amounts of the six checks from it, under date of May 24, 1872: $5,000, $10,000, $10,000, $25,000, $50,000, $650,000.

Q.—Is that the entire entry in reference to those checks? A.—It is.

Q.—Is there any entry about those checks in any book except this and the check-book? A.—No original entry.

Q.—How often was the account of Eldridge & Irwin rendered? A.—Always once a month.

Q.—Do you know anything about charging a previous check to Eldridge & Irwin for $500,000 in the early part of 1872? A.—I don't recollect such a check.

Cross-examination by Judge Fullerton:

Q.—You performed the duties of some other office besides Secretary? A.—Yes, Treasurer pro tem., in the absence of the Treasurer.

Q.—Was not the Treasurer present when you drew the six checks? A.—No, Sir; he was out of the City.

Q.—Who was Treasurer at that time? A.—Henry Smith.

Q.—You say you did nothing as Treasurer pro tem. but sign checks. What did the Treasurer do when he returned? A.—All his duties that I did not perform while he was away.

Q.—Who directed you to draw the six checks? A.—Vice President Bellows. He said he did so by direction of Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Did you inquire of any officer of the company on the day you drew the checks as to what was to be done with them? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you no intimation from any one about the use those checks were to be put to? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you no suspicion? A.—Am I obliged to state my suspicions?

This question, and another one as to whether the witness had any suspicions founded upon anything said to him by any officer of the company, were ruled out.

Q.—You were directed in the first instance to make out the checks to the order of "A. B. S."? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon after writing "A. B. S." in pencil on the stubs did you make additional entries? A.—Several days.

Q.—Why did you first make the entry in pencil? A.—Because I wanted to find out how the entry was to be finally made: I asked the Vice President about it, and he said he would give further instruction: it was under his direction that I made the original entry "A. B. S." in pencil.

Q.—Was it not unusual to draw checks and make entries afterward? A.—It was not an uncommon thing.

Q.—Wasn't it unusual to draw so many checks for such large amounts to the order of the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon after the original entry were you told to make a second one? A.—Within thirty days.

Q.—What were the instructions? A.—To write out in full "A. B. Stockwell," and charge the checks to Eldridge & Irwin.

Q.—How often did the book-keeper transfer the entries from the check-book to the cash book? A.—Every month.

Q.—Then these entries ought to have been in the cash book early in June? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was it understood for what object Irwin went to Washington? A.—It was generally understood that he was there under directions of President Stockwell, for the procurement of a subsidy.

Q.—Didn't Stockwell assume to control the getting of the subsidy? A.—He did.

Q.—Did Stockwell report to the Board of Directors about the matter? A.—Not while the board was in session.

Q.—Did you ever speak to him about the checks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't want to know? A.—It was not my business to know. I never asked him about any check I ever drew.

Q.—Are you quite certain that Stockwell made no communication to the board in reference to the subsidy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Stockwell, on Dec. 27, 1871, report at a meeting of the Board of Directors that there was a fair prospect of the success of the application for a subsidy at Washington? A.—Yes; I entered it on the minutes.

Q.—Was anything ever said in the board about the obtainment of the subsidy? A.—There was.

Q.—Was anything said about disbursing money in Washington? A.—A resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee on Feb. 14, 1872, to employ counsel and incur necessary expenses for the subsidy then pending before Congress.

Q.—Was any report made by the President in reference to the amount of expenses incurred or necessary to be incurred for a subsidy? A.—I know of no written report.

Q.—Was there any report made by him, official or unofficial? A.—I think, to the best of my recollection, that Mr. Stockwell, not as President of this company, but as A. B. Stockwell, in the course of conversation at a meeting of the board, said that he had been to an expense of $989,000 in the endeavor to obtain the subsidy. The board took no action whatever upon the statement.

Q.—Did Stockwell, in speaking of spending $989,000, say that he said it as Mr. Stockwell and not as President, or is that an inference of yours? A.—I had heard him say that he would spend a million of dollars if necessary; it was my inference.

Q.—Was Stockwell's statement about his expenditure made while the board was in session? A.—No; just after the adjournment; the Directors were discussing the affairs of the company.

Q.—Did he say he took the money out of his own pocket? A.—Not then; but he had said so some time previously.

Q.—When Stockwell said he had expended the money was any objection made by any Director of the company to the expenditure? A.—There was a good deal of talk among the Directors.

Q.—Wasn't there a heated discussion? A.—I should say that there was.

Q.—Who got heated up? A.—A good many of the Directors.

Q.—Was Bellows there? A.—No.

Q.—What was the heat about? A.—Because Stockwell spent so much money.

Q.—It wasn't claimed, then, that it was his private money? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Fullerton (emphatically.)—"Thank you."

Judge Fullerton handed witness the stub check-book and a magnifying glass, and said:

Q.—Do you see "C. M." on the stubs of the six checks? A.—I can make out on most of the stubs what looks like a "C" and part of an "M."

Q.—Were not these letters entered by you under the direction of Mr. Bellows? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Did you understand at the time what "C. M." meant? A.—I suppose they meant China Mail.

Q.—Now wasn't it intimated to you by Bellows what the checks were to be used for, and hence you entered "C. M."? A.—It may be that Mr. Bellows made such an intimation to me.

Q.—Didn't the officers of the company think Irwin entitled to great credit for getting the subsidy through? A.—I think they did.

A letter by Mr. Bellows to Eldridge & Irwin congratulating Irwin for securing the subsidy was read by Judge Fullerton.

Judge Fullerton called the attention of the witness to the resolution passed by the Executive Committee and Board of Directors in reference to obtaining a subsidy, and asked the witness:

Q.—Do you recall any effort on the part of Stockwell to suppress this resolution? A.—I do.

Q.—When? A.—About or at the time when he informed the board that he had expended $989,000; he came to me and asked me whether any other resolution besides this, of a similar character, was in existence, and I said "No"; he then said, "I" or "we must have that resolution destroyed."

Q.—You refused to destroy it? A.—Certainly, sir.

Q.—Had an investigation been threatened then? A.—The newspapers had denounced the using of money to get the subsidy.

Q.—When Congress took notice of the matter, what did the company do? A.—Answered by counsel.

Q.—Who was their counsel? A.—There were about twenty altogether; Edwards Pierrepont was one, and I think he went to Washington on that business.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Pierrepont want you not to go? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who suggested that you should not go? A.—Stockwell.

Q.—Did this deter you from going? A.—At first.

Judge Fullerton (smiling)—Then you got a second invitation? A.—I got a peremptory summons.

Q.—Did Mr. Stockwell go? A.—Not much. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was he sick? A.—Oh, yes, part of one day; I think he was a little crazy all of a sudden, but he got all right when he found he did not have to go to Washington. [Laughter.]

Redirect—Do you remember any talk in the board about what expenditures were to be incurred for the subsidy? A.—Yes; the expenditures were to be for house and office rent and personal expenses at Washington, giving of occasional entertainments, supplying the newspapers with valuable information, &c.

Recross-examination—Was anything said by any of the Directors about Stockwell restoring the $750,000? A.—Yes, frequently; and it was said also that he ought to refund to the company what he had taken without due authority.

Mr. Vanderpoel—"Yes; which he had taken to pay his debts, and which we traced into another's hand."

Redirect—Do you think that any Directors of the company except Stockwell and Bellows knew of the taking of this $750,000 until some time after it was taken? A.—I do not think they did.

Further hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE BRECHT MALPRACTICE CASE.

"Dr." West, alias Perry, alias Hawker, together with "Mme." West, his wife, and one Hawker, his brother, Hans Stöhr, and his friend, Enoch Fritz, were arraigned in Brooklyn, before Justice Delmar, yesterday, to answer the charge of having caused the death of Christiana Brecht, in Newark, N. J., by malpractice. Assistant District Attorney Snell appeared for the people, and the prisoners were represented by Mr. Baldwin E. Strauss, as attorney. Mr. Strauss moved that the prisoners be discharged, on the ground that the Justice had no jurisdiction in the case, the commitment itself setting forth that the offense, if any, was committed in the City and County of New-York. This motion was denied. Mr. Strauss then asked that his clients be admitted to bail, which motion was also denied. Mr. Snell asked that the case be adjourned until Tuesday next, which was agreed to by Justice Delmar. Stohr is held as one of the principals in the crime, for having taken the girl to the den No. 45 Bleecker street, New-York. West is charged with having caused her death, and Mrs. West and Fritz are held as witnesses. Fritz was admitted to bail, and all the rest are confined in the Raymond Street Jail. Immediately after the adjournment of the case by Justice Delmar until Tuesday next, Mr. Strauss applied to Justice Pratt, sitting in Supreme Court, Special Term, for a writ of habeas corpus, to show cause why the prisoners should not be discharged from custody in Kings County for want of jurisdiction. Judge Pratt granted the writ, making it returnable at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is said that "Dr." West has plenty of money. He exhibits no less than three bank books, and his deposits show that he was in constant receipt of at least $100 per day. The prisoners will be brought from Brooklyn to-morrow and transferred to the charge of the authorities of the City and County of New-York, in which the alleged malpractice was committed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A meeting of the creditors of E. Waitzenfelder & Co., cotton goods, at No. 39 Worth street, has been ordered to act on the proposed composition at twenty-five cents on the dollar, payable at six, twelve, and eighteen months. The liabilities of the firm amount to over $250,000. The following are among the largest creditors: E. & M. Waitzenfelder, $13,991 68; Louis Stix, $10,000; L. J. Phillips & Co., $10,000; David Keller, $10,000; S. M. Carter, $9,223; Schafer Brothers, $7,500; E. Angell, $5,000; Hatch, Armstrong & Carr, $5,000; J. Kubitska, $5,468; J. J. Johnston, $4,000; S. Wascelbaum, $5,154 69. There are disputed claims of $65,000, of which R. Parker, Jr., holds $25,000. The claims of A. Hoffning, for $25,000, and of Lawrence, Myers & Co. for $15,000, are in litigation. The notes loaned to the firm amount to $30,000. The Importers' and Traders' National Bank holds bills payable for $40,000, A. Bosker for $20,000, and John McMahon for $10,000. The assets of the firm amount to about seventy-three thousand dollars, their real estate being heavily mortgaged. They have a large factory in Philadelphia, where they manufactured cotton goods. The firm lost heavily two years ago in an attempt to corner cotton, and they were victimized to the extent of $100,000 by an English speculator. The proceedings have been referred to Register Dayton.

The Woodward Steam-pump Manufacturing Company filed an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors with the County Clerk yesterday. William T. Francis is named as Assignee. The company did business at No. 81 Centre street. Its capital was $120,000. No schedule of its assets and liabilities has as yet been filed.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET HOMICIDE.

James McSherry, the liquor dealer, who caused the death of James Smith during an altercation at the saloon of the former, on Friday evening, was brought from the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning to the Coroner's office, and committed without bail to the Tombs. Later in the day, Deputy Coroner J. W. MacWhinnie made a post mortem examination of Smith's body, and came to the conclusion that death was the result of a fracture of the skull. The inquest in the case has been set down for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The particulars of the homicide, as published yesterday morning, vary somewhat from those furnished the authorities subsequently. It is now asserted by persons who witnessed the affray that Smith, who was intoxicated at the time, provoked the assault of McSherry by repeated abuse, and a refusal to pay for drinks which he had ordered and drank. On being ejected from the store by McSherry he continued to taunt the prisoner with harsh epithets and challenges to fight. Stung by these, McSherry went after Smith to the sidewalk and followed up a blow on his mouth with a kick, the violence of which threw Smith on the sidewalk, his head being fractured by contact with the flagging. McSherry helped to carry the wounded man to a neighboring drug store, and thence to the station-house.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A PETITION TO CONGRESS FROM FORTY-NINE BUSINESS FIRMS.

The following petition was forwarded to Washington yesterday. The signatures are of houses making sales to the amount of $150,000,000 annually:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, merchants and business men in the City of New-York, approving the principle of the law of Congress known as the "Bankrupt law," that the estate of an insolvent should by law, uniform throughout the United States, be divided equally among the creditors of the insolvent; and believing that a uniform rule should exist throughout the whole country for the prevention of frauds upon, and preferences among, creditors in cases of insolvency; and that a like uniform rule should prevail by which an honest insolvent may effect an equitable composition and settlement with his creditors, or by which such an insolvent may obtain a discharge from his debts; believing at the same time that the law ought to be amended by reducing the number of creditors requisite to put a dishonest debtor into bankruptcy, by enlarging the time within which preferential judgments and executions, and sales, tranfers and mortgages of property may be attacked and within which criminal prosecutions for obtaining goods on credit, on false representations, or fraudulently disposing of goods bought on credit may be brought, and by simplifying the practice and diminishing the expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy, respectfully remonstrate against the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt law, and pray your honorable bodies to take action for the amendment of the same.

And such of your memorialists as may have heretofore signed a petition for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, respectfully request that such petition may be understood as expressing their opposition to the law as it now stands, but not as opposing the just and salutary principle of the law, nor as opposed to the law with such modifications as are above suggested.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated March 1, 1876.

George C. Richardson & Co.,
J. L. Bremer Bros & Co.,
Faulkner, Page & Co.,
Parker, Wilder & Co.,
Minot, Hooper & Co.
James A. Little & Co.,
Upham Tucker, & Co.,
Lewis Brothers & Co.
W. C. Langley & Co.,
William Lottimer & Co.,
Samuel McLean & Co.,
Haral & Co.,
H. B. Falconer & Co.,
A. Person Harriman & Co.,
Hitchcock & Potter,
Robert Strothers,
P. Donald & Co.,
Eastman, Bigelow & Payton,
Cook, Valentine & Co.,
Bamberg, Hill & Co.,
B. Travis & Co.,
H. T. Sayers & Co.,
Brown, Wright & Co.,
Samuel A. Lewis,
Wright, Bliss & Fabyan,
Harding, Colby & Co.,
Whittemore, Peat, Post & Co.
W. L. Strong & Co.,
Low, Harriman & Co.,
Woodward, Lawrence & Co.
Denny, Poor & Co.,
F. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.,
Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.,
Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co.,
Leister & Sommerhoff,
Alex. D. Napier & Co.,
Ferd. Victor & Achelis,
Edmund Yard, Jr., & Co.,
E. Packard & Co.,
Scott Brothers,
D. Douglass & Co.,
Case, Chapman & Lockwood,
McElhinney & Van Hoesen,
Draper & Owen,
Thomas Russell,
Earl & Wilson,
J. Nelson Tappan.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

William M. Banks, the Receiver of the Security Savings Bank, filed his monthly report in the County Clerk's office yesterday. When the Receiver entered on his duties on Feb. 1, 1876, he received cash to the amount of $14,861 79. Various sums since received have increased this amount to $58,916 03. The expenditures have been $2,274 11. The present condition of the bank is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash		$56,641 92
Bonds and Mortgages		134,515 00
Real Estate:		
Banking-house	$79,562 55	
House and lot in Astoria	2,114 02	
Land in Mount Vernon	4,856 52	
House and lot No. 237 East Eighteenth street	8,884 77	
Total	$95,417 86	
Less estimated depreciation	31,417 86	—64,000 00
Town Bonds, par value:		
Arcadia, Wayne County	$18,000 00	
Sodus, Wayne County	25,000 00	—43,000 00
Total		$298,156 92

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$326,636 69	
Less payments allowed as offsets on bonds and mortgages	1,979 35	—324,657 34
Leaving an estimated deficiency of		$26,500 42

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The examination in the case of Messrs. William A. Darling and Spencer K. Green, President and Secretary respectively of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, was resumed before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The entire session was occupied in the examination of Col. Sellers, the expert accountant, employed by Mr. Samuel Hurd, the Receiver of the bank. Continual objections were made by Mr. Dittenhoefer, counsel for the accused, to the admission of the testimony of the witness as to the item of $113,254 56, stated in the statement of Messrs. Darling and Green to be assets. The result of the witness' examination of the bank-books was finally admitted, and the witness said that, so far from the item being chargeable as assets, it belonged to the suspense account and was really a loss, and that in the bank-books he found no justification for the statement. The examination was then adjourned, and will be resumed in the Yorkville Police Court.

A COLORED MAN VICTIMIZED.

While James Mayhew, a colored man living at Niagara Falls, was at the Grand Central Depot on Friday evening, waiting to take the 8 o'clock train, he was accosted by a stranger who hired him to carry a small valise for him. The colored man accompanied the stranger to Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, where they were met by another man who informed the stranger first referred to that his baggage had been shipped, and handed him what purported to be a baggage-check, at the same time demanding $10 for express charges. Of course the stranger did not have the money with him, but borrowed it from Mayhew, giving to the colored man the supposed baggage-check as security for the loan. He then told him to return to the depot and wait for him. The colored man waited for an hour, but the man did not return, and on showing the supposed baggage-check to one of the porters at the depot, he learned that it was simply a piece of brass, of no value whatever. By this time the colored man became convinced that he had been swindled, and informed the Police, but the confidence operators are still at liberty.

THE TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE.

A committee of the Twelfth Ward Tax-payers and Citizens' Association, consisting of Messrs. C. H. Kitchel, Thomas Hanson, James Manchester, and E. W. Hinman, waited on the Police Commissioners yesterday morning for the purpose of calling the attention of the board to the fact that the Twelfth Precinct is not supplied with a sufficient force of Police to properly patrol the district. In stating the object of their visit, the committee presented a series of resolutions adopted by the main body, setting forth that the present force is insufficient, and urging upon the Commissioners to increase it to an adequate number. Gen. Smith told the committee that no person was more convinced than he of the necessity of increasing the present force of patrolmen. This, however, was impossible at present owing to the action of the Board of Apportionment in denying the Police Department the necessary funds for the maintenance of an additional 100 men. The object sought for could, under the circumstances, be only accomplished by legislation. The Chairman of the delegation replied that the body whom they represented had dispatched a committee to Albany to urge the passage of bills supporting their desires in the matter of increasing the Police force.

THE MARINE COURT JUDGESHIP.

It is said that Gov. Tilden will have to confront a new difficulty in case he appoints Mr. Sinnot or any other member of Tammany to succeed the late Justice Spaulding, of the Marine Court. Mr. Coughlin, the Clerk of the court, is one of the leaders of the Anti-Tammany organization, and it is claimed that under the law it is necessary for him to certify that the Judges of the court have performed the services for which they claim salaries, and that without his certificate they are not entitled to payment. If this view be correct, it is not likely that Mr. Coughlin will help a disciple of Tammany to get his salary.

THE JERSEY CITY RESERVOIR LEAKING.

Yesterday afternoon the new reservoir on Jersey City Heights sprung a leak, and the water poured into the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tunnel, which is in process of construction through the hill, at shaft No. 5. The result was that the roof of the tunnel caved in for a distance of one hundred and ten feet, between shaft No. 4 and shaft No. 5. A number of shanties standing in the neighborhood were at one time threatened with destruction, but escaped damage. No men were engaged in the shafts at the time and no one was injured. The new reservoir is not in use yet; and there was only a little rain-water in it. The break was probably occasioned by the close proximity of the blasting done in excavating the tunnel to the walls of the reservoir.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police, during the past week, arrested 1,587 persons.

The Purim reception will be held on Tuesday, March 14, at Delmonico's.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 63 Ludlow street, and nine applications were made for membership.

The Post Office deposits for the week past were as follows: Feb. 28, $9,100; 29th, $10,200; March 1; $8,900; 2d, $11,100; 3d, $12,300; 4th, $11,000; total, $62,600.

The Purim Association will give a full dress reception at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, March 14. The affair is sure to be well patronized, and a pleasant entertainment may be expected.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton rents and penalties last week, amounted to $13,662 50. The amount of taxes paid at the office of the Receiver during the same period was $74,516 31.

Rev. W. R. Alger will, by special request, repeat this evening, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, his discourse on "The Recognition of Friends in the Future State."

While Andrew Selleck, a carpenter, of No. 8 Albany street, was at work in the building No. 694 Broadway, he was struck on the head by some boards and was thrown from the second to the first floor, sustaining a fracture of the skull.

St. Paul's Guild is not now selling tickets either for meals or lodgings. The public are cautioned against any one who may represent himself as the agent of the Guild. The present work of the Guild will close on the 15th of March.

Michael Reilly, aged forty-seven, of Union avenue, near Grove street, Morrisania, while insane, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of his residence. He was cut down, and was cared for by his friends.

There were reported during the past week, at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 651 deaths, 503 births, and 152 marriages, showing an increase of 52 deaths and 4 marriages, and a decrease of 59 births as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

Maria Robinson, aged thirty-five, residing at No. 344 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, while lifting a boiler filled with clothes from the stove in her apartments, her clothing took fire and she was seriously burned about the body and lower extremities.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 384 Grand street last evening to receive the names of applicants for membership. Sixteen were enrolled. Mr. Eneas Elliott and Mr. World addressed the association, after which it adjourned.

Last evening Detectives Kealey, Dunn, and La Rue, of the Central Office, made a raid on the policy-shop at No. 43 Chatham street, and arrested the proprietor, Thomas J. Taylor, and his clerks, James Richards and John Flynn, who were locked up at the Central Office.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 45,302 letters and 85 bags of papers. The Hermann, for Europe, via Hamburg, took out 23,120 letters and 35 bags of papers; the Republic, for Europe, via Queenstown, 19,000 letters and 43 bags of papers; the Lafayette, for France direct, 3,120 letters and 7 bags of papers, and the Victoria 62 letters.

An entertainment was given at Chickering Hall last evening by Dr. J. Jay Villers, entitled "Humorists Past and Present," which consisted of readings and recitations from the works of some of the minor humorists, and imitations of the manner of Mark Twain, Mr. Sothern, Artemus Ward, Charles Roberts, Jr., and others of lesser note.

The Board for the Revision of Assessments met yesterday. Mr. Miller, counsel for a number of property-owners, submitted objections to an assessment of $6,934 22 for grading Sixty-sixth street, from First avenue to Avenue A. He claimed that the work was not properly done. A number of objections to excessive assessments for paving done by "day's work" were also filed.

A meeting of all interested in the Washington Irving Monument Fund will be held in parlor No. 11 of the Windsor Hotel at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday next. A new President is to be elected in the place of Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, and the prospects and resources of the association will be discussed. An earnest effort is being made by the ladies in charge to raise the necessary funds for finishing the work.

The fourth and final carnival of the Centennial series given by the Arion Singing Society took place last evening at the society rooms in St. Mark's place. The first portion of the programme consisted of the singing of serio-comic songs composed expressly for the occasion. After a brief intermission the festivities were again renewed, the singing being judiciously interspersed with toasts and witty speech making.

A regular meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 466 Pearl, corner of Chatham street. After the regular routine business had been concluded, a session of the Committee on Admissions was held, and several candidates were passed upon, who will be submitted for confirmation at an adjourned meeting of the association to be held to-morrow evening.

Yesterday afternoon, while Rev. Dr. Deems was receiving visitors in his office, his study, which is in another part of the building, was entered by some one, who removed the Doctor's coat, his son's coat, and a sachel. The Doctor's coat contained the manuscript of the lecture which he is advertised to deliver in Plainfield next week. He had prepared it with great care weeks ago, and since then he had not been able to study it sufficiently to recall it.

The testimony of Mrs. Margaret Watson, widow of the late County Auditor James Watson, to be used in the Tweed trial, was taken at her residence in West Twenty-third street, before Samuel G. Courtney, as Referee, yesterday. Messrs. O'Conor and Carter appeared for the plaintiffs, and David Dudley Field for the defendant. She testified to being the administratrix of her deceased husband's estate. She gave some further general testimony as to the estate and the suits brought by the City. The general management of the property was in the hands of Mr. Lewis, her son-in-law.

During last week the Board of Excise transacted the following business: Feb. 28, 7 applications, $465; Feb. 29, 11 applications, $555; March 1, 6 applications, $305; March 2, 8 applications, $405; March 3, 12 applications, $652 50, and March 4, 12 applications, $525, making a total of 56 applications and $2,907 50 received, which, with 7,306 applications previously reported, makes a grand total of 7,362 applications and $412,265 50. The Board have received and paid over to the City Chamberlain since May, 1, 1875, on account of licenses for 1874 and 1875, the sum of $38,324.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 425 arrests last week.

A cargo of ice arrived in Brooklyn yesterday direct from the Kennebec River. This is the first of a series of similar cargoes which will be required to supply the Brooklyn market during the coming Summer.

The Columbia Boat Club have elected the following officers: President, William Chapman; Vice President, Herbert Seymour; Secretary, J. S. Stokes; Treasurer, H. H. Leland; Captain, Frederick F. Leavans; Lietenant, William Bruff.

John Malvy, of No. 262 Sixth street, died last night from the effects of poison taken, it is supposed, on Friday night. He was forty-seven years old, a clerk by occupation, and leaves a wife and four children. No reason is assigned for the act.

Coffee and Flood, two employes of the Grand Street Ferry, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail, by Justice Elliott, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of beating Peter Jewel, a colored barber, on the head with a club, about six weeks ago, from the effects of which Jewel is alleged to have since become insane.

Charles Katt, a clerk in the store corner South Fourth and Ninth streets, Eastern District, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having in his possession a lot of stolen property, consisting of a whip, horse-blanket, and about forty chickens. He said he bought them of William Hayton, George Stokes, and Edward Rourke. These persons were arrested and locked up to await examination.

It is said that a mandamus is to be applied for to compel New-York to pay the $500,000 due from her to the East River Bridge fund, without which, it is feared, work on the structure cannot be resumed this Spring. Mayor Schroeder and Controller Powell are said to be opposed to taking the required $1,000,000 from the Brooklyn Treasury, on the ground that it is neither possible nor just for Brooklyn to build the bridge alone.

District Attorney Britton yesterday filed his answer to the complaint in the case of Stephen H. Powell vs. the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, in which he says that Powell was not entitled to salary as Commissioner of Charities to and including December, 1875; that he was convicted for malfeasance in office in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in June, 1874, at which time he ceased to be a Commissioner, and the office became vacant. The case is set down for trial this month.

LONG ISLAND.

Suit has been brought against the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company on behalf of Isaac Poole, of Flushing, for $10,000, for injuries received some time ago by being struck by a locomotive.

A day or two ago, when the sexton opened the Reformed Church at Queens, he found that thieves had carried away all the carpets, entrance having been gained through one of the windows, which had been forced open. The cushions from the seats had also been gathered in a pile, but the thieves had probably become alarmed, and were thus prevented from taking them with the carpets. The church had not previously been opened since Sunday, and it is not known exactly when the robbery was committed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Baptist Society of Mount Vernon have started a mission at Justice Bellesheim's court rooms at West Mount Vernon. The services thus far have been very well attended.

School Commissioners Palmer, Brower, and Wright have decided to hold the next Teachers' Institute in and for Westchester County at Sing Sing, commencing on Monday, May 1, and continuing through the week. The last institute held in Sing Sing was three years ago.

STATEN ISLAND.

Twenty-two new houses have been erected in Edgewater during the past six months.

Dr. Brownlee, one of the School Commissioners of Richmond County, will convene the Teachers' Institute early in April in the school-house in District No. 2, Town of Middleton.

Mariah Moser made charges of abandonment against her husband, John Moser, yesterday, before Justice Garrett, at Edgewater. The lady is the daughter of Michael Summers, a well-known physician. The Justice held the defendant in $1,000 bail to answer on Monday.

The Philharmonic Society of Staten Island gave their first concert on Friday evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at West New-Brighton. The affair was under the auspices of Richard Delafield, whose father and uncle were the first to organize the Philharmonic concerts in New-York nearly fifty years ago.

NEW-JERSEY.

Simon Buttel, a Newark saloon-keeper, was yesterday fined $5 by Justice Jessup for selling liquor to a minor.

Two weeks ago Peter Wymann, a distiller, living near Mount Ephraim, punctured his left hand while pruning grape vines. Lockjaw supervened, and a couple of days ago he died in consequence.

Eugene Woodhull, an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his engine while running his train over the Hackensack meadows last evening. The wheels passing over him he was killed. The body was taken to Amboy where he lived.

The Finance Board of Jersey City yesterday investigated the accounts of Police Justices Keese and Davis. Justice Keese had not kept any books; Justice Davis' books showed no record of moneys received from prisoners committed in default of fines which were afterward paid. Justice Davis told the board that he could account for all the moneys he had received.

Two men, hunting for muskrats in the vicinity of Bull's Woods, Newark, yesterday morning, discovered the body of Charles Walz lying in a ditch, with a hole in his head. A letter found on him explained that he had committed suicide because some parties had given him a bad name, and begged that his mother be not informed of his suicide. The remains were removed to the Morgue.

Constable Patrick Neary some days ago took Nicholas Lindner, a Hoboken saloon-keeper, into custody on account of an unsettled judgment. Lindner eluded him, however, and obtained a stay of proceedings from the Court of Common Pleas. When the Constable next called at Lindner's place he carried him to jail, notwithstanding that the stay of proceedings was shown him. Yesterday Lindner had the Constable arrested for false imprisonment.

SICK AND SUFFERING CHILDREN.

From all quarters of the City there are constant appeals being made to the managers of the Children's Aid Society and to the teachers of the various industrial schools for aid in behalf of sick and suffering children. Measles, throat-diseases, fevers, and colds are decreasing the attendance both at the public and industrial schools. The sickness now prevailing among the children of the very poor is largely induced by their exposure to cold and wet weather.

In one of the industrial school districts a family consisting of ten persons was found subsisting almost entirely on what the children saved from their own warm dinners given them at school and carried by them to their home. Their father was sick, and the only one that was capable of doing anything was their mother, who was striving to earn something by washing while carrying a broken arm in a sling. Children are sent abroad at early dawn to pick cinders, and little girls are driven to ask for aid at restaurants who never begged before. The urgent appeal that is daily being made to the teachers of the industrial schools under the charge of the Children's Aid Society is for food, clothing, and shoes. Money or donations of any kind sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, or to any of the industrial schools, marked for the "hungry, naked, and shoeless," will be strictly devoted to the purposes for which they are given.

CARRYING OFF A GAS-METER.

A respectable German citizen was at the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters yesterday requesting that an officer be sent to arrest the officers of one of the gas companies for breaking into his house, during the temporary absence of his family, and carrying off his gas-meter. Acting under the advice of the Police, he applied to Justice Delmar for a warrant, but the Justice told him that his redress would be a civil and not a criminal suit. The man was very indignant at the action of the gas company, and also at his failure to obtain legal redress. He would not give his name or address, saying that it was justice, and not notoriety, which he was after. He said that he did not owe the company anything, and had never had any trouble with them, except that a few weeks ago he procured kerosene-oil lamps and burned oil in some of his rooms, thereby reducing the amount of gas consumed by him. He said the company admitted that they had removed the meter, but gave as a reason that they thought he had moved from the house, as they saw a bill on it. His furniture, he said, had not been disturbed. He had made a deposit of $10 on the meter, which the company still retained, and he declared that if he failed to get redress through the Police he would seek it in some other direction.

INSURANCE RIFLE MATCH.

A very close and exciting rifle match took place at Creedmoor, Jr., Range, No. 260 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, between teams of five gentlemen from the Citizens' and Home Insurance Companies. The match was not decided until the last shot, which resulted in a victory for the "Citizens'" team by one point. The Citizens' team have as yet never been defeated. The score stood 176 to 175, as follows:

CITIZENS.

G. W. Jones	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
R. Chapman	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	—37
J. W. Edwards	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	3	3	—36
J. Donaldson	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	—32
F. M. Parker	2	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	—31
Total											176

HOME.

W. R. Hobart	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	—38
J. W. Hitchcock	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	—37
W. H. Racey	4	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	—37
W. J. Ferris	3	2	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	—36
F. B. Southwick	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	—27
Total											175

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. FRED. BELL.

The President and Trustees of the Park Avenue Primitive Methodist Church, Brooklyn, have published a statement in answer to the recent allegations of its Pastor, Rev. Fred. Bell, that the charges against him had been "trumped up, and were used to induce him to remain in the church." The Trustees pronounce this assertion to be unqualifiedly false, and further assert that he [Bell] never demanded or requested them to investigate the matter. The informal inquiry, they say, was gone through with before Mr. Bell knew of the charges, and that, not by the Trustees in their capacity as such, but by three friends of Mr. Bell, who said that there was a doubt and gave him the benefit of that doubt. The Trustees conclude with the assertion that Mr. Bell's latest attempt at self-defense "is like all his other communications in reference to this matter—a mixture of truth and falsehood."

ARREST OF SNEAK-THIEVES.

Detectives King and Lyon yesterday afternoon saw four young men engaged in loading a trunk on an express-wagon in front of No. 88 Allen street, and overheard one of them tell the driver to take the trunk to No. 175 Madison street. The wagon with the trunk was then driven off, one of the men going with the driver. After they were out of sight the detectives arrested the other men, who gave their names as William Daley, William Johnson, and William Dolen. They were locked up at the Eldridge Street Police Station. The detectives then went to No. 175 Madison street and there arrested Isaac Franklin, whom they found in charge of the trunk, which was found to contain seventy-five pounds of raw silk, which had evidently been stolen and for which an owner is wanted. The prisoners will be taken to court to-day.

THE CHAIN GANG.

During the past week Deputy Sheriffs Coughlin and Daly removed the following named prisoners to the State Prison at Sing Sing: John McCormick and James Connors, burglary, 2 years and 6 months; George Webster, burglary, 10 years; John Mayer, 3 years, felonious assault; Christian Walde, 5 years, arson; Ambrose Brudamento and Matthew Larkin, 5 years each, felonious assault; George Daisy, 3½ years; Thomas Devine, 4½ years; Charles C. Reeves, 1½ years; John R. Wilson, 1½ year; Peter Drake, 3 years; William Dugan, 3 years, and Charles Schaeffer, 2 years, for larceny.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—H. Brock, C. H. Graef, Mrs. M. Patton, Miss Ada V. Sharpe, Edward M. Smith, Mrs. A. M. Scriba, George Scriba, Miss J. E. Scriba, Miss M. Cruger, Miss Sarah Hyde, John O. Douglass, J. D. Tredwell, E. Sowab, W. H. Ovelup, Joseph F. Graham and wife, R. S. Webb, J. Stetson, C. L. Pitkin, F. B. Cushman, Mrs. M. Williams, C. M. Gray, W. M. Gray, P. D. Schureman and wife, H. Lawrence, Mrs. C. E. Rice, Miss Mary Driscol, Capt. James Perry, G. W. Rice, Frank Taylor and wife, R. J. Sultsman and wife, Mrs. Dr. F. A. Palmer, C. W. Lillie, Patrick Slattery, John Murphy, John Proctor, F. Teal.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. George D. Davis, Master Davis, J. McGillinray, Mr. Lamalice, Lemuel Weaver and friend, Mrs. J. R. Story, William E. Hines, T. Tolson, William Kelley, Horace Harrison, William Hope, John Marshall, H. J. Quinan, A. R. Bingham, M. F. Hodges, Miss F. C. Hodges, Hy. B. Beecher, John O'Connor Power, M. P., T. Pine, A. B. Downing, Ernest Leese, William H. Fanning.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—E. J. Kennedy, Henry D. Sayre, J. Haggerty, Miss C. Haggerty, A. P. Ransom, Morris Murphy, Dr. N. G. Clark, Mrs. E. Wygant, Miss Tillie Pierce, W. Vandenberg and wife, Mrs. J. Fisher, Miss Ransom, Miss Clisby, C. J. Fisher, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. Marterny, Gustavus Neiman, C. White.

In steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—Charles Bragger, John O'Donnell, P. Henry, A. G. Hackstaff, Mrs. M. Wilson and infant, H. L. F. Cross, J. Ramez, Alexander McAndrew, Mrs. McAndrew, Miss McAndrew.

In steam-ship Hermann, for Bremen.—Eugene Felix, Mrs. B. Graham, Miss Adelaid Graham, Mrs. Caroline Strohm, E. Levy, Master Albert Bohns, R. Shirek, Heinrich Abel.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—David Sterratt, John Breemon, John B. Radford, F. De Mars, Master George De Mars, John Congrove, Mr. Stewart and lady, James Darsie, Miss Isabella Beach.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:28 | Sun sets.....5:56 | Moon sets...3:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:04 | Gov. Island...3:53 | Hell Gate....5:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, March 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Andrews, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Fanita, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Irellard, Havre, France, Louis de Bobian; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, Va., John L. Roome, Jr.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Johnson; Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., Josiah J. White; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Pointer, Dill, Providence and Bristol, R. I., Ferguson & Wood; City of Austin, Stevens, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George W. Elder, Read, New-Orleans, La., C. A. Whitney & Co.; Hudson, Duyer, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Baltic, Taylor, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Antonio J., (Ital.,) Calabretta, Cork, Ireland, for orders, John C. Saeger; Prim, (Norw.,) Faay, London, Eng., Berham & Boyesen, formerly British bark James Primrose; Argosy, (Br.,) Couch, Dunedin and Wellington, N. Z., George F. Bulley.

Brigs Meta, (Ger.,) Rottger, Pernambuco, Brazil, C. Tobias & Co.; Edouard, (Br.,) Blacklin, St. Johns, N. F., A. E. Outerbridge.

Schrs. B. J. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Jordan D. Mott, Brown, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Mary J. Curran, McMillian, Santiago de Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Lilly, Cole, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Ada K. Damon, Cunningham, Gloucester, Mass., master; Addie J. Bryant, Stubbs, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney; Vidette, Blatchford, Gloucester, Mass., master.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Iris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 57 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came the northern passage and had a succession of westerly gales; Jan. 30, lat. 49, lon. 33, in a gale from W. lasting 10 hours and veering to N. W., lost and split sails.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Slater, East London, S. C. A., 72 ds, and St. Thomas 23 ds., in ballast to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Chas. A. Hoard, (of Canning, N. S.,) Messenger, Arecelbo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw. Had bad weather; has been 6 ds. N. of Cape May.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Montevideo 61 ds., with hides to order—vessel to A. Abbott. Crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon. 37 45; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Charlie Stedman, (of Bath,) Dunton, Port Antonio, Jam., 16 ds., with fruit to Robert Stilson—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, N. E. and N. W. gales and snow storms till 3d inst. Left in port schr. J. B. Smith, Snow, for Philadelphia or Charleston in 5 ds.

Schr. E. Chambers, (of St. John, N. B.) Read, Cardenas 25 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Feb. 16, in lat. 34 35, lon. 72 53, in a gale from S. W. lasting 3 ds. and veering to N. W., lost jibs and stove boat; has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. Freddie L. Porter, Brooks, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Eva C. Yates (of Waldoboro,) Yates, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy winds.

Schr. Julia A. Berkell, Anderson, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. James B. Anderson, Riggs, Hyannis, for Newcastle, Del.

Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. F. H. Miller, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. A. B. Dyer, Dowling, Baltimore.

Schr. Ida A. Thayer, Garman, Virginia.

Schr. William Young, Somers, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen, via Southampton; Lafayette, for Havre, via Plymouth; Greece, for London; Republic, for Liverpool; Croft, for do.; Victoria, for Glasgow; City of Austin, for Galveston, via Key West; George W. Elder and Hudson, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Iron Crown, for Liverpool; bark Gauss, for Bremen.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BREMEN, March 3.—Arr. ship Maryland, (Ger.,) Kuhlman, Baltimore.

CARDENAS, March 2.—Sld. bark Glacier, Beattie, N. of Hatteras; brig Hiran Abiff, Tibbetts, do.; schrs. C. W. May, Davis, do.; Maggie Dalling, Dalling, do.; James W. Brown, Cain, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, March 2.—Arr. schr. Addie Walton, Hamilton, Philadelphia.

Feb. 29, sld. schrs. Abbie B. Bacon, Bacon, New-York; Alice B. Gardner, Gott, Philadelphia.

March 1, sld. brig M. H. Morris, (Br.,) Patterson, Boston.

HAVANA, March 2.—Arr. schr. Norman, (Br.,) Liverpool.

Arr. 3d, steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

Sld. 2d, steamer William G. Hayes, Morgan, Indianola.

Sld. 3d, steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, March 2.—Arr. schr. Maggie M. Rivers, Rivers, Porto Cabello.

Sld. 2d, schr. Alice S., (Br.,) Saunders, Charleston.

SAGUA, March 1.—Arr. 29th Feb., schr. Saarbruck, Clark, Machias; W. H. Card, Foss, Hayti.

Sld., brigs E. H. Rich, Paine, New-York; Rebecca J. Paige, Hill, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Sarah A. Reed, Guptill, do.; Five Sisters, Wallace, Boston.

Arr. 1st, bark Frank, Wallace, St. Thomas; schr. Fannie A. Bailey, Hutchinson, New-York.

Sld. 1st, schrs. Samuel McManenry, Walls, New-York; Hattie Ross, York, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO, March 2.—Arr. brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Endeveau, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 4.—Arr. ship Victory, (Br.,) Watson, London, via South-west Pass.

TRINIDAD, March 1.—Arr. schr. R. M. Smith, Grace, Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 4.—Sld. George, H. Jenkins, Enrico Dandolo, Po, Stella, Capt. Jacobsen; Laura and Gertrude, Vesta, Capt. Olsen; China, Marcia Greenleaf, George Green, Ocean.

Feb. 14.—Arr. Albertina.

Feb. 28.—Arr. Astrea, Alma, Adolph Engler.

March 2.—Arr. Europa, "Merda," Excelsior, Capt. Eddy; N. S., Bondevennen, Jupiter, Capt. Stricker.

March 3.—Arr. Capella, Atlas, both at Falmouth; Atlas, "C. Hawthorn," (Hawthorn?) Stonewall Jackson, Fido, Sibylla.

March 4.—Arr. Maria Louise, James Kenway.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Arr. steam-ship August Andre, Greve, from New-York.

SILK MANUFACTURE

AS ILLUSTRATED BY

Hamot's Hand-Spun

BLACK SILKS.

In our previous notices on this subject we have treated of the various intricate processes through which the silk fibre has to pass before being fully prepared for the loom. After the silk is returned from the dye-house both warp and weft are weighed and handed over to the weaver, who usually has a loom at his own home and works at his piece just when it suits his good pleasure, he usually taking from three to four weeks before returning it to the manufacturer. Silk manufactories, then, are not large, imposing buildings, with steam and noise, but are more like offices, as the weaving is chiefly done at the houses of the weavers in all the surrounding districts, even to the extent of a hundred miles circumference, thus preserving the industrial peasant character of the people. Many attempts have been made of late to establish power-loom factories, where operatives are supposed to begin and finish their work at the sound of the bell, and where immediate supervision is constantly exercised. This mode, however, being entirely foreign to the character of the French workman, has ever met with but doubtful success, and every inducement has failed to attract the best weavers from the good old-fashioned and independent way of working in their own homes. Besides, there is a subtle kid-glove touch and richness in hand-made goods, as if the weaver added some quality to the raw material, which seems impossible to be attained by a mechanical process. Conspicuous among the best makers who have recognized the superiority of the hand-loom, and have faithfully adhered to the old plan of weaving, may be mentioned the maker of Hamot's Hand-Spun Black Silks, so widely known for their beauty of color, and appreciated for their durable qualities. In order to secure for this fabric the good repute it so well merits, the maker has adopted the reliable means of marking in gold each approved piece, "HAND-SPUN, ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

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